BUDAUN:

A GAZETTEER,

BEING

VOLUME XV

OF THE

DISTRICT GAZETTEERS OF THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.

BY

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GAZETTEER OF BUDAUN.

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PREFACE.

SINCE 1879, when Messrs. E. T. Atkinson and H. C. Conybeare published the Gazetteer of Budaun, the district has changed in many respects so that the former volume has become in a large measure obsolete. The most notable event was the reassessment of the land revenue by Mr. J. S. Meston, whose Settlement Report is a mine of valuable information. In expressing my obligation to him, I must not omit to mention the help I have received from other officers, foremost among them being Mr. J. R. Pearson, who has supplied me with many useful notes and spared no pains in correcting the proofs.

NAINI TAL:
May 1907.

H. R. N.

GAZETTEER OF BUDAUN.

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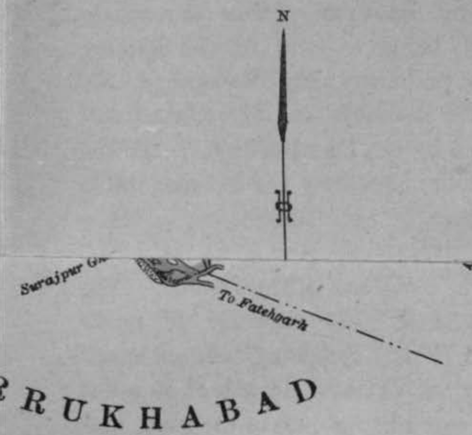
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CHAPTER I.

GENERAL FEATURES.

The district of Budaun, or Badayun, forms the south-western portion of Rohilkhand, being a part of the country between the Ganges and its great tributary, the Ramganga. It is bounded on the north by the districts of Moradabad and Bareilly, and for a small distance by the Rampur State. To the east is the Shahjahanpur district, the boundary for a considerable portion of its length being formed by the Ramganga; while to the west and south the Ganges separates Budaun from the Doab districts of Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Etah and Farrukhabad. The tract lies between the parallels of 27° 40′ and 28° 29′ north latitude and between 78° 16′ and 79° 31′ east longitude: in shape it is somewhat irregular, having an extreme length of 90 miles from the village of Sirhu in the east to Chaopur in the west, and an extreme breadth of 42 miles from Sikri in the north to Balia in the south; the least breadth is 11 miles, the mean being 22 miles. The district had in 1905 a total area of 1,288,671 acres or 2013·5 square miles, being with the exception of Moradabad the largest in the division. Boundaries and area.

Topographically Budaun is included in the great Gangetic plain, which stretches from the Himalayas to the hills of Central India. In its general aspect it is a level expanse, but its surface and appearance vary to a considerable extent in different parts, being determined mainly by the course and character of the natural drainage channels. The slope of the country is from north-west to south-east, and this direction governs the course of the streams within the district. This slope is clearly illustrated by the recorded levels. Along the Ganges the heights range from 605 feet above the sea at Chaopur to 579 feet at Asadpur, to 532 feet at Kachhla, 520 feet at Qadir Chauk, and 479 feet in the extreme south-east corner. Beyond the immediate influence Topography.

of this river a belt of high land runs in the same direction through the centre of the district, forming the watershed between the Mahawa and Sot. The most elevated point is at Gawan in pargana Rajpura, 615 feet above the sea level, Islamnagar coming next with 608 feet. The level drops to 577 feet at Bilsi and to 553 feet at Ujhani, continuing thence to Qadir Chauk. In the east, beyond the Sot, the line of the country is shown roughly by the levels: at Sikri, 596 feet; Bisauli, 585 feet; Wazirganj, 570 feet; Budaun, 553 feet; and Kakrala 536 feet. Beyond the last-mentioned place the high ground continues due eastwards into Shahjahanpur, Usehat to the south being only 498 feet above the sea. East of Budaun, towards the Ramganga, the land drops rapidly, a line drawn parallel to the eastern border showing 511 feet at Sadullahganj, 508 feet at Dataganj, and 497 feet at Hazratpur. The position of all these places will be seen in the map, and an examination of the various heights, together with the courses of the main drainage lines as shown therein, will perhaps serve to give a more clear idea of the configuration than any verbal description.

The *bhur* tract.

Roughly speaking, the entire tract falls into three natural divisions, known as the Bhur, the Khadir, and the Katehr. The first comprises the high ridge already mentioned, which enters the district from the Sambhal tahsil of Moradabad, and passes through the eastern portions of the Asadpur and Sahaswan parganas, and then continues through the centre of Ujhani and Usehat. This belt is rarely more than four or five miles in breadth, and the soil throughout consists of sand; there are few trees, and the only natural vegetation consists of high thatching grass, the noxious weed known as *kans*, and the shrub called *memri*. The crops are of the poorest description, and are confined to *bajra*, the smaller pulses, and inferior barley, while long fallows are needed to restore the fertility of the soil after two or three years of continuous tillage. In such a tract, with its sparse population and scattered hamlets, cultivation is most unstable, and the whole area is liable to extreme vicissitudes of fortune. In addition to the poverty of the soil, agriculture is hampered by the presence of wild animals, especially pigs, which abound in every part. Though the whole *bhur* tract is very similar throughout the district, it presents some internal variations. The natives

of the district themselves classify the soil into three kinds, known as the *thandi bhur*, that is to say, the chilled or moist sand; *lokhariya bhur*, or the high sand in which the foxes have their earths; and the *urani bhur*, the sand blown by the wind. Almost all the cultivation is confined to the first class, and in the event of seasonable winter rains, the quality of the barley is remarkable considering the nature of the soil, while on the better portions *juar* is frequently to be seen, and cane and cotton are grown in the manured lands near the village sites. Elsewhere the tract consists merely of rolling sand hills, the soil being blown hither and thither by the wind till it consolidates round tufts of shrubs or grass. The worst part of the *bhur* is the western edge, which forms a high cliff overlooking the valley of the Ganges, and probably representing the bank of that river at some distant period. Not only is this the highest part, but all the elements of fertility have been scored away by the rush of drainage into the *jhils* below. Towards the east, where it approaches the *katehr*, the surface is more level and the soil imperceptibly improves into a light loam, though in almost every place there is a distinct dip marking the boundaries between the two tracts.

The *khadir*.

Between the *bhur* and the Ganges is the low-lying *khadir*, a tract of very diverse appearance and fertility. Its eastern boundary is formed by the high cliff, below which lies a broad shallow depression, doubtless representing the old river bed. In the north it is occupied by the Chhoiya, but further south in pargana Sahaswan this stream turns aside to join the Mahawa, and its place is then taken by a chain of marshes and *jhils*. In former days all this line of low ground sent its overflow into the tributaries of the Ganges by means of numerous little channels or *kadwaras;* but recently these have become silted up, and serious waterlogging has resulted, with the result that cultivation has declined and the population has been greatly reduced by fever. Beyond this lies the *khadir* proper, in the high lying portion of which the soil is good, wells are easily constructed, cultivation is steady, and the produce is excellent. In places, however, *usar* makes its appearance, while in the northern half of the Gunnaur tahsil a large area is still occupied by *dhak* jungle. This tract is traversed in Gunnaur and Sahaswan by numerous

streams, of which the most important is the Mahawa; and these, having a very irregular and ill-defined course, do much damage by overflowing their banks and shifting their channels. Further south after the junction of the Mahawa with the Ganges, the *khadir* improves in richness and fertility, and the stretches of continuous high cultivation are only broken by patches of *dhak* and *usar*. In pargana Usehat the land along the Ganges exhibits tillage as good as any in the district, and the only difficulty is caused by the overflow from the Sot. In Ujhani, too, much of the *khadir* is extremely rich, and it is only where the backwaters of the Ganges are liable to come down in flood and leave behind them a deposit of sand that any deterioration is to be feared. The most recent alluvial formation along the bank of the river is known as the *bela*, and of late years this has rapidly increased in extent owing to the tendency of the river to work westwards. This *bela* tract is most marked in Gunnaur and Sahaswan, for in the south of the district the Ganges appears to be advancing northwards, leaving practically all the pure *bela* country on its south bank. The soil in this narrow belt is a thin layer of loam spread over a bed of sand, and interspersed with large stretches of waste, consisting either of sand hills or thick tamarisk jungle, which shelters numerous wild animals. The fertility is remarkable and rich crops are raised, though the soil is liable to become exhausted unless renewed by the annual inundations of the river. A more detailed description of the different portions of the *khadir* tract will be given in the articles on the various parganas.

The *katehr*.

To the east of the *bhur* tract lies the broad plain of the *katehr*, a level and perfectly homogeneous expanse of good fertile loam. This comprises the entire Bisauli tahsil, excepting the western corner of pargana Islamnagar, and also the whole of pargana Kot and half of Budaun and Ujhani. The only river of any importance is the Sot, which runs through the centre, and in ordinary years acts as an efficient drainage channel. The *katehr* consists of a loam soil, varied by clay in the depressions, and is very fully cultivated, with large and prosperous hamlets, numerous groves, and no lack of irrigation; water is found within a short distance of the surface, so that when necessary a well can be dug in almost every field, and with the

exception of a few individual villages the whole tract is secured against famine. On the other hand, some portions are liable to be affected by floods after a succession of wet seasons, this being especially the case in Kot and Islamnagar. In the former the slope is too slight to carry off the surface drainage with sufficient rapidity, the result being seen in injury to the autumn crops and delay in completing the winter sowings. In Islamnagar some damage occurs from the flood water passing southwards from the Sambhal pargana in Moradabad, a tract which has no regular drainage system of its own; but these defects are not noticeable in normal years. Towards its eastern edge the *katehr* deteriorates. In the north, between the Sot and the Aril, the land is somewhat more elevated and less uniform, while the soils are lighter and in the neighbourhood of the streams the ground is undulating or lowlying, injured by ravines, and subject to flooding. Here a run of wet seasons results in water-logging and the appearance of *reh*. The same thing occurs in the north-east of pargana Bisauli. At its southern extremity, where the *katehr* passes from pargana Budaun into Usehat, the land again becomes light and dry, and this upland tract tapers away between the Ramganga valley and the *bhur*. The distinction is marked by a change of name, this portion being known as the *katil*. The soil is still loam, but it is less cohesive and contains a greater proportion of sand; unprotected wells are difficult to construct, and in many places cannot be dug at all. None the less, the tract exhibits considerable prosperity, having a dense population, small villages and numerous hamlets, and extremely close cultivation; it suffers little from excessive rainfall, but at the same time is apt to be severely tried in years of drought.

The eastern lowlands.

The eastern portion of the district, comprising the remainder of Budaun, a small strip of Usehat, and the whole of Salempur, lies within the influence of the Ramganga. The *katehr* and *katil* give place to the *bankati*, which extends as far as the Aril and possesses a heavy clay soil in which rice is the chief crop. The *rabi* harvest can usually be irrigated from wells and the numerous tanks, but a failure of the rains causes general distress, while in wet years flooding is very prevalent. In former days

the *bankati* was a dense jungle, and patches of *dhak* still remain in many places. The climate is feverish, owing to the defective drainage; formerly the flood water was carried off by a channel known as the Kadwara, which flowed underneath the eastern edge of the *katehr*, but this has become silted up, and the stream now wanders through the low ground, filling every *jhil* and stray local depression, and doing serious harm at times by its unregulated overflow. East of the Aril is another elevated plain, comprising the greater portion of Salempur and extending to the alluvial belt along the Ramganga. The prevailing soil is a firm and productive loam, but in the depressions it stiffens into a hard clay. The cultivation is fairly close, but is broken in places by *dhak* thickets and grassy wastes. The tract chiefly depends on the *rabi* harvest, as the autumn crops are often endangered by floods. The riverain lands bordering on the Ramganga are of the usual type and are entirely at the mercy of the river. Adjoining the stream are stretches of sand, covered in places with tamarisk, but further inland the thin alluvial loam produces fine crops in the winter. The hamlets located within this belt are few and often temporary, the cultivators being drawn mostly from the homesteads on the uplands.

Soils. The general distribution of soils has already been shown in the foregoing account. The three main divisions are loam, clay, and *bhur* or sand, and these together comprise the whole area, although they are capable of indefinite sub-division. Thus the *khadir* soils go by different names, although they are practically all loam of varying consistency, and reference has already been made to the three qualities of *bhur*. Loam is known locally as *khapat*, where it consists of a shallow crust resting upon a clay subsoil; as *patka*, where it is filled with gravel and overdrained; and frequently the term *bhur* is applied to it when light and triturated. There is also a marked difference between the so-called clay found in the *khadir* and the stiff argillaceous soil of Dataganj; the former is of a lighter and more porous description, and is consequently far more easy to work. Though the *khadir* possesses very distinctive features, especially in the case of the *kamp* or new alluvium of the *bela* tract, the soil, where not actually clay, was classified at the last

settlement under the heading of loam. For the purposes of assessment the broad natural classification was adopted, but refinements were introduced by dividing loam into two classes, the second containing the inferior varieties merging into *bhur* on one side and into poor clay on the other; by distinguishing in the case of *bhur* the coarse sands of the uplands, which need long fallows after a year or two of tillage, from the better and more permanently culturable stretches of sandy soil; and also by introducing as a special class the artificial soil known as *gauhani*, which includes the highly manured and closely cultivated land immediately adjoining the village site. The best part of this *gauhani*, which corresponds to the *goind* of the eastern districts and to the *bara* of Meerut, was treated separately as *kachhiana*, and consists of the fields tilled with minute care by Muraos and other market-gardening castes, and producing vegetables, tobacco, and other crops throughout the year. No special division was assigned to *usar*, as there is very little of a malignant character in this district and most of it could be reclaimed by careful tillage. Classified on this basis, *gauhani* amounted to 10·8 per cent. of the whole area, including 2·3 per cent. demarcated as *kachhiana*. The highest proportion in any pargana was 12·8 per cent. in Ujhani, closely followed by Usehat with 11·2 per cent. while Budaun, Salempur and Islamnagar were also above the district average. The lowest proportion was 8·5 per cent. in Sahaswan, which in almost every respect is the worst pargana of the district. Clay accounted for eight per cent., and is very unevenly distributed. Salempur occupies by far the most prominent position with 25·9 per cent., while next comes Kot with 12 per cent., and then Budaun and Rajpura; the lowest figures are those of Bisauli and Ujhani, where it is little more than two per cent. The *bhur* soils aggregate 12·1 per cent., ranging from practically nothing in Salempur to no less than 38·4 per cent. in Sahaswan, while in Ujhani, Islamnagar and Asadpur, all of which contain portions of the main *bhur* belt, the figure is above the average. The amount returned as second class *bhur* was very small, being little more than ·9 per cent. of the total; two-thirds of this is to be found in pargana Sahaswan, and the bulk of the remainder in the Gunnaur tahsil. There remains

loam, which covers 69 per cent., 18·3 per cent. being of the inferior variety. Relatively, the least amount is in Sahaswan, 49·3 per cent., and the greatest in Budaun, Satasi and Bisauli, the last containing no less than 80·7 per cent. of the loam soils.

Rivers. The river system of Budaun has already been described to some extent, but a more detailed account is necessary in order to elucidate the topography of the district. The chief river is the Ganges, and all the others are its tributaries, the most important being the Ramganga, which unites with the main stream in Hardoi.

Ganges. The Ganges has a course of some 93 miles along the borders of this district, from the north of pargana Rajpura, past Asadpur, Sahaswan, Ujhani and Usehat, to the trijunction of Budaun, Shahjahanpur and Farrukhabad. It flows in a wide and sandy bed, and is liable to change its channel from year to year, so that the total area of the district is constantly subject to variation. Numerous islands occur along its course, and as the deep stream rule prevails, they are apt to be transferred from one district to another several times within the course of a few seasons. The banks of the river are alternatively sloping and abrupt, a cliff on one side being usually faced by a slope on the other. The vagaries of the Ganges have been checked in pargana Asadpur by the great Narora weir at the headworks of the lower Ganges canal, and by the series of training embankments that flanked it on either side. The chief of these starts from the railway bridge and runs parallel to the river for a distance of six miles, and by this means a large tract has been effectively protected from inundation and is now covered with close cultivation. Elsewhere the land along the river is of fluctuating value, and though the *bela* is extremely fertile, its prosperity might at any time disappear if the Ganges were to exhibit a tendency to return eastwards. There are permanent bridges over the river near Babrala, by which the railway passes from Chandausi to Aligarh, and at Kachhla, on the line from Budaun to Soron; temporary bridges of boats are maintained at Rajghat and Ramghat, while elsewhere the passage is effected by means of ferries.

Mahawa. The lowlying *khadir* along the Ganges is intersected by a multitude of small streams, some of which have their origin in the

interior and maintain a definite course, while the rest are merely backwaters of the river and are liable to change from year to year. One of the most important of these streams is the Mahawa, which takes its origin in the Moradabad district and enters Budaun in the north of pargana Rajpura, about two miles distant from the Ganges. It flows in a direction roughly parallel to that of the latter, but below the village of Rajpura it bends sharply to the east, and thence maintains a south-easterly course through Asadpur. Entering Sahaswan, it again turns east towards the edge of the *bhur* uplands, where it receives the Chhoiya, afterwards passing south through the *khadir* and continuing parallel to the Ganges till its junction with that river in the western extremity of pargana Ujhani. The Mahawa, which originally was nothing but a local drain, now acts as an overflow channel of the Ganges owing to changes that have occurred in Moradabad. Consequently before it enters this district, its narrow and often tortuous bed is filled to overflowing, with the inevitable result of serious flooding when the stream is swollen by the drainage brought down along its small tributaries. These inundations fill the whole of the Mahawa valley, and the country is swept by a destructive rush of water which leaves nothing behind it but damage on every side. The floods extend into Asadpur and Sahaswan, and have been productive of much saturation and the consequent appearance of *usar*, while in many places the river, by its efforts to straighten its winding course, has cut away much good land, carving for itself experimental channels and then abandoning them, and covering considerable areas with a deposit of coarse gravel and sand. In the lower part of its course it is flanked by a line of villages in which the surface is uneven and the soil inferior, the tract near the junction with the Ganges being perhaps the worst in the whole district. The only bridge over the Mahawa is that on the line of railway, and elsewhere the passage is effected by fording, though this becomes impossible during the rains.

The tributaries of the Mahawa are very numerous, but of little importance, being mere drainage channels which seldom hold water throughout the year. The first to join the main stream in this district is the Tikta, otherwise known as the Nakta or Tikta.

Nakatia, which has its origin in the *jhils* lying below the *bhur* cliff in pargana Sambhal of Moradabad. It enters Rajpura on the northern border near the village of Singhaula and flows past Bhiraoti to join the Mahawa at Garha to the north of the railway. The Tikta is fed by the Kunda Nala, which rises in the neighbourhood of Gawan and develops into a deep lagoon near Bhainsrauli; thence it flows on through Hirauni, where it becomes known as the Andheria, and falls into the Tikta at Arthal. Just above this point the stream is swollen by the overflow from the *jhil* at Mukatpur.

Burdmar. The Burdmar, known in its upper reaches as the Singh, is a small stream which collects the drainage in the tract between the Mahawa and the Ganges, and passes through pargana Rajpura into Asadpur, where it flows along the northern boundary to join the Mahawa near Pusauli. It is a very unimportant stream, containing water only during the rains; but it has a considerable effect on the land in this neighbourhood, which contains a large amount of *usar* waste and a hard unfertile soil.

Chhoiya. The Chhoiya, to which reference has already been made, rises in Moradabad and flows below the sandy uplands of Rajpura and Sahaswan, somewhat imperfectly performing its duties as a drainage channel, as it is unduly swollen during the rains by a number of small tributaries or *kadwaras* which carry down the surface water from the *bhur* or else bring into its channel the overflow from the Mahawa. A short distance from Rasulpur Kalan, the Chhoiya leaves the *bhur* and cuts across the *khadir* to join the Mahawa at the village of Bhogajit Nagaria. The name Chhoiya is also applied without distinction to a number of small rivulets that assist in carrying off the drainage from the *kadwara* line of swamps to the Mahawa. A fourth tributary of the latter river is the Aka, which drains the tract known as Baiswara and falls into the river near Bhoes. To the west of this there are a number of small ill-defined streams in the vicinity of the Ganges, known generically as *sotyas* or *jotyas*, through which the river sends its overflow during the rains. The most prominent of these are the Ghagel, which passes through the alluvial mahals, and the Latheta, winding along between the flood bank and the river. These are in no sense permanent

streams and are liable to alteration or even disappearance at any time.

South of the junction of the Mahawa with the Ganges there are many small drainage channels of which mention may be briefly made. The first of these is the Kamra, which has its origin in the Sahaswan *kadwara* and flows through the west of Ujhani with a somewhat rapid current. In ordinary years it performs its functions without doing damage, but occasionally it has to carry much of the Mahawa overflow, and then it floods the tract through which it passes with incredible severity. In the autumn of 1894 the Kamra swelled to an unusual size, swept away a portion of the main road to Kachhla, and transformed the whole of the *khadir* country into a vast lake, entirely destroying the *kharif* harvest in a number of villages. **Kamra.**

Near Nana Khera the Kamra falls into the Bhainsaur, a stream which has its origin in some tanks in pargana Islamnagar, where it is known as the Nahra. Running diagonally through pargana Kot, it passes the town of Bilsi, and below the latter falls in the depression which marks the eastern limit of the *bhur* tract. This depression consists of an irregular line of small marshy ponds, going by the name of the Aswar *jhil*. The Bhainsaur then flows along the borders of the pargana separating Kot from Sahaswan, in a broad and insufficiently defined bed, water-logging and weakening a wide stretch of good light soil in the same way as the Aswar in its upper reaches; in wet seasons it is apt to burst its banks and throw the overflow across the country towards the Sot. The heavy rainfall that characterised the years prior to 1895 proved beneficial by scouring out the channel of the stream, as it now does good work in collecting the local drainage and flows steadily throughout the year. Passing into Ujhani, its waters are swollen by those of the Rasula *kadwara* near Butla, and latterly by the Kamra, after having cut through the *bhur* tract in a southerly direction. It then falls into a large backwater of the Ganges, which meanders through the low ground between the high bank and the main stream. **Bhainsaur.**

The main drainage line of the *katehr* tract is the perennial stream known as the Sot, which takes its rise in the Pila Kund lake in pargana Amroha of the Moradabad district. It enters **Sot.**

Budaun near Kheradas on the northern borders of Islamnagar, and flows in a south-easterly direction through Bisauli, afterwards separating Kot and Budaun from Satasi and Ujhani, and then passing through Usehat before entering the Shahjahanpur district, where it unites with the Ganges. The river is also known by the poetical name of Yar-i-Wafadar, or the faithful friend, the tradition being that this appellation was bestowed on it by the Mughal emperor Muhammad Shah, when his army was suffering much from heat and thirst on their way from Sambhal to Budaun. The river flows in a deep and clearly defined bed, and seldom does much damage to the land in its neighbourhood. There is a small amount of alluvial *khadir* along the channel, and though autumn crops cannot safely be grown, the floods are seldom so great as to prevent the land from being cultivated in the *rabi*, and in most years excellent harvests are realized. In Budaun and Ujhani the *khadir* becomes extremely narrow, while the banks increase in height and are cut up by small ravines, above which the land is light and sandy. In Usehat the Sot forces its way through the *bhur* ridge and emerges into the Ganges *khadir*, thence following the line of the high cliff, and carrying off the drainage from the sandy uplands. Owing to the absence of restraint on the right bank, it here pours its overflow across the *khadir* during the rains, and in times of flood it unites with the Ganges, such inundations being responsible for much *usar* and deposits of sand in the valley. Near the eastern border of the pargana, the Sot is made to serve a useful purpose by means of the canals drawn from it to irrigate the tract of stiff clay soil around Khera Jalalpur, known as the *chaunr*. The Sot is bridged on the main road near Budaun, but elsewhere the crossing is effected by fording or by ferries, the most important of the latter being at Nijra near Bisauli.

Sot tributaries.

No tributaries of any importance fall into the Sot in this district, and the only drainage channels of any size are confined to the lower portion of its course. One of these is a small *nala* known as the Chhoiya, which rises near Sateti in pargana Kot and runs into the river at Shahzadnagar after a winding course of a few miles. Another goes by the name of Gutain, which takes the place of the Bhainsaur after the latter passes through

the *bhur* ridge in pargana Ujhani. The low line of drainage which skirts the eastern edge of the *bhur* becomes again an unconnected string of small swamps, the largest of which lies close to the town of Ujhani. The overflow from these morasses has adopted an ill-defined course for itself, owing to a series of wet seasons in which excessive flooding occurred, and now passes through Aharwara into a large ravine which joins the Sot near Muhammadganj. The stream is of insignificant size, but does an undue amount of damage, as in the upper part of its course considerable waterlogging and deterioration have taken place.

The Aril rises in a swamp of pargana Sambhal in Moradabad, and first touches this district in the north-eastern corner of Islamnagar near the village of Ajitpur. Passing into Bisauli, it bends northwards, and after uniting with the small stream locally known as the Chhoiya, flows along the eastern boundary as far as Bharatpur, thence passing into the Bareilly district. In the upper part of its course the Aril has a well-defined bed with a small *khadir*, in which deterioration has occurred on account of waterlogging. In Bisauli the valley expands and becomes more shallow, with the result that in times of flood the stream overflows its bank and does somewhat extensive damage to the villages in its neighbourhood. The Aril reappears in the north of pargana Budaun, for a short distance forming the boundary, and then turning south-east beyond the Bareilly road. Entering Salempur, it flows in a very irregular course, separating the *bankati* from the eastern uplands, and eventually joins the Ramganga in the extreme south of the pargana. The river appears to have changed its direction at no very distant date, its old channel being the *kadwara* or depression which traverses the *bankati* in pargana Budaun. The bed of the river is now fairly well defined, and in this part of the district it proves beneficial than otherwise, as, although floods are frequent in the wet seasons, numerous villages along its banks obtain water for irrigation from this stream. Though the flow is perennial, the Aril can generally be forded without difficulty, except when swollen in the rains. Aril.

In addition to the small Chhoiya in the north of Bisauli, the Aril has several tributaries, though these merely represent Bajha.

old channels of the river. The first of these affluents is the Bajha, which runs for a few miles through the north-eastern corner of pargana Budaun and then passes into Salempur. At Sirsa it receives on its left bank a similar stream known as the Andheria, and thence flowing due south it joins the Aril at Chhachao.

Narha. Further east is the Narha, a small stream which rises in Bareilly and flows in a southerly direction through the alluvial land that fringes the Ramganga, being finally absorbed by that river near the village of Urena. It carries off the drainage from the higher ground to the west, but in its general aspect is merely a backwater of the larger stream. In wet seasons it swells to a considerable size, and the whole tract between it and the Ramganga is liable to be submerged.

Ramganga. The Ramganga is a large and navigable river flowing in an extremely wide bed, within which its channel shifts from year to year. It has a course of about 36 miles along the eastern boundary of the district, separating the Salempur pargana from Shahjahanpur. From its entry at Rukampur in the north to its exit at Simaria in the south-east corner of the pargana, the banks of the river are fringed by stretches of sand, covered in places with tamarisk jungles, and beyond this lies a strip of thin alluvial loam which produces fine crops in the *rabi* harvest. The whole of this area is subject to change, as the river is no more stable in this district than any other part of its course. The banks resemble those of the Ganges, being alternately shelving and abrupt; they are of no great height, and in all cases are liable to be cut away by the stream. In the cold weather fords exist at a few places, but ordinarily the passage is effected by means of ferries, the most important being that of Bela Dandi, on the road from Budaun to Shahjahanpur.

Lakes and *jhils*. The lakes and *jhils* of the district are numerous and extensive, and deserve notice, not only on account of their utility for the purposes of irrigation, but also because in many instances they are liable to do considerable damage to the land in their vicinity by overflowing their banks. At the last settlement the area under water amounted to over 2·4 per cent. of the whole district; but this figure is of little use, as it includes the rivers

in addition to the open sheets of water, and moreover is liable to change, not only from year to year, but also at different seasons. The various depressions differ greatly in their character and appearance. Some few are of the nature of permanent lakes, while others are merely ill-determined drainage channels of which the bed has become silted up in places, resulting in the formation of numerous detached swamps instead of a regular stream. Among the latter must be included all the *jhils* that lie along the edges of the main *bhur* ridge, known generally as *kadwaras*, but sometimes possessing distinctive names, as is the case with the Aswar and Gutain *jhils*. A third class comprises the numerous small ponds which abound throughout the lowlying clay tracts, especially in the *bankati* of the Budaun and Salempur parganas. A few of the larger permanent lakes call for more detailed mention. In pargana Rajpura the chief is the great Purainia *jhil* near the village of Bhiraoti, lying in the midst of *dhak* jungle, the last remnant of a famous forest of former days; while others include the deep lake near Bhainsrauli and numerous smaller depressions in the eastern half of the pargana. In Asadpur there are none of any note, but further south in Sahaswan there is a continuous line of swamps along the *bhur* cliff, culminating in the great Dhand *jhil* outside the headquarters town. This resembles a horseshoe in shape, being about three miles long and some 200 yards broad. Smaller continuations of this *jhil* extend to the southern border of the pargana in a line between Kaulhai and Rasula near Ujhani. In the southern portion of the Ganges valley there are many lakes of considerable size, the most noteworthy being the three big *jhils* in the villages of Jalalpur, Qadir Chauk and Nurpur. The last is the finest stretch of water in the district and is a permanent lake, gradually increasing in area, as the exit towards the Ganges has become silted up. Beyond the *bhur* there are not many lakes of great size. A few are to be found in Islamnagar to the north, the largest being that at Bikrampur Charsaura; there are none in Bisauli, but further south in pargana Satasi, several broad but shallow depressions are to be seen, the chief being those of Singhthara, Paipal, Bagren, Agai and Urena, all of which are of considerable value for irrigation. Kot possesses no large

swamps, but a number of small depressions such as the Aswar *jhils* and others in the centre of the pargana, where the rain water has no natural outlet. The same remarks apply to the *katehr* tracts of Budaun and Ujhani, save for the line of marshes in the latter which develops into the Gutain. To the east, in the *bankati* region, *jhils* are very numerous, but seldom of any size or permanence; the largest is that near Usawan in pargana Usehat, a long narrow piece of water which stretches over a distance of about five miles. Lastly, in the extreme south of the same pargana there is a large tract of swampy land, which receives the escape waters from the Sot canals. This has resulted in extensive saturation in the villages to the east of Khera Jalalpur, while at Dalelganj, between the *bhur* edge and the river, a deep and permanent marsh has been formed, in which the old irrigation channels are marked only by the lines of high bulrushes that rise above the swamp.

Drainage.

The streams above described form the drainage lines of the country, and as has been already shown, frequently fail to attain their object. The annual inundations of the alluvial lands along the Ganges and Ramganga are natural and generally of a beneficial nature, particularly in the case of the former; but in other places the recurring floods do nothing but damage, except perhaps in the low clay soils of the *bankati* tract, where abundant water is necessary for the important rice crop. The worst damage is done by the Mahawa, which frequently destroys good land and leaves behind it a barren silt. In former days serious floods in this river seldom occurred, but about 1871 a change took place in pargana Hasanpur of Moradabad, by which a large volume of water was transferred from the Ganges into the Mahawa channel. The floods reached their greatest intensity about the time of the last settlement, but latterly they have been less severe, owing probably to the different character of the seasons. The stream affects nearly all the villages along its banks in the parganas of Rajpura, Asadpur and Sahaswan. The floods of the Kamra have also been noticed, with regard to 48 villages in pargana Ujhani; as also have those on the Sot in the *khadir* of Usehat. The last river has occasionally done considerable damage in its upper reaches, as was especially the case soon

after the construction of the railway line, the embankments of which caused considerable disturbance in the drainage system of the district. Fearing the destruction of the earthworks by the amount of water which had collected behind them, the engineers made cuttings in several places, with the result that the whole volume poured into the Sot and carried away the old bridge at Nijra, at the same time doing widespread injury to the land on either bank. At the present time 41 villages of the *katehr* are classified as precarious through floods on the Sot, and 11 are liable to similar damage along the course of the Aswar and Bhainsaur. Some 17 villages in Kot, Islamnagar and Satasi are liable in wet years to flooding and saturation from local causes, owing to the absence of any defined lines of drainage. The *bhur* tract, owing to its nature, does not as a rule suffer from excessive moisture, although waterlogging may take place on the slopes, and the flood water impoverishes the high ground by washing away the scanty particles of good soil.

Precarious tracts.

On the other hand, several portions of the district are apt to be affected by drought. This is especially felt in the *bhur*, the whole of which is of a precarious character, as irrigation is naturally absent. A few scattered villages of the *katehr* contain a high and sandy soil, comprising eight in Bisauli, six in Islamnagar, and four in Satasi, but with these exceptions the tract is practically secure, as even if the *kharif* harvest is lost by a failure of the rains, the ease with which wells can be constructed in every part removes all danger to the *rabi*. In the *khadir* the soil is so moist and the water level so high that drought is never to be feared, and floods constitute the only possible calamity. In the *bankati* villages a deficient rainfall means the loss of the valuable rice crops, and the same contingency has to be faced in several parts of Salempur beyond the Aril; but as a rule the construction of temporary wells renders the latter tract fairly secure in the *rabi* harvest, while in the *bankati* sufficient means of irrigation are always at hand.

Waste lands.

The area classified as waste land is considerable, but a large proportion of this is only technically so described. At the last settlement the so-called unculturable area amounted to 80,585 acres, but of this as much as 28,798 acres were covered with water, and

13,574 acres were occupied by village sites, roads, and the like, leaving only 38,213 acres as actually barren. This excludes the land described as culturable waste and fallow, although much of the former is doubtless of too poor a quality to repay cultivation. Omitting for the present the culturable waste, we find that of the barren area the largest amounts are to be found in the Dataganj and Gunnaur tahsils and by far the least in Bisauli, where the proportion is less than four per cent. of the whole; in tahsil Budaun it is over twenty per cent., and in Sahaswan about 17 per cent. The nature of this area differs greatly in different parts. Along the Ganges it consists mainly of sandy stretches covered with coarse grass and occasional patches of tamarisk, while in other parts it comprises the *usar* plains or *dhak* jungles. In Gunnaur *usar* is frequently seen in the Mahawa valley, especially in the tract known as the *dhaker* of pargana Rajpura, where the land has at all times been subject to saturation. The same thing occurs in the lowlying parts of Sahaswan; and again in Ujhani, particularly along the Ganges in the vicinity of Kachhla. There is little *usar* in the *katehr*, but in the *bankati* region *dhak* jungles again occur, and their presence is an indication that *usar* is to be found in the neighbourhood. In the Dataganj tahsil such land is very common in the *khadir* of the Ganges and along the Sot, while small patches are also to be seen in the higher ground in pargana Salempur.

Jungles.

With the exception of the grass and tamarisk covered wastes along the Ganges and Ramganga, the only jungles of Budaun are the stretches of *dhak* which are to be seen in different parts. In former days these were remarkably extensive, covering a large portion of Rajpura, where there was once an extensive forest known as the *kala dhaka*, which served as an impenetrable refuge for the marauding Ahar inhabitants. Another great forest was that which occupied almost the whole of the *bankati* tract in the parganas of Budaun and Salempur, and was used impartially as a hunting-ground by the Sultans of Dehli and as the hiding-place of the turbulent Katehrias. Of late years these jungles have greatly decreased in area, owing partly to the spread of cultivation, and partly to the demand for firewood created by the railway, before the use of steam coal, and by the canal works

at Narora. Other jungles are still to be found around Kakora in Ujhani and elsewhere, but the extent of their disappearance may be imagined from the fact that in the 30 years preceding the last settlement over 14,000 acres had been cleared in Salempur and Budaun alone.

The *dhak* tree *(Butea frondosa)* is of little use except as fuel, although occasionally dyes are extracted from the flowers, and a gum used in the manufacture of indigo and in the preparation of astringent medicines is obtained from it, while the bark and roots furnish material for a cheap kind of rope; the leaves, too, are commonly used by Baris to make platter and cups for the reception of curds and other food. The remaining trees of the district resemble those found throughout the Doab and the south of Rohilkhand. They include the mango, which is generally planted in groves or along the roadsides; the *shisham*, *siras*, *nim*, and *tun*, all of which are of considerable value for timber and are commonly grown for the purpose; the *babul*, which is valuable not only on account of the hardness and durability of its wood, but also for the bark, which is in general demand for tanning; the four varieties of fig, known as the *gular*, *pakar*, *pipal* and *bargad*, all of which attain a great size, especially the two last, a very celebrated example of the *bargad* being seen at Karanpur in pargana Islamnagar, where it covers almost an acre of ground. Besides these, mention may be made of bamboos, which grow in great profusion; date-palms, which are found in considerable numbers in the *bankati* and elsewhere; and various species prized for their fruit or their medicinal properties, such as the tamarind, *jamun*, mulberry, *bel*, *ber*, *kachnar* and *amaltas* or Indian laburnum. Trees.

On the whole, the district presents the appearance of a well wooded tract, as in addition to the jungles there is an abundance of artificial groves of mango and other fruit trees. This is especially the case in the *katehr*, and to a less extent in the Ganges *khadir;* but in the *bhur* the absence of trees is very marked, and groves are also few in number on the sandy banks of the river and in the clay areas. At the last settlement the land occupied by groves covered 15,926 acres or nearly 1·4 per cent. of the whole. It was observed that in many parts, especially the Groves.

parganas of Bisauli, Satasi, Kot and Budaun, a number of old groves had been cut down during the currency of the preceding settlement, but their place had been taken by new plantations, and on the whole there was an increase of over 4,500 acres. The proportion is still decidedly low as compared with the more densely wooded districts of Oudh, in which it sometimes rises to five per cent. or more, and the difference is due partly to the nature of the soil, and partly to the habits of the people, some castes, and notably Rajputs, being much more addicted to planting trees than others. The variations in the case of different tahsils are somewhat remarkable. Bisauli comes first with over two per cent., followed by Sahaswan and Dataganj, in which the proportion closely approximates to the district average; while in Budaun it is little more than one per cent., and in Gunnaur, a poorly wooded tract, it is only ·5 per cent. of the whole area, the deficiency being especially marked in pargana Rajpura, which has less than 400 acres of grove land. In Islamnagar, Satasi and Kot, there is hardly a village without a plantation of some description, the presence of groves being most remarkable in those held by Rajputs, Gujars and Musalmans. Pargana Bisauli is equally well off in this respect, as also is the upland portion of Budaun, particularly in the neighbourhood of the headquarters town. Ujhani is excellently wooded, although a good deal of cutting has taken place in the south; the groves near Ujhani town and Jalalpur being the most noticeable. In Salempur most of the bigger homesteads are surrounded by fine groves, but here, too, there has been some tendency to reduce the area and bring the land under the plough. It appears that the plantation of groves has been encouraged to some extent by the rules laid down at the last settlement, exempting all grove land from revenue, this principle being extended to new plantations even when the ground between the trees is brought under light tillage.

Minerals. As in all districts of the Gangetic plain, in which the surface soil and the underlying strata consist merely of alluvial deposits, the geology of Budaun exposes few minerals of any interest or importance. The chief is the limestone conglomerate known as *kankar*, which appears in many places and is of considerable value as a road metal and as ballast, while it is also

employed for the manufacture of lime. There are many quarries, some of the most important being at Chakolar in pargana Budaun, Rasula in Sahaswan, Bichaula and Sikri Qasimpur in Ujhani, Agol in Kot, and Masaudpura in Usehat. The cost of excavation is about Rs. 2 per 100 cubic feet, but the chief factor is the carriage, which amounts to about eight annas a mile. Lime is also produced by burning in open kilns a kind of calcareous marl, but the article is never equal to that obtained from *kankar*, and the latter again in its hydraulic qualities cannot compare with the lime from the Kumaun Bhabar. This marl is found in beds from five to twelve feet below the surface, chiefly at Aharwara and Narao in Ujhani, and Arolia in Usehat; it is of two qualities, the lime yielded by the best fetching about Rs. 20 per 100 cubic feet, while the inferior description costs Rs. 16 or less. The only other mineral product is the saline efflorescence known as *reh*, an impure carbonate of soda which is an invariable accompaniment of saturation in the soil. While it renders the land unfertile, it is not without its uses, for it is collected and employed as a substitute for soap, and also forms one of the principal ingredients in the manufacture of the crude glass from which bangles are made. This *reh* is also employed in the production of *khari* or sulphate of soda. There are large works at which this article is made on the banks of the Ganges near Kachhla in pargana Ujhani, and a few are also to be found further east in Usehat. The *reh* is boiled and strained in open mud vats, and the resultant deposit is dried and packed for export to Farrukhabad. The lessees pay an annual tax of Rs. 10 for each furnace to the Salt department, but in addition to this the *zamindar* charges a royalty ranging from Rs. 50 to Rs. 60. The latter assists the lessee by advances, to be repaid when the produce is sold, but he runs the risk of losing everything if, as occasionally happens, an untimely shower of rain falls while the *khari* is in the straining pits, as the whole outturn is then ruined.

Building materials.

Bricks are not very extensively used for building in this district, but when required may be readily obtained. Clay for making bricks, which are slop-moulded on the ground and burnt in native kilns, is to be found in most parts, usually in the beds of

tanks; and brickworks are generally to be seen in the vicinity of the old Muhammadan towns. The bricks are made in four sizes and qualities, the price ranging from Re. 1 to Rs. 7 per thousand. The use of stone is most uncommon: when necessary, it is imported from Agra, the most common form being red sandstone flags for roofing. Timber is obtained locally; the usual varieties to be obtained are *shisham, nim,* and mango, but the last is of a very inferior description and not durable. The best kind in the market is *sal,* which is brought from the forests of Kumaun and Pilibhit.

Fauna. In former days the district contained a great abundance and variety of wild animals, and we are told by the historians that Firoz Shah converted the whole country between Budaun and Aonla into an imperial hunting preserve, the like of which was not to be found in any other tract within reach of Dehli. Since the disappearance of the greater part of these jungles the condition of things has materially altered. Till within recent times there was a comparatively large amount of jungle in pargana Rajpura and all along the course of the Ganges, but much of this has vanished by reason of the rapid spread of cultivation. The last tiger was killed in 1893 near Kachhla, but there is little likelihood of the recurrence of such an event, and the leopard also has become practically extinct. Rewards are given for the destruction of wolves, which are still very numerous and cause some loss of life, both to human beings and cattle, no fewer than 72 deaths having been recorded in 1901, or more than in any other district. Wild pigs are to be found wherever there is suitable cover and are often hunted by sportsmen from Bareilly. Antelope and *nilgai* are still to be seen in some numbers, but they have been greatly reduced of late years and their disappearance from the jungles of Rajpura was remarked shortly after the construction of the railway. Among other animals mention may be made of jackals, foxes and hares, which are as common as in other parts of Rohilkhand. The birds of the district are of the usual species, snipe and waterfowl of all varieties being found in great numbers during the cold weather, and it is said that this fact influenced the first collector in his selection of Sahaswan as the district headquarters in preference to Budaun,

owing to the closer proximity of jungles and *jhils*. Other game-birds include quail, sand-grouse, black and grey partridge, all of which occur in abundance, and florican, which are somewhat rare.

Fish of many varieties are found in the Ganges and Ramganga rivers, and also in the Sot, Aril and Mahawa. Some of the larger *jhils* contain several kinds of fish, especially those of Nurpur and Laknupur, and the Dhand swamp near Sahaswan. They are caught by various methods, but chiefly with nets of different patterns in the rivers and lakes, and in the small streams by means of wicker baskets at an opening in a dam. The fishing industry affords support to a considerable number of persons, amounting to 2,034 at the last census, while many others resort to fishing as a subsidiary means of support. The principal castes thus engaged are Dhimars, Mallahs and Kahars. The produce is sold in the bazars at prices varying from six pice to four annas per *ser*, according to the quality; but a fair amount is exported by rail to Bareilly, especially from the Dhanari station. Almost all classes of the population eat fish when obtainable, with the exception of Brahmans and Banias. Fisheries.

The domestic animals of Budaun call for no special attention, for the cattle of the district are of the ordinary inferior type, the better varieties being imported either from the Punjab or from the submontane tracts in the north of Rohilkhand. The quality of the locally-bred animals depends much on the available pasturage, and consequently there is a somewhat marked difference between the cattle of the highly-tilled uplands and those of the Ganges *khadir*, and especially the Gunnaur tahsil, in which extensive and valuable grazing-grounds exist. The presence of these pastures has given rise to several attempts at improving the indigenous breed by introducing stud bulls of a superior stamp; but the experiment did not prove sufficiently successful to warrant its continuance. For several years such bulls were stationed at Simri in Gunnaur and at Saifullahganj in pargana Islamnagar. Much of the old pasture land has been broken up with the spread of cultivation; in former days the grazing grounds of Kaulhai in Sahaswan and of Usawan in Usehat were very famous, but all trace of them has long disappeared. The Cattle.

country cattle, so long as sufficient fodder can be obtained, are fully capable of performing the light work required of them, and a pair of bullocks may be obtained at any price between Rs. 30 and Rs. 80. Those of a superior description are employed for draught purposes, and are used only by the wealthier classes.

Cattle census.

There are no records purporting to show the number of cattle in the district before the last settlement. An enumeration made in 1892 gave a total of 223,205 plough-animals, or 2·63 to each plough, the average duty per plough being 5·66 acres, as calculated in the cultivated area. The latter figure was unduly low, as at the time a considerable amount of land was temporarily out of cultivation. A regular cattle census was taken in August 1899, and it was then ascertained that the number of animals had risen to 243,581, the average to each plough being 2·33, which was very slightly below that of the provinces generally; the duty had increased to 8·12 acres, this figure being somewhat high for Rohilkhand, the reasons assigned being the lightness of the soil and consequently of the labour demanded, and also the large amount of spade cultivation in the Ganges *bela* and other tracts. A second cattle census was taken at the beginning of 1904, and it was then found that there were 257,237 bulls and bullocks and 20,125 male buffaloes, giving a total of 277,362 plough-animals; but though the gross number had increased, the average for each plough had declined to 2·26, though this was now in excess of the general figure for the whole provinces. In addition, there were 116,543 cows, 101,856 cow-buffaloes, and 213,024 young stock. The number of cow buffaloes is unusually high and is exceeded in but few districts, pointing to a considerable development of the *ghi* trade. There was also a large increase under the heading of young stock, amounting to nearly 20 per cent. in the five years, so that there appears to be no fear of any deficiency in the near future.

Other animals.

Other animals, of which an enumeration was made at the same time, comprised 34,655 sheep, 198,013 goats, 73 mules, 6,392 donkeys, 595 camels, and 11,438 horses and ponies. These figures call for little comment. The sheep and goats are of the ordinary description, and are kept for food, for penning on the land, and for their wool and hair, which in several places is

manufactured into rough blankets; the best sheep come from Rajputana and the Farrukhabad district. The number of camels is fairly large, and these animals are used to a considerable extent for transport and also for draught purposes, lines of camel-carts being maintained on the roads from Budaun to Aonla, Kachhla, Sahaswan, Bilsi and Wazirganj. But ordinarily most of the traffic goes by carts, these numbering 33,159—a high figure, as is the case throughout Rohilkhand. Mule breeding is not practised to any extent in Budaun, and no attempt has as yet been made to render it more popular. Horse breeding, on the other hand, has received considerable encouragement from time to time, and for many years Government stallions have been stationed in different parts of the district. There are now two horse and four pony stallions under provincial management, located at Gunnaur, Mustafabad, Kaili, Dataganj, Markaoli, and Naushera.

Cattle disease of various descriptions is fairly common at all times in the district, and especially in the lowlying tracts. At times epidemics of considerable intensity occur, and the resultant mortality is very great. The returns are of little value, but they serve to show that the most prevalent form of sickness, and at the same time the least fatal, is foot-and-mouth disease, which attacks both horned cattle and sheep. Rinderpest is also very general and works great havoc, although of late years the mortality from this cause has shrunk to very small proportions, and this phenomenon has been observed throughout the United Provinces. Other diseases include anthrax, which is fortunately rare, and the malignant sore-throat known as hæmorrhagic septicæmia, which is usually found in low and marshy localities, such as the *khadirs* of the Ganges and Ramganga. In order to check the spread of disease and to promote inoculation for rinderpest, a veterinary assistant has been posted to Budaun under the control of the district board. Cattle disease.

The climate of Budaun resembles that of the adjoining districts of Bareilly and Moradabad, although it lies further to the south and consequently at a greater distance from the hills, a fact which renders the average temperature somewhat greater than in the other tracts of Rohilkhand. At the same time it is undoubtedly more cool and moist than the adjacent portions of the Doab Climate.

beyond the Ganges. As in other parts of the division, the rains are somewhat unhealthy, especially in the southern tracts, which then become waterlogged. The prevailing winds are from the east during the rains and from the west in the spring and summer months; but the latter blow with less violence than in more southerly districts. Except for the purpose of recording the rainfall, no meteorological observations are taken, but it has been ascertained that the average monthly temperature varies from 53° to 60° in January and from 88° to 93° in May and June, the hottest months of the year.

Rainfall. Statistics of rainfall for the whole district and for each of the five tahsils have been preserved since 1864. From that year to 1905 inclusive the average annual fall for the district was 33·5 inches, or considerably less than that of the other parts of the division. Nearly two-thirds of the whole are received in July and August, and the bulk of the remainder in September and June, the driest months being April and November. Showers frequently fall in May, as in other parts of the submontane tracts, and their occurrence materially reduces the temperature. Some rain is invariably received during the winter months, most commonly in January, and occasionally hailstorms occur, though the damage resulting from this cause has seldom been serious. The local distribution of the rainfall varies to a considerable degree. On an average, Dataganj heads the list with an annual fall of 36·09 inches, while next come Budaun and Bisauli with 34·88 and 34·78 inches respectively. In the western parganas the precipitation is less than the general average, the figures for Sahaswan being 31·98 inches and for Gunnaur 29·78 inches, and that in spite of the proximity of the Ganges. The annual variations are very remarkable. In three years, 1874, 1879, and 1894, the total average has exceeded 50 inches, the highest figure on the record being 55·68 inches in 1874; and in seven years over 40 inches have been received. The heaviest fall at any single tahsil was 67·1 inches at Dataganj in 1879, followed by 65·8 inches at the same place in 1874 and 62·02 inches in 1894. At Gunnaur, on the other hand, the highest total ever registered was 48·78 inches in 1893. Turning to the other extreme, we find that the lowest general average was 17·12 inches in 1868, when only ten

inches were received during the year at Sahaswan; and after this comes 1883 with 17·4 inches, 1880 with 18·02 inches, and 1905 with 19·52 inches, the total on this last occasion being reduced by the abnormally small amount of 10·38 inches at Gunnaur. In five other years only the average was less than 25 inches, and on the whole it may be taken that the district is fortunately situated in this respect, and as a rule the rainfall is copious and well distributed.

That Budaun is comparatively healthy will be seen from an examination of the vital statistics. Epidemics are not of frequent occurrence, and the chief disease is malarial fever, which is especially common at the end of the rains and the beginning of winter in the low-lying and ill-drained tracts. A table given in the appendix shows the annual birth and death-rates from 1891 onwards.* The former for the first ten years averaged 41 per mille, and in the ensuing prosperous period up to 1905 it was no less than 54. Registration of deaths has been practised from an early date, beginning soon after the mutiny, but up to 1872 the system adopted was very defective and no reliability can be placed on the figures. In that year an improved method was introduced. From 1872 to 1880 the average death-rate was 32·33 per mille, but this figure was very largely in excess of the normal, owing to the terrible outbreak of fever in 1879, which resulted in the surprising rate of 67·9. During the ensuing ten years the average rate was 37·9 per mille, and in this decade there were no marked fluctuations. From 1891 to 1900 the figure was only 31·7, this being a period of comparative prosperity, as the famine of 1897 had but little effect on the district. The returns for subsequent years will be seen in the appendix. A second table shows the principal causes of death.† Fever, as is the case throughout Rohilkhand, heads the list, and in its various forms accounts for nearly 85 per cent. of the total mortality. This proportion has been exceeded on many occasions, and indeed from 1891 to 1905 more than 90 per cent. of the deaths were attributed to this cause. With the exception of 1879 and 1886, both unusually wet years, there have been no epidemics of any magnitude. As a matter of fact the disease in this district is of endemic Health.

* Appendix, Table III. | † Appendix, Table IV.

character and is a necessary concomitant of the absence of adequate drainage in so large a proportion of the area. The fever is commonly of the intermittent type, but as elsewhere it must be remembered that many of the deaths ascribed to fever are due to other causes than malaria, being entered under this head in most cases in which fever is merely a symptom.

Cholera.

Cholera has never been absent from the district for a whole year, although on every occasion the number of deaths has been insignificant. On an average, the mortality from this cause from 1877 to 1905 amounted to 584 persons annually, but in 14 years it was less than 250 and only on five occasions did it exceed 1,000. There was a bad outbreak in 1882-83, and again in 1892 and in 1900, the last being the most serious on record, no fewer than 3,591 persons being carried off.

Small-pox.

Small-pox similarly occurs every year in some degree, and epidemics of considerable intensity are much more frequent, although they are rare as compared with the state of things prevailing in former days. From 1872 to 1880 the average mortality was 2,083 annually, violent outbreaks having occurred in 1873, 1876 and 1878. During the ensuing decade the number fell to 1,426, and would have been much lower but for the ravages caused by this disease in 1883-84, when 8,389 deaths were recorded, or 29 per cent. of the total mortality of the year. Since that time a steady decrease has been observed. From 1881 to 1900 the average number of deaths was 632, owing chiefly to the outbreak in 1897, which accounted for 4,441 deaths; and from 1901 to 1905 the annual average was but 260.* This diminution in the death-rate from small-pox may be wholly attributed to the increasing popularity of vaccination. In early years the measure was not viewed with favour, and for a long time the only preventive was afforded by the dangerous practice of inoculation. The spread of vaccination during more recent years may be estimated from the fact that from 1881 to 1890 the average number of operations was 15,800 and in the following ten years 27,900, while from 1901 to 1905 it was no less than 35,000. It is estimated that during the past seven years over 22 per cent. of the total population has been vaccinated, and it is probable that protection has been

* Appendix, Table IV.

afforded in this manner to nearly three-fourths of the inhabitants of the district. It is only compulsory, however, within the various municipalities.

Other diseases.

The other diseases are of little importance. The returns for bowel complaints and plague are shown in the appendix; but the former do not cause a high mortality, and the latter did not make its appearance in this district till 1904, and so far has not assumed serious proportions.*

Infirmities.

Statistics of infirmities were first collected at the census of 1872, and consequently a comparison can be made between the returns of that and each succeeding enumeration. In 1901 the number of persons afflicted was 3,041, of whom 2,280 were blind, 372 deaf and dumb, 267 lepers and 122 insane. There has been a marked and steady decrease in the case of blindness, which may be ascribed probably to the spread of vaccination and the consequent diminution of small-pox, one of the most tangible causes of blindness. Leprosy, too, is far less common than formerly, but this result cannot be ascribed to any preventive measures. The disease is still very common in comparison with other districts, although more cases were found in Moradabad, in the Himalayan tracts, and in the eastern divisions of the provinces. Whether it be due to a fish diet, or to the consumption of mouldy rice, or to any other cause, is still a matter of dispute, but neither of these theories is contradicted by its prevalence in Budaun. The figures for deaf-mutism also are relatively high, but are exceeded in Moradabad and Bareilly. Insanity is not common; but this is in part due to the proximity of the large asylum at Bareilly, to which lunatics are sent from all parts of the division.

* Appendix, Table IV.

CHAPTER II.

AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

In the matter of agricultural development the district of Budaun has made great progress since the introduction of British rule. Prior to the cession in 1801, the tract had undergone great deterioration, owing to the impolitic exactions of the Oudh officials, and the institution of a more settled order was at first attended with but slow improvement. The severity of the early assessments checked any expansion of the cultivated area save in those parts where a large amount of recent fallow lay ready to hand, for the proprietors were too impoverished to make any further outlay even with the sure prospect of an early return. The insecurity of tenure and the absence of any defined rights in the soil further militated against any advance, and matters went from bad to worse. It was not till the survey of 1830 and the subsequent regular settlement that the tide turned. At the time of the assessment the cultivated area was 681,326 acres or 54·17 per cent. of the entire district, and this represented a distinct increase, amounting to nearly 25,000 acres, in the course of a few years. The *katehr* parganas were far ahead of the rest, Bisauli having no less than 77 per cent. of cultivation, followed by Kot with 71, and Satasi with 65 per cent. These figures contrasted remarkably with Sahaswan, in which only 40 per cent. was under the plough, the *bhur* tract being in a particularly depressed state. The average was also to a considerable extent below the general standard in Rajpura and the Dataganj tahsil. The famine of 1837 threw the district back, but in a few years a complete recovery was effected. In 1849 the land under cultivation aggregated 768,652 acres or 61·6 per cent., this being an undoubtedly high proportion at that time. Every pargana, save Bisauli and Ujhani, where none was to be expected, showed a marked improvement, the most remarkable being Sahaswan, in which some 56 per cent. was now cultivated. The rate of progress was well maintained during the

Cultivation.

currency of the settlement, and by 1865 a substantial increase of cultivation was observed. The total area under tillage was 831,189 acres or 64·9 per cent. of the whole. Rajpura was now the most backward pargana with 50 per cent. cultivated, while next came Sahaswan with 56; but, as in 1849, this was an abnormal figure, for the *bhur* was in a state of exceptional prosperity which could not be expected to last. In Kot and the three parganas of the Bisauli tahsil the proportion exceeded 80 per cent., while in the remainder of the district the ratio approximated to the general average.

Cultivated area. The annual returns of cultivation go back to 1884, by which time it had become evident that the district was flourishing under the influence of a light assessment, although the precarious tracts necessarily exhibited great variations from year to year. In 1884 cultivation had risen to 892,293 acres, or nearly 70 per cent. of the present total area; but in the following season it dropped to 858,628 acres. From 1886 to 1895 the net cultivated area averaged 869,700 acres or 67·5 per cent.; but the decline was more apparent than real, as every year the land bearing a double crop was increasing in extent. There was indeed some contraction towards the end of the decade owing to a succession of bad harvests and unfavourable climatic conditions; but it is difficult to compare recent figures with those of former days, owing to the confusion between the gross cultivation and the actual area cropped. From 1896 to 1905 there was a marked improvement, especially after the commencement of the new century, when the stimulus of a fresh assessment had begun to produce its effects. The average for the ten years was 916,700 acres or over 71 per cent., while at the same time more and more land was made to bear two crops in the year. The climax was reached in 1905, when the actual area under tillage was no less than 999,116 acres or 76 per cent. of the whole district—a figure which is very high even for the fertile province of Rohilkhand.* In that year Rajpura had 62 per cent. under the plough, while next came Ujhani and Usehat with 70, Asadpur with 73, and Sahaswan with no less than 74 per cent.—an extraordinary amount for so poor a tract. All the other parganas were above the average. Islamnagar

* Appendix, Table V.

headed the list with the amazing figure of 93 per cent. cultivated, followed by Kot with 90, Bisauli with 89, Satasi with 88, Budaun with 84, and Salempur with 77 per cent. Whatever may be the case in the Ganges *khadir* and the *bhur* uplands, it is at least certain that the *katehr* can be no longer described as backward or undeveloped.

Double cropping.

While the average of the last ten years shows an increase of 47,000 acres under cultivation over that of the preceding decade, the true extent of the expansion can only be gathered by taking into account the spread of double cropping. At the former settlement no more than 19,850 acres were returned as *do-fasli*, bringing the gross crop-bearing area up to 851,039 acres. The subsequent change has been very striking. From 1886 to 1895 the average amount of land bearing two crops was 131,200 acres, or over 15 per cent. of the cultivated area; and in the next ten years it had risen to 160,350 acres, or 17·5 per cent. Thus in 1905 the total area on which crops were sown reached 1,175,690 acres—a figure equivalent to more than nine-tenths of the entire district. The practice is more prevalent in certain tracts than in others. The highest proportion is in the Gunnaur tahsil, where it amounts to nearly 33 per cent. of the cultivation, and next comes Salempur with 21·7 per cent., while elsewhere the ratio is lower than the average, the *katehr* parganas showing the least amount of double-cropped land. The difference is due to the quality of the soil. It is the general custom to sow gram after rice in the clay tracts, but in the loam uplands, where sugarcane and *arhar* are extensively cultivated, the opportunity of getting a second harvest from the fields is largely curtailed.

Culturable waste.

It at once becomes obvious that but little land remains to be broken up and brought under tillage. Mention has been made in the previous chapter of the waste area, which in 1905 amounted to 105,154 acres, or little more than eight per cent. of the whole; and the bulk of this comprises either land covered with water or that occupied by village sites, roads and the like, leaving only 32,194 acres of actually barren soil. The last is either *usar* or sterile sand, and for all practical purposes may be neglected as valueless, save possibly as pasture. The remaining area is made up of groves, 13,497 acres; new fallow, 26,722

acres, which is necessarily out of tillage in accordance with the usual system of rotation; and old fallow and other culturable waste, 144,182 acres in all, or 11·2 per cent. of the district. The proportion is very small and probably none too much for the grazing and fuel requirements of the tract; but apart from this, it must be observed that the bulk of such land lies in the valleys of the Ganges and Ramganga or else in the *bhur* belt, and it is more than doubtful whether much of it would be found to repay cultivation. As it is, a large amount both of culturable waste and old fallow has been reclaimed since the settlement; but much of this is of a precarious nature, especially the *bhur* of Sahaswan and the lands along the Mahawa, where the recurrence of a wet cycle would cause as much damage by floods as was formerly experienced.

Agriculture.

The standard of cultivation in Budaun is generally high, as is the case throughout Rohilkhand; but it varies greatly in different parts of the district according to the nature of the soil, the stability or otherwise of the holdings, and, to a still more marked extent, with the caste and capabilities of the agriculturists. The crops grown present few peculiar features, and the same may be said with regard to the system of rotation and the style of tillage. The implements employed are of the usual description. A cultivator's stock-in-trade includes a pair of bullocks, a rope, bucket and other requisites for irrigation; a plough, generally made of *babul* wood, with an iron share; the drill or *sain*, which is attached to the plough when necessary; the heavy and light mattocks, known as *kasi* and *phaora*, respectively; the *patela* or clod-crusher, which serves the purpose of a harrow; the *parchhiya* or wooden rake, the *khurpi* or weeder, and the *hansiya* or sickle.

Harvests.

Of the two main harvests the *kharif* is the more extensive, exceeding the *rabi* in area throughout the district, save in the Dataganj tahsil alone. There the predominance of the spring crop is confined to the Usehat pargana, in which the lowlying ground along the Ganges is liable to inundations during the autumn. The relative positions of the two harvests are liable to vary with the nature of the season, but an excess on the part of the *rabi* occurs but seldom. At the same time, the proportions have changed to a remarkable degree during

the past half-century. At the settlement of 1865 the *kharif* occupied 61·8 per cent. of the cultivated area, covering 519,628 acres, and the *rabi* only 40·5 per cent. with 341,057 acres. During the currency of this settlement a notable increase took place in the double-cropped area, the ratio to the total cultivation rising from 2·3 to 20·6 per cent., so that the *rabi* gained immensely. At the last assessment the latter had actually surpassed the *kharif*, covering 507,682 acres or 60·9 per cent., as against 481,654 acres or 57·8 per cent. This was, however, an abnormal condition, for in the nine years ending with 1905 the average *kharif* cultivation was 550,389 acres and that of the *rabi* 523,515 acres. During the last five years of this period the figures were 577,053 and 556,912 acres respectively, the spring harvests having been exceptionally favourable. The maximum area in the *rabi* was that of 1903-04, when no less than 606,111 acres were cultivated, and the minimum was 439,946 acres in 1899-1900. The latter year also showed the minimum *kharif* area of 522,293 acres, the maximum being 599,644 acres in 1902-03. From these figures it appears that the autumn harvest is the more stable and is less subject to violent fluctuations with the varying nature of the seasons. The predominance of the *kharif* is most marked in the Gunnaur and Bisauli tahsils, where it now amounts to about 7 per cent., although in 1865 the relation of the two harvests in these subdivisions was as 64 to 36. The small *zaid* or intermediate harvest is of little importance. At the penultimate settlement it covered but 124 acres, but this rose to 14,514 acres at the last assessment. The latter was a somewhat exceptional figure, for though it was closely approached in 1905, the average for the preceding five years was but 9,700 acres. The largest area is to be found in the Dataganj tahsil, where it averages 3,265 acres, and the least in Sahaswan.

The main staples of the district are wheat, barley, gram and poppy in the *rabi*, and *bajra*, *juar*, *arhar*, maize, cotton, rice and sugarcane in the *kharif*. Each topographical tract has its own crop characteristics, and consequently their distribution is frequently somewhat uneven; but in all parts the lead is taken by wheat and *bajra* in their respective seasons, while the choice of other crops is mainly a matter of soil and position. Detailed Crops.

statistics of the more important products in each tahsil will be found in the appendix.*

Wheat.

In the *rabi* harvest wheat as a rule occupies 56 per cent. of the area sown, according to the figures of the last five years. The proportion is highest, 67·4 per cent., in the Budaun tahsil, and it also exceeds the average in Dataganj and Bisauli; in Sahaswan it covers 54·2 per cent., and in Gunnaur only 45·8 per cent. The increase in the cultivation of wheat since 1865 has been remarkable, for it then amounted to 207,700 acres, rising at the last settlement to 230,500 acres, while the present average is 312,655 acres. This is partly due to the general development of the district, whereby more land has been brought under cultivation and superior crops substituted for those grown in former days, and partly to external influences such as the improvement of communications and the increased importance of the export trade. Wheat is a somewhat expensive crop, necessitating a large number of ploughings and a considerable amount of manure and irrigation. The estimated cost is about Rs. 18 per acre, and the average outturn 9 maunds. The crop is also sown in combination with barley and gram, but the amount of mixed wheat is nowhere large and is steadily decreasing.

Barley.

Barley, sown either by itself or mixed with wheat and gram, covers on an average 139,670 acres or 25 per cent. of the *rabi* harvest. The proportion drops to 15·4 per cent. in Dataganj, and is little higher in Bisauli; but in Sahaswan it rises to over 29 per cent., and in Gunnaur to no less than 46·8 per cent. It takes the place of wheat in the *bhur* soils, being a lighter and less exhausting crop, and requiring less manure and irrigation. In the *bela*, too, it is more prevalent than other staples, and in good years the mixture of barley and peas known as *bejhar* gives a very fine yield. The average estimated cost of production is Rs. 17 per acre, and the outturn 12 maunds, though both figures are probably too high.

Gram.

A considerable quantity of gram sown alone, in addition to that mixed with barley, is to be found in all parts of the district, particularly in the Dataganj tahsil. Altogether it averages 40,500 acres or 7·3 per cent. of the *rabi* area, and shows a large

* Appendix, Table VI.

increase since 1865, when the crop covered but 23,400 acres. This expansion is largely due to the spread of double-cropping, large quantities of gram being sown broadcast in the rice lands, which formerly were left untilled during the winter. It is the cheapest of the *rabi* staples, costing about Rs. 8-12-0 per acre, and yielding some 15 maunds. The land receives several ploughings, but when once sown the crop requires little, if any, attention, being rarely watered or weeded.

At the settlement of 1865 only 385 acres were under poppy in the whole district, but since that time this valuable crop has rapidly gained in popularity. At the last assessment the area had risen to 15,051 acres, in spite of its prohibition in Gunnaur and other parganas adjoining the Rampur territory. It is now grown in all parts, although it has made very little headway in the Gunnaur tahsil, and for the five years ending with 1905 averaged 34,500 acres or 6·2 per cent. of the *rabi* area. The largest proportion is 8 per cent. in Dataganj, after which come Bisauli and Budaun with 7·7 and 6·8 per cent., respectively, while Sahaswan has 5·7 and Gunnaur only ·8 per cent. In spite of the cost of production, due to the large amount of manure and water and the careful attention necessitated, the crop is a very profitable one, and is much appreciated on account of the system of advances. In this district it is habitually grown by all castes and at all distances from the village site, instead of being confined to low-caste holdings in or near the *gauhan* area. Poppy.

These crops comprise almost the entire *rabi* harvest, and the remainder are of very little importance. Peas and *masur* or lentils are grown in every pargana, but the areas are generally insignificant, except in Dataganj; garden crops and vegetables never assume a prominent position, and are seldom raised by any but Muraos and Kachhis; while the only other produce deserving of mention is tobacco, which is cultivated to a small extent in all parts of the district, and especially in pargana Kot. There are very few oilseeds of any description, and linseed has never been cultivated to any appreciable extent in this district. Other *rabi* crops.

In the *kharif* harvest *juar* is most commonly sown in the better lands and *bajra* in the inferior soils. According to the figures of the last five years, the former averages 119,500 acres *Bajra* and *juar*.

or 20·7 per cent., and the latter 243,000 acres or 42·1 per cent. of the total area. In the *katil* and *bhur* tracts *bajra* is the more profitable, owing to the lightness of the soil and the lack of moisture, but elsewhere *juar* is grown whenever possible. The highest proportion of *juar* is 25·1 per cent. in Dataganj, and the lowest 16·1 per cent. in Gunnaur; while *bajra* reaches 48·7 per cent. in Budaun, and is lowest also in Gunnaur with 32·5 per cent., as in this tahsil its place is taken by maize. Since the settlement of 1865 the *juar* area has almost doubled, and while *bajra* has materially expanded in area, the increase is very much smaller. These two millets are seldom sown alone, but are commonly mixed with the pulse known as *arhar*, which remains on the ground throughout the succeeding *rabi* harvest. In the *bhur*, too, *bajra* is interspersed with the coarser pulses, such as *urd*, *mung* and *moth*, or the oilseed known as *til*; the mixture being generically termed *masina*. A large amount of *juar* is grown merely for fodder, the crop being cut at an early stage of its growth. The finest *juar* in the district is to be seen in the north-east corner of Dataganj, in and around the Janghara estate of Sabalpur. Neither of these crops entails much expense or attention; the fields are ploughed four or five times only, and the seed is sown broadcast, after the first shower of rain; when it has germinated, two or three weedings take place, but beyond this nothing is done till harvest. The average cost is Rs. 7-8-0 per acre for *juar* and Rs. 7-2-0 for *bajra*, the estimated outturn being 6 and 7 maunds respectively.

Maize.

Maize occupies on an average 61,770 acres or 10·7 per cent. of the *kharif* area, but its distribution is very varied. In the Gunnaur tahsil it covers no less than 27·4 per cent., and in Sahaswan 11·6 per cent.; but elsewhere the proportion is very small. As in many other districts, maize has made immense strides of late years. In 1865 there were but 10,431 acres under this crop, and at the last settlement the total was 35,880 acres, so that the increase during the past decade has been very remarkable. It is of especial value in the Ganges *khadir*, as it tops the floods sooner than any other staple, and if lost, the damage is not so serious as would be the case with *juar*, owing to the small quantity of seed required. The people are becoming

accustomed to maize as an article of food, and its spread is to be welcomed; for the crop ripens early and is less liable to be affected by a premature cessation of the rains than other staples.

Another valuable crop is cotton, which, when sown by itself or, as is more commonly the case mixed with *arhar*, covers on an average 46,800 acres or 8·1 per cent., of the *kharif*. It is more extensively grown in Gunnaur and Bisauli than elsewhere, averaging over 11 per cent., in those tahsils, while in Budaun and Dataganj it occupies a more humble position. In former days cotton was far more common. At the settlement of 1865 no less than 137,700 acres were under this crop, but in thirty years the area had fallen to under 29,000 acres. There has been some recovery of late, but the old figures are not likely to be reached again; for the cotton produced in this district is of inferior quality and cannot compete with the better fibres from other parts of India. Another objection to cotton is that it is removed too late, and takes too much out of the soil, to be followed by *rabi* sowings, and consequently it has been replaced by gram, maize, rice, and other staples which admit of profitable double-cropping. Cotton.

The rice area is comparatively small. It amounts on an average to 40,000 acres or 6·9 per cent., of the land cultivated in the *kharif*, the proportion ranging from 16·9 per cent. in Dataganj and 11·7 per cent. in Budaun, both of which contain large stretches of heavy clay soil, to 5·2 per cent. in Sahaswan, mainly in the *bela* tract, and only 3 per cent. in Gunnaur. In 1865 the area was 30,600 acres, and at the last settlement this had risen to more than 76,000 acres, but since that time there has been a decline, owing chiefly to a succession of comparatively dry seasons. The rice grown in Budaun is of several varieties, the main distinction being that between the early rice and the *jarhan* or transplanted species, locally called *chahora*. The former is by far the most common in all parganas and the latter is seldom grown extensively, except in the Dataganj tahsil and the *kadwara* country of Sahaswan and Asadpur. A very popular kind of early rice is that known as *sathi*, so called because it ripens about sixty days after appearing above the ground. Rice.

One of the most valuable *kharif* products of the district is sugarcane, which averages 17,838 acres or 3·1 per cent. of the area ugarcane.

sown in this harvest. The highest proportion is 4·4 per cent. in both Gunnaur and Sahaswan, and the lowest 1·6 per cent. in Dataganj. Of late years its cultivation has greatly declined, especially in the last-mentioned tahsil, which was formerly the chief cane-producing tract in the district; but the fall is probably of a temporary nature. At the last settlement more than 40,000 acres were under this crop; but this amount was undoubtedly abnormal, and was due to the cycle of wet years through which the district had recently passed, though at the same time the spread of opium cultivation, which has the advantage on the score of advances, has had an adverse influence on this crop. Cane is grown throughout the loam uplands, and also in the *khadir*; but its cultivation is most successfully carried out in the new alluvium of the *bela*, the only danger in this tract being the rapid exhaustion of the thin surface deposit. The cost of production is high, averaging about Rs. 53 per acre, owing to the constant attention it requires and the careful preparation of the soil before planting; but the outturn, estimated at 15 maunds of *gur*, amply repays the expense.

Other *kharif* crops.

None of the other *kharif* crops calls for any detailed notice. The pulses known as *urd*, *mung* and *moth* are grown in all parganas; but the proportion is very low, except in the case of *moth* which covers some 7,000 acres in Sahaswan and is cultivated throughout the *bhur* belt. In Dataganj there is a fair amount of *urd*, which is commonly sown in the same field as the larger millets, and flourishes best on a slight incline, where the water cannot lodge about the roots. Hemp or *sanai* is grown in all parts, the Sahaswan tahsil showing the largest area. Garden crops are cultivated everywhere to some extent, particularly in Budaun and Dataganj, and consist of vegetables and spices. In former days indigo held quite an important position, and as late as the last settlement covered 6,450 acres; but of recent years it has rapidly decreased in area, and has now practically disappeared; in 1905 there were less than 50 acres under this crop in the entire district.

Zaid crops.

The products of the *zaid* harvest are mainly melons and vegetables. The former are grown in pits along the sandy banks of the Ganges and Ramganga, especially in the Dataganj and Gunaur tahsils, and constitute about two-thirds of the total area. The hot weather millet, known as *chena* or *sanwan*, is seldom found, but

the crop is sometimes grown after a poor *rabi* harvest in order to supplement the food supply. Vegetables of different varieties are cultivated everywhere ; the largest amount being in Dataganj.

Irrigation.

The amount of water given to the fields depends on many varying circumstances, such as the nature of the season, the ability and energy of the cultivators, and the character of the soil. As a rule, the district enjoys a copious and well distributed rainfall, and some precipitation may be expected during the winter months. The water-level is generally high, and the soil, except in the *bhur* tracts, is remarkably retentive of moisture. In the sandy uplands wells cannot be made, except under favourable conditions, but elsewhere their construction is a matter of no difficulty, and it is only in part of the Bisauli tahsil adjoining Moradabad and Rampur that the depth of water renders masonry wells necessary. On the whole, it appears that, to quote the words of Mr. Meston: "About 90 per cent. of the *khadir*, about 10 per cent. of the *bhur*, and nearly a third of the *katehr* and *katil* could be efficiently protected in any given year."* Consequently there is a great difference between the irrigable and the actually irrigated areas. The figures of the penultimate settlement appear to indicate the former, at least so far as existing supplies of water were concerned. The returns showed 202,544 acres as irrigated, this representing 24 per cent. of the cultivation; the proportion varied from 15 per cent. in the Gunnaur tahsil to 21 in Sahaswan, 23 in Budaun, 28 in Dataganj, and 30 in Bisauli. At the last settlement the records were prepared after a series of very wet years and then only 8 per cent. of the cultivated land was irrigated, Gunnaur on this occasion heading the list with 12·3 per cent., while Bisauli showed no more than 6·2 per cent. These two instances are sufficient to show the uselessness of depending on single years. A more satisfactory view is obtained from averages, and in this manner we find that from 1886 to 1895, the latter half of this decade being a period of abnormal rainfall, the irrigated area was 108,700 acres or 12·5 per cent. of the cultivation ; while from 1896 to 1905 it averaged nearly 140,000 acres or 15·3 per cent. The highest amount recorded was 248,935 acres in the dry year of 1900-01, when irrigation extended to no less

* Final Report, p. 11.

than 249,000 acres or 27·96 per cent. of the land cultivated; but on this occasion the plough area was greatly contracted. Actually the lowest proportion was that of 1905, when cultivation reached its highest point, only 6·3 per cent. being artificially watered.*

Sources of supply.

In all years and in all parganas wells form the chief source of supply. In 1905 as much as 77 per cent. of the irrigated area was watered by their means, and when more is required they afford the readiest method of expansion. Tanks and *jhils* are employed to some extent in all parts of the district, the area thus supplied being 9,180 acres in the same season, while the rivers and streams were utilized for 5,315 acres, including 1,143 acres irrigated from canals. These last sources are strictly limited, as regards the area commanded; and though tanks can afford water on a much more extensive scale, the area on several occasions having been over 20,000 acres, they suffer from the grave disadvantage of failing in the dry years when they are most required.

Wells.

At the last settlement the number of available wells was 43,126, of which 3,249 were of masonry. The others were of the earthen or unprotected variety, and as these are in many cases short-lived, the total varies from year to year. Masonry wells are the most stable asset in irrigation, and the enhanced security of the district is shown by the increase in the number of such wells, of which there were 3,922 in 1905. The Bisauli tahsil, together with the adjoining pargana of Kot and the *katehr* portion of Budaun, are the best provided in this respect, while in Dataganj and Gunnaur the totals are comparatively small, pargana Salempur having extraordinarily few. In Islamnagar their presence is largely due to a colony of Marwari Jats, who migrated hither from Jaipur many years ago and have consistently maintained their high standard of husbandry. The only objection to masonry wells is their great cost, which varies according to the depth of the water level and the diameter, but ordinarily ranges from Rs. 200 to Rs. 250. The unprotected wells differ greatly in size and durability. Where the soil is the tenacious kind known locally as *moti dharti*, wells of considerable diameter and lasting for twenty years or more can be made; but these exist

* Appendix, Table V.

only in favoured portions of Islamnagar, Usehat, and a few other parganas. Such wells have about the same capacity as the masonry type, and can water about a quarter of an acre daily; they are worked by bullocks, who draw up a leathern bucket by means of a pulley. Where the subsoil is loose and friable, smaller wells are excavated, and these seldom last for more than a single season, being dug about Christmas, and falling in with the first heavy downpour in the rains. In order to afford additional strength, they are frequently lined with brushwood, but this adds nothing to their life. These small wells are worked either by the *dhenkli* or pot and lever, so commonly seen in all parts of the provinces where the water-level is high; or else by the *charkhi*, or pot and pulley system, an earthen *karwara* being attached to either end of a rope, which passes over a wheel supported on a wooden framework. Even when industriously worked, little more than ten poles can be irrigated in a day by either method.

Tank irrigation is most extensively employed in the *bankati* tract of Salempur and Budaun, but it is also to be found in all other parganas, notably Ujhani and those of the Bisauli tahsil. The method adopted presents no unusual features, as the water is invariably lifted to the fields by means of channels at different levels, being raised from one to the other by *beris* or swing-baskets of wicker work, swung between two men. The work is very exhausting, and about a rood of land can be watered in this manner in a day. Tanks.

The other sources include the canals and the small streams. The latter are dammed by mud embankments, and the water thus collected is raised in the same way as from the tanks. The area thus irrigated is greatest in the Dataganj and Budaun tahsils, but in every pargana some use is made of the watercourses. The Aril is the most important source of supply, and in Dataganj its water is carried for a considerable distance by rude distributaries. The Bhainsaur is similarly utilized in Sahaswan and Ujhani, as also are the Sot in its upper reaches, the Bajha in Budaun, the Kamra in Ujhani and several of the *kadwaras*. Other sources.

The small area irrigated from the canals is confined to the Usehat pargana, in the south of which a very interesting system of irrigation works has been in existence from a remote period. Canals.

These are of indigenous origin and owe their existence to the Bais community of Khera Jalalpur, who are the owners of the canals, which they have excavated at their own expense. The repairs to the channels and minor branches are carried out by private arrangement, and the same plan is adopted with regard to the distribution of the water; the system, both in Khera Jalalpur and the adjoining villages, working with remarkable smoothness and regularity. The tract involved is that known as the *Chaunr*, which lies peculiarly low, so that the water is admitted to the fields by flush, with a minimum of labour. Two small canals take off near the western borders of Khera Jalalpur, and ramify through all the northern half of that estate. Further east, at the village of Barenia, there is a larger channel, down which the Sot now sends the greater part of its stream; and from this point to the eastern boundary of the district the country is covered by a perfect network of rude distributaries from both the river and the Barenia canal. The system might well be improved, as no provision is made for the escape water, which has collected under the *bhur* edge so as to form the great *jhil* at Dalelganj, while in other parts, and notably on the right bank of the river, the spread of *usar* has caused serious deterioration. Nevertheless, these canals are of much value, especially in connection with the rice crop which forms the main staple of the *Chaunr*.

Old projects.

Various projects have been drawn up from time to time with the object of supplying the district with regular canal irrigation. In 1855 the scheme was framed for the construction of a canal running from Kalagarh on the right bank of the Ramganga in Bijnor, through that district and Moradabad, and then passing in to Budaun by three channels, of which one was to end in the Ramganga near Hazratpur, and the others in the Ganges near Kakora and Kachhla. A survey was undertaken, but further consideration of the project was stopped by the outbreak of the mutiny. In 1861 Colonel Baird Smith recommended the construction of a canal from the Ganges through western Rohilkhand, and a project was drawn up in 1867. This would have flowed through Bijnor, and then taken practically the same course as that designed for the Ramganga canal. In 1869 a portion was actually dug in Moradabad, chiefly as a famine

relief work, but further progress was delayed owing to financial and other considerations, such as the obstruction of drainage. It was eventually abandoned altogether on the ground that the supply from the Ganges was insufficient for the demands of a third great system, and it was further decided that any canal from the Ramganga would be unable to carry enough water for Budaun.

Famines.

On various occasions the district has suffered acutely from famine, although the effect of such calamities during the past half century has been but small in the case of Budaun as compared with other and less fortunate parts of the provinces. Very little is known of the early famines that visited Rohilkhand beyond the occasional references to such events in the works of the Musalman historians. The first visitation of this nature of which there is any distinct record occurred in 1345, during the reign of Muhammad *bin* Tughlaq, when famine raged throughout almost the whole of Hindostan. The people were then reduced to the lowest extremity by the oppressions of the Sultan and the cultivators had deserted their fields, so that when the rains failed the stock of food supplies had become exhausted and large numbers of men and cattle died from actual starvation. Mention is made of another serious famine in 1424 during the reign of Mubarak Shah, who was compelled to abandon his expedition to Kanauj for this reason. The next great famine was that of 1631 in the time of Shah Jahan, which was general throughout India, and abnormal drought again caused famine in 1661, in the fourth year of Aurangzeb. This was especially severe in the Doab and the neighbouring districts, and necessitated extensive relief, both in the shape of money grants and remission of rents and taxes, and also of large importations of grain from Bengal and Punjab. Exactly a hundred years later Rohilkhand was stricken with famine, but all that we know of this calamity is that an immense number of people died from starvation, and that many emigrated to more favoured parts of the country, while apparently nothing was attempted in the way of relief. As far as can be ascertained, the famine of 1770, which caused so much distress in Bengal and Bihar, did not extend to Rohilkhand, as it appears from the records that grain was available for

exportation from Oudh. The case was very different however, in the great Chalisa famine of 1783, which seems to have been felt first at Agra, and then throughout the country to the east and west. The district was at that epoch included in the province of Oudh, and the whole of that tract was afflicted, though in a less degree than the surrounding country. Prices rose to an unprecedented height, although this mattered little owing to the almost entire exhaustion of the supplies. The records of the period tell us nothing about the state of Budaun, but there is no reason to believe that the district escaped the general calamity.

Famine of 1803.

We hear more of the next great famine in 1803, as Budaun was by that time included in the Company's territories. The spring harvest in that year was very scanty, aud the autumn crops completely failed. By July 1803 prices had risen to an alarming height, and matters became worse as the dealers were engaged in exporting corn with the hopes of benefiting by the high rates prevailing. The collector of Moradabad reported in September that balances were accumulating, and that the *rabi* harvest would probably be confined to the irrigated land. Large suspensions of the revenue were granted and a fall of rain at the end of September somewhat improved matters, but the *rabi* of 1804 was extremely poor and by the end of the rains the outstanding balance was greater than in any other district. The result of the distress was seen in the general disorganization. The demands of the tahsildar were met in some instances by violence, although the landholders generally adopted the more prudent course of absconding in order to evade their liabilities. No fewer than 54 estates in the parganas of Budaun, Kot, and Usehat lapsed on this occasion to Government, but on the cessation of distress the villages were restored to the old proprietors and no further action was taken, except in the case of Usawan, where the *zamindars* had been guilty of continued acts of lawlessness, and even this was restored to the original holders upon the payment of a fine of Rs. 700. The effect of this famine was felt for many years, the general insecurity being enhanced by the approach of a new settlement and also by the constant dread of invasion on the part of the Marathas. The only attempt at relief works on this occasion was the construction of numerous small embankments

with the object of storing up water for irrigation, but unfortunately these were carried out in great haste and no further expenditure was permitted in order to assure their permanence.

The scarcities of 1813 and 1819 affected Aligarh and other portions of the Doab, but beyond raising prices do not appear to have occasioned much distress in Budaun, and in the latter year the collector of Moradabad stated that there was no anxiety felt in the western half of Rohilkhand; the district was in fact able to supply large quantities of grain for export to Allahabad and Cawnpore. Budaun was not so fortunate in 1825, when the *kharif* failed on account of drought in this and all the neighbouring districts. The distress in this year was heightened by the behaviour of the *zamindars*, who had been systematically reducing the cultivation on their estates and raising their rents to an extreme point in view of the approaching settlement. In February, 1826, the collector, then stationed at Sahaswan, reported that the estimated loss from the drought amounted to one-third of the average produce, and that the parganas which had suffered most were Islamnagar, Usehat and Salempur. The outstanding balances were, however, small and no relief operations were considered necessary. Famine of 1825.

The next great famine was that of 1837-38, and Budaun then suffered probably more than on any other occasion. The price of grain rose to seven *sers* for a rupee, and in consequence thousands died of starvation, many of the survivors left the district, and the cultivators were in many cases forced by hunger to sell even their agricultural tools. By August, 1837, the people were generally demoralized, and in that and the following month more than 200 cases of dacoity were reported and the police appear to have been unable to cope with the general tumult. "Food was demanded from the grain merchant. His refusal was followed shortly by an attack on his grain-pits. The police establishments were inadequate to guard even the persons apprehended. Mr. Clarke, the magistrate, told the people they must trust to themselves for protection. Military aid was obtained; the townspeople kept up an establishment of guards; the dacoits were frequently worsted in the attack and beaten back. In the Famine of 1837.

course of a month and a half this species of crime was put down."* The famine came to an end sooner than in the districts to the south, and by January, 1838, matters had greatly improved, while an opportune fall of rain in the ensuing month practically secured the *rabi* harvest, which eventually was considered up to the normal. The revenue returns serve to illustrate the extent of this famine. The balances for the two years amounted to no less than Rs. 4,50,732, and of this Rs. 3,05,755 were remitted, while the progressive demands, which at the recently completed settlement had been adopted for some parganas, were made stationary. Previous arrears were struck off altogether, even in cases where engagements to pay by instalments had been taken from the landholders. The magistrate collected subscriptions from the wealthier inhabitants for the relief of the poor, but no documents exist to show the amount thus obtained or the manner in which it was spent.

Scarcity of 1861.

The scarcity of 1861 was less serious. The rainfall in the preceding year had been very deficient, and in consequence the autumn harvest was only one-third or one-half of the normal. The following *rabi* again failed, except in a few favoured spots, and even in these the outturn was greatly below the average. With the rise in the price of grain distress began to be felt in August, 1860, reaching its height in the following June. The rains of 1861 secured a moderate harvest and in a few months all signs of famine had disappeared. In the meantime, however, many deaths from starvation had occurred, while great havoc was wrought by disease; but on this occasion there was no remarkable increase of crime. The situation was met by relief measures undertaken on the first appearance of distress. A famine fund was raised, eventually amounting to nearly Rs. 24,000, of which the greater portion was contributed by the central relief committee at Agra. The money was spent in various ways, the able-bodied labourers being employed in metalling the road from Bareilly to Muttra and in filling up excavations in the city and suburbs of Budaun; while the aged and infirm were supported by means of the poorhouses opened in each pargana. Private relief was also granted to the more respectable

*Statistical Report, p. 26.

classes. The total number of persons thus assisted was estimated at about 480,000. No remission of revenue was considered necessary for the famine year itself, but the *zamindars* of 60 villages in pargana Sahaswan, which had suffered more than the rest of the district, were absolved from payment of old outstanding balances. At the same time the tenants were assisted to some extent by grants or advances for the purchase of bullocks and seed.

Scarcity again occurred in 1869, owing to the partial failure of the rains in the preceding year, resulting in a *kharif* outturn of but half the average. The *rabi* area was contracted and much damage was done by severe frosts, but good rain fell in January and February, and eventually an eight-anna harvest was gathered. The distress that ensued owed its origin rather to the extensive exportation of grain than to any actual deficiency, the people suffering more from the high prices prevailing than from the shortage of the food supply. By July, 1869, it became necessary to organize measures of relief, works being opened on the district roads and poorhouses being instituted for the old and infirm. The total number of persons relieved was 707,287, of whom 292,192 were employed on the works. The net expenditure was Rs. 41,562, of which Rs. 17,640 were expended on gratuitous relief, this amount being provided by the central committee and local subscribers; the cost of road labour was defrayed out of the accumulated ferry fund and a special grant. The distress disappeared with the advent of the *kharif* harvest and all works were closed by the end of September. The revenue of 1869 was realized without difficulty, and it was deemed unnecessary to grant either remissions to the landholders or advances to the cultivators. As might have been expected, offences against property increased in proportion to the distress, but none of the crimes reported were of a serious kind. **Scarcity of 1869.**

The famine of 1877 affected this district to a considerable extent, although it was more severe in other parts of the division. Distress was first felt by the middle of August, especially among the field labourers, and rapidly increased with the total failure of the *kharif* harvest, except in a few lowlying villages in the *khadir* of the Ganges and elsewhere. Prices rose to an unusual height, and the local stocks of grain were almost exhausted, while **Famine of 1877.**

a fresh difficulty was caused by the extensive immigration from beyond the Ganges. Relief works were started and many labourers were sent across the river to Narora, but they were dissatisfied at having to be away from their homes and soon returned, only to add to the misery in their own villages. Crime rapidly increased, and grain riots commenced and spread. In order to relieve the distress, twelve works were started, chiefly on the roads, but the attendance was small, rising to not more than 2,615 persons daily in October. It then declined owing to the demand for labour in the fields, but in January it rose again to over 3,000 and in February to 5,600. The *rabi* area was greater than usual, and the crop fulfilled the most sanguine expectations, so that by the 20th of April all relief was suspended, including the poorhouse at Budaun, which had been opened in September. Relief measures were resumed in the first week of June, and by the end of the month the numbers rose rapidly, although they again declined when rain fell in July and afforded work in connection with the *kharif* harvest. The works continued open till the end of September, 1878, and probably could have been closed at an earlier date, as in several instances the *zamindars* were not able to obtain sufficient labour for their fields. On the other hand, there can be no doubt that the distress was very acute for a considerable period in this district, especially among those ordinarily employed in general labour, and the mortality was abnormally high. Altogether 1,113,697 persons, counted by daily units, were relieved on the works, in addition to those supported at the poorhouses and those to whom gratuitous assistance was given at their houses. The revenue was collected without much difficulty, the outstanding balance in April, 1878, being no more than Rs. 68,900, and the whole of this was subsequently collected.

Famine of 1897.

The partial failure of the rains in 1880 caused some distress, but on this occasion no necessity was felt for any measures of relief, and it was not till the famine of 1897 that the district again suffered from scarcity. In 1896 the *rabi* harvest was below the normal, and in the *bhur* tract remissions of revenue were granted to the extent of Rs. 12,000. The rainfall was below the normal in every month, but was fairly distributed, and a

good harvest was expected till the total cessation of the monsoon in September. The result was that the rice crop failed to the extent of two-thirds, and on the whole no more than 50 per cent. of the average outturn was secured. The district suffered little, save from the rising prices, and though test relief works were started the attendance was very small and operations were practically confined to the maintenance of the poorhouses and the distribution of doles among the town population. As before, work was done on the roads, including those from Budaun to Dataganj and from Sahaswan to Gunnaur, but the demand for labour in the fields rendered their continuance unnecessary, and they were only opened for a short period in February 1897. One of these works was restarted in May, but was again closed on the 19th of June. The *rabi* harvest had on the whole been satisfactory and all appearance of distress ceased with the commencement of the rains. Since that time there has been no scarcity of any magnitude or importance. Prices again reached a very high level in 1900 and 1906, but the people had sufficient staying power and the need for Government intervention was obviated.

Prices.

The history of prices is closely connected with that of famines, but also is of more general interest as illustrating the more permanent tendency towards economic change. In the case of Budaun the records are somewhat scanty, since before the mutiny the only information we have on the subject is a table showing the annual average prices current at the town of Bilsi from 1843 to 1850, inclusive. It is not possible, therefore, to establish any comparison in the case of this district between the rates prevailing at the introduction of British rule and those of subsequent periods, when means of communication were being gradually developed and an extensive export trade by road and rail took the place of a comparatively insignificant traffic along the Ganges. It appears that during the period referred to prices were very much lower than at any subsequent time. To take the principal food grains as an example, we learn that common rice fetched on an average 20 *sers*, wheat nearly 33 *sers*, barley 50 *sers*, gram 37 *sers*, *juar* 47·5 *sers*, and *bajra* 42·4 *sers* to the rupee. A considerable rise took place about the time of the mutiny, though it was probably independent of the outbreak and

had its source in other causes of a purely economical nature. Statistics have been preserved of the annual prices of the more important staples from 1861 onwards; but as the fluctuations caused by the variation in the character of the seasons produce a somewhat disproportionate effect, a better idea can be obtained by taking the averages for succeeding decades. From these it will appear that from 1861 to 1900 prices exhibited a constant tendency to rise: the increase was at first gradual, but in the latter portion of this period the acceleration was very rapid, owing partly to bad harvests, resulting in scarcity and famine either in Budaun or in the adjacent tracts, while at the same time the development of the export trade from about 1886 began to have far more marked results than was formerly the case. This movement was accentuated by the fall in the value of silver, which had its effect throughout India. Between 1861 and 1870 prices were still easy, although the upward tendency was very noticeable during the second half of the decade. The averages were 18·02 *sers* to the rupee for common rice, 21·78 *sers* for wheat, 33·85 *sers* for barley, 28·89 *sers* for *juar*, 28·44 *sers* for *bajra*, and 25·2 *sers* for gram. The next decennial period showed a slight relaxation at first, but this was quite obliterated by the rise that occurred about the time of famine of 1877-78. The enhancement amounted on the whole to some 24 per cent., the average rates being, rice, 14·34 *sers*; wheat, 19·04 *sers*; barley, 26·83 *sers*; *juar*, 21 *sers*; *bajra*, 19·86 *sers*; and gram, 24·52 *sers* to the rupee. Between 1881 and 1885 all traces of famine disappeared and a run of prosperous seasons brought prices back to the old level attained between 1866 and 1870. The change was short-lived; for between 1886 and 1890 the average rates were far in excess of any previously recorded, although this cannot in any way be ascribed to a deficiency in the outturn. The result was that the averages for ten years exhibited a rise of 31 per cent. above those prevailing in the first period, rice fetching 14·33 *sers*; wheat, 13·8 *sers*; barley, 26·62 *sers*; *juar*, 21·15 *sers*; *bajra*, 20·6 *sers*; and gram, 22·74 *sers*. In the next ten years the rise which had set in showed no signs of abating, but rather the reverse. The first half of the decade was a time of excessive rainfall, resulting in a bad harvest in many parts of the province,

and after this came a famine of great intensity, the effects of which were felt throughout the whole of northern and central India. The consequence was that prices rose to an unprecedented height, being on an average 59 per cent. in excess of those prevailing between 1861 and 1870. Of common rice only 11·28 *sers* could be obtained for the rupee; of wheat 14·55 *sers*, the rate in the case of this staple having for some unknown reason slightly fallen than otherwise; of barley 20·3 *sers*; of *juar* 17·5 *sers*; of *bajra* 16·15 *sers*; and of gram 18·45 *sers*. The abundant harvests that marked the first four years of the new century caused a considerable fall in prices, which returned approximately to the averages prevailing about 1886, although they still remained high in comparison with those of former years. The run of good seasons was, however, broken in 1905, when much damage was done to the *rabi* by frosts and the rains were very deficient. Prices rose rapidly and almost at once reached famine level, and it remains to be seen whether the downward tendency that was at first apparent will be arrested by this temporary check. Other prices than those of food-grains illustrate the general rise. Even as late as 1875 grass for fodder sold at $5\frac{1}{4}$ maunds for the rupee, and *bhusa* or chopped straw for cattle at $3\frac{1}{6}$ maunds; while in the first year of the present century the amounts were 60 *sers* and 40 *sers* respectively.

The rise in prices has been accompanied by a corresponding but not wholly proportionate increase in the wages of labour. In agricultural operations the latter are frequently paid in grain, so that the actual cash value is relatively unchanged. In other cases the rise is more apparent. After the mutiny the development of the road and railway systems occasioned an increased demand for labour, which in time made itself felt in Budaun, although this tract was less rapidly influenced than more accessible parts of the province. Of late years, too, the demand for labour has been greater than the supply, and so long as this continues and prices maintain an upward tendency, wages are bound to follow suit. In 1860 agricultural and general labourers received from one anna to one anna three pies daily, while in 1872 the rate had risen to one anna six pies or two annas, and at the beginning of the present century the average amount was Wages.

between two and three annas. Women obtain from one and a half to two annas, and children from three to six pice. A similar increase has been observed in the wages of artizans, those of bricklayers and carpenters having risen from Rs. 5-8-0 per mensem in 1860 to about Rs. 9 at the present time.

Weights and measures. The weights and measures in common use present no features of unusual interest. Generally speaking, the Government *bigha* of 3,205 square yards is employed for measuring land, having been adopted as the standard at the survey, while the English acre is also well known. At the same time measurements are frequently stated in terms of the local or *kachcha bigha*, which varies from place to place, ranging from one-fourth to one-third of the standard *bigha*. Distances are commonly measured by the mile, which represents nearly three-fourths of the old *kos*, the latter being shorter in Budaun than usual. The standard *ser* of 80 *tolas* is perhaps more frequently employed than any other weight, but in different markets several local *sers* are to be found, the most common being one of 96 *tolas*, while the 100-*tola ser* of Bareilly and Moradabad is often employed. Sometimes, too, an even heavier measure of 105 *tolas* is found, but this is generally confined to the weighment of sugar, in order to allow for moisture.

Interest. The prevailing rates of interest closely resemble those found in other rural tracts of Rohilkhand. The commonest transactions are those in grain, either for seed, or else to keep the cultivator supplied with food till the harvest. In such cases the interest generally amounts to one-fourth of the principal, while the lender obtains a further gain by entering the principal at its cash value at seed-time, when prices are high, and recovering the amount obtained for the same sum of money at harvest. In the case of cash loans, where articles are pawned as security, the interest varies from 12 to 18 per cent. per annum, though sometimes much higher rates are charged. In large transactions, where a lien is given on jewels or other moveable property, the usual interest ranges from nine to 12 per cent.; while if lands or houses are mortgaged the rate varies with the status of the borrower, but is seldom lower than 7½, and frequently rises to 18 per cent. There are a few native banking establishments at Budaun, but

the bulk of the money-lending business is done by the village Banias.

Village banks.

The experiment of village banks was first started in 1901, when an organization society was formed at Budaun. This society had in 1906 a membership of 72 persons and a total capital of Rs. 11,200, of which Rs. 6,050 were subscribed and the rest obtained as a loan to be repaid within 15 years. The capital is distributed among the village banks according to their needs, and these local banks issue loans at 12½ per cent. per annum. Half the interest is retained in reserve to meet miscellaneous charges, while the remainder goes to the shareholders of the organization society. Some of the Musalman shareholders in this district refuse to accept interest, and the sums thus accruing go to the reserve fund. The general business of each bank is carried on by a secretary, an accountant, and a cashier, in each case without remuneration: some of the banks are managed by officials, but in most cases they are conducted by the landowners or their agents. Several are in a flourishing condition, and a proof of the vitality is the ease with which they have been able to absorb further capital. In 1905 the new system of a central bank with affiliated branch institutions was introduced at Sahaswan. Of the other banks those at Ujhani and Kakora were opened in 1901; at Bisauli, Gunnaur, Gawan, Oiya, Bhatauli, and Sarai Piparia in 1902; at Rajaula in 1903; and at Sirasaul and Pathariya in the following year.

Manufactures.

Sugar.

As is only to be expected in a purely agricultural district, the manufactures of Budaun are few and unimportant. The chief is that of sugar in its simple form, such as *gur*, *rab*, and *khand*. Refineries are to be found at several places, one of the chief centres of the trade being Ujhani. For producing *gur* the expressed juice of the cane is strained and boiled till it attains a thick consistency. In the case of *rab*, the process is carried further, several boilings and skimmings being necessary, while the liquor is purified by the addition of the alkaline mineral known as *sajji*. The *rab* is then drained of its molasses and is poured over a mat placed above a reed sieve or *khanchi*. After nine or ten days' fermentation it is found to have resolved itself into two parts; the thin syrup which has filtered through

and is sometimes worked into an inferior kind of treacle called *lat;* and the coarse brown granulated sugar or *khand,* which when boiled with a little water deposits crystals of *shakar, misri* or refined sugar. This is chiefly exported by rail to the great market of Chandausi. The district was at one time famous for the production of indigo, but this industry has of late years declined almost to extinction. Before the mutiny the manufacture of indigo was carried on at several factories, the chief concern being that of Messrs. Donald, who established themselves at Bisauli and Bilsi, and also maintained smaller works at Ujhani and at Dudhauni and Baraulia in pargana Kot. These were destroyed by the rebels in 1857, but the undertaking was renewed by Messrs. Maxwell and Debnam, who carried on the business for many years, and largely extended their operations. The property was eventually sold in 1889 to Sahibzada Haidar Ali Khan of Rampur, who carried on the business with seven factories, while another was started by the former manager, the late Mr. Campbell Hamilton. At the last settlement there were seven other factories in pargana Kot, six in Bisauli, including two belonging to the Rajputs of Bhanpur, five in Satasi, one in Asadpur, and a few in Sahaswan and Ujhani; but the industry was then in a declining state and numerous ruined factories were to be seen throughout the tract, the only paying concern being that of Haidar Ali Khan. Since the settlement the manufactory of indigo has almost disappeared, and in 1904-05 only 396 acres were under this crop in the whole district.

Indigo.

Other industries.

The other industries call for little mention. A fair amount of rough country cloth is manufactured by the weavers in many parts of the district, and blankets are made in a few villages of Asadpur and elsewhere. Budaun was at one time noted for its silk industry, but at the present time the trade is almost extinct. Raw silk and thread are imported from Agra and Delhi, and are worked by the weavers into handkerchiefs, caps, and other articles. In some cases the silk is mixed with cotton, the fabrics been known as *gulbadan* and *atlas* or satin; they are of various colours and are in some cases adorned with floral patterns. The manufactures of metals are quite insignificant, and the pottery of the district presents few peculiarities. It is made from the

dark clay found at the bottom of tanks and locally known as *chikka mitti*, to which river sand is added in order to enable it to withstand the heat of the kiln without cracking. The articles made are frequently glazed with a vitreous material obtained from powdered glass, either white or coloured blue with a mixture of manganese oxide and borax. Glass in the ordinary form of bangles or *churis* is made at several places in the district by the Musalman Manihars; the crude glass is obtained from *reh*, which is also put to other uses as already mentioned in the preceding chapter, the principal being the manufacture of *khari* at and around Kachhla. A reference may also be made, while dealing with manufactures, to the production of perfumes at Sahaswan from jasmine, roses, and the *keora* or screw-pine, which are grown in gardens adjoining the town. Budaun, too, has a special industry of its own in the manufacture of small articles from papier-mâché, such as pen-boxes, trays and the like.

Trade. The export trade of the district consists wholly of agricultural produce, as will have been seen from the list of manufactures. It comprises grain, sugar and *ghi*, while formerly indigo was a factor of some importance. To the internal trade must be added country cloth and the various imported articles, the chief of which are salt, metals, and piecegoods. Before coal came into general use on the railways, a large amount of fuel was supplied from the jungles of the district, but the quantity exported is now comparatively small. In early days the Ganges and Ramganga formed the chief trade routes, but these were in time supplanted by the roads, with the general improvement of the communications that ensued after the introduction of the British rule, while at a later date the construction of the railway largely affected the course of commerce, Chandausi in Moradabad becoming the chief mart for this district in place of Bilsi, which for many years was the most important collecting centre. The great development of the road system has enhanced the prosperity of Budaun, which now possesses a very considerable trade, while the new railway cannot fail to lend a great stimulus to commerce, both at this place and at Ujhani, which already is a market of local repute and is growing rapidly. At present most of the trade from the central parganas of the district goes by road

to Aonla and thence to Chandausi, and that from the north to the various stations on the railway. Chandausi is, of course, the most frequented and receives large exports of grain and sugar from Bisauli and Islamnagar and of *ghi* from Rajpura. A good deal of trade passes through Gunnaur to Babrala, where Messrs. Ralli Brothers have a depôt, and consists in wheat and raw sugar for Chandausi and *ghi* from the *bela* tract along the Ganges. There is some traffic between the parganas lying along the river and the markets on the opposite bank, especially Anupshahr in the north and Soron in the south, the latter place benefiting from its position on the railway. The export from Dataganj is very small, chiefly owing to the lack of communications; but a certain amount of sugar and grain are despatched either to Budaun or to Shahjahanpur and the more accessible stations in that district and Bareilly, the nearest being Faridpur, which is only eight miles from Sadullahganj.

Markets. A list of all the markets in the district will be found in the appendix, and from this it will be seen that in every pargana there are several villages and towns in which bazars are held once or twice a week. The most important are Budaun, Bilsi, Ujhani, Bisauli and Islamnagar, while among the purely local markets mention may be made of Gawan, Rajpura and Bhiraoti in the Gunnaur tahsil; Wazirganj, Chandoi, Sikri, and Rudain in Bisauli; Alapur, Rajaula, Khera Jalalpur and Kakrala in Dataganj; Kumargawan, Kakora and Gularia in Budaun; and in Sahaswan the villages of Sateti, Rasauli and Reonai, as well as Sahaswan itself, though the last is in a declining state and was never of any great importance. Several of these places are also well known for their cattle markets, of which a considerable number are held in most tahsils; the most celebrated is that of Jagannathpur in pargana Asadpur, a mart of very old standing and great repute.

Fairs. Another list given in the appendix shows all the fairs held in the district, with their dates and the approximate attendance. Most of these are of very little interest, except from their religious significance; but in several cases, and especially in connection with the larger gatherings, a considerable amount of trade is carried on at the same time. Only three, however, are of any

great importance. By far the largest is that of Kakora in pargana Ujhani, where immense crowds of pilgrims from this district and the neighbouring parts of the Doab assemble for the purpose of bathing in the Ganges at the full moon of Kartik (October-November). This is accompanied by a considerable amount of trade, especially in furniture, metal vessels, shoes, cloth, carts, horses, and bullocks. The gathering has grown in popularity of late and the present attendance is about three lakhs, or treble the number estimated thirty years ago. Special police and conservancy arrangements are made for the occasion. Similar fairs, but on a much smaller scale, take place on the same date at Chaopur in Rajpura and Sukhela in Asadpur, but though they possess some slight commercial importance, their character is mainly religious.

Communications.

Till within recent years the district was very backward in respect of means of communications, and few others were less accessible from the outer world. In early days, when Budaun first rose to prominence under the rule of the Pathan Sultans of Dehli, regular roads in the modern sense of the term were unknown, but the city lay on a well-recognised highway from Dehli to Oudh and the east. This appears to have crossed the Ganges by the ferry of Rajghat near Gunnaur, and thence to have led past Sahaswan to Budaun, turning north-eastwards from the latter place towards Aonla and Pilibhit. There is nothing to show us that this road was maintained under the enlightened rule of Sher Shah and the Mughals, and it appears that from that time onwards Budaun sank into comparative insignificance, as the regular road from Dehli ran through Sambhal and Bareilly towards Shahjahanpur and Lucknow, avoiding this district altogether. Consequently, when the district came under the British administration, and indeed for many years afterwards, the collector reported that roads were non-existent, and that tracks which went by that name wound about through jungles and marshes, to avoid intruding on cultivated or culturable land, and were impassable for six months of the year, while progress was difficult at any time. Under the early settlements the landowners were nominally bound to keep in repair the public roads passing through their estates, but the system proved very unsatisfactory, and

such labour as was forthcoming was merely wasted on the circuitous routes then in use. At the first regular settlement the *zamindars* agreed to contribute a cess of one per cent. on the revenue instead of executing repairs themselves, and the administration of this fund was vested in a local committee constituted in 1841. Up to the mutiny there were no Government roads in the district, and all the existing highways had been made and repaired by the local committee. The latter had to deal with a large amount of traffic, comprising the bulk of the export produce from Bareilly, Pilibhit and the greater portion of Moradabad. This was brought through Budaun either for shipment on the Ganges or else carried to Hathras, Dehli and other towns in the Doab. The work accomplished by the committee was considerable. The old road to Bareilly through Aonla was improved, and a new trunk road was constructed from Bareilly to Budaun and Kachhla-ghat. The important market of Chandauśi in Moradabad near the modern border was connected by means of four roads with Anupshahr, Ramghat, Kachhla-ghat, and with Fatehgarh, by way of Budaun. These constituted the main lines of traffic at that time, while other internal roads were made in order to connect the principal towns and villages within the district. By 1855 there were 470 miles of road, of which 21 had been metalled, the last being confined to a portion of the new trunk road to Bareilly. After the mutiny the work was carried on steadily, new roads being constructed and those in existence being improved as far as possible; but it was not till after the commencement of the last settlement that any other roads were metalled, the progress that has taken place in this direction dating from very recent times. A more important event in the history of communications was the construction of the branch line of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway from Bareilly to Chandausi and Aligarh. This had a marked effect on the course of trade, and at once resulted in the growth of Chandausi and the decay of the more distant markets in this district, such as Bilsi. A further change will doubtless be effected by the new line from Bareilly to Budaun and Soron in Etah, by means of which the produce of Rohilkhand now has direct communication with Bombay and the sea coast.

Railways.

The branch line of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway from Bareilly to Chandausi enters the district in the extreme north of pargana Satasi, and after traversing the northern half of Bisauli and the north-east corner of Islamnagar, passes into Moradabad at a point some four miles from Chandausi, its length within this district being about 16 miles. Within this distance there are no less than three stations, at Karengi in Satasi, and at Dabtura and Asafpur in pargana Bisauli, the latter being connected with the tahsil headquarters by a metalled road. The branch from Chandausi to Aligarh runs for a distance of some 13 miles through the parganas of Rajpura and Asadpur, crossing the Ganges at Rajghat by a bridge. There are two stations, at Dhanari in the south-east of Rajpura, and at Babrala in Asadpur, a short distance from the town of Gunnaur, with which it is connected by a metalled feeder road. This portion of the line was opened to traffic in October 1872. The bridge at Rajghat was the first of its kind to be built over the Ganges, having been completed in 1874, a year earlier than that at Cawnpore. The structure is of iron girders, with a total length of 3,040 feet, and consists of 33 spans of 80 feet each, the height from low water to the underside of the girders being 24·39 feet. The cost of construction, including the protective works, was Rs. 8,22,100.

The construction of the new line from Bareilly to Budaun and Soron was proposed several years ago, but was not finally sanctioned till July 1903, while it was opened for traffic in the beginning of 1906. This is an extension of the metre-gauge system of the Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway. The line roughly follows the course of the provincial road from Bareilly to Muttra, entering the district a short distance west of the Aril bridge and crossing to the east of the road at Malgawan some six miles from Budaun. Thence it passes along the south-eastern outskirts of the city, and at Sheikhupur bends west, running parallel to the road as far as Ujhani, where it crosses to the north and remains on that side till it reaches the bridge over the Ganges at Kachhla. The stations on this line are at Ghatpuri near Binawar, Budaun, Sheikhupur, Ujhani, Sahaswan road and Kachhla. The total length of the line in this district is about 31 miles.

Provincial road.

The roads of the district fall under two main divisions, distinguished as provincial and local. Under the former head comes the main road from Bareilly to Budaun and Muttra, with a length of 33 miles in this district, maintained by the Public Works department at an annual cost of Rs. 278 per mile. Originally constructed by the local committee, it was subsequently taken over as an imperial road, and then again transferred to provincial control. It enters the district at the north-east corner of pargana Budaun, crossing the Aril by a masonry bridge near the village of Puthi, and then runs south-west through Binawar to Budaun, beyond which it passes the Sot by a bridge and leads through Ujhani to Kachhla on the Ganges. The latter river is crossed by means of a bridge of boats, replaced by a ferry during the rains.

Local roads.

The local roads are divided into four classes and have an aggregate length of 541 miles. The first includes metalled roads bridged and drained throughout, with a total length of 87 miles. The most important are those from Budaun to Aonla and from Ujhani to Sahaswan, with the branch to Bilsi, and from Budaun to Qadir Chauk on the Ganges. The others merely represent portions of roads which have as yet been metalled for a short distance only, with the exception of that from Bisauli to Asafpur station on the railway from Gunnaur to Babrala, and those lying within the limits of the Budaun municipality. The upkeep of these roads is entrusted to the Public Works department, but the charges are met from local funds. The cost of maintenance amounts to Rs. 233 per mile annually. In the case of the unmetalled roads the Public Works department undertakes the construction and repair of bridges and culverts, but the remaining work is carried out through the local agency. These unmetalled roads comprise those of the second, third, and fourth classes. Second class roads are further subdivided according as they are wholly or partially bridged and drained. Under the first category come the unmetalled portions of the roads from Budaun to Moradabad and Shahjahanpur, and under the second that from Budaun to Fatehgarh and those from Bilsi to Bisauli and Kachhla. Roads of the third class are officially described as unmetalled, banked and surfaced, but not drained, and are

for the most part mere cross-country tracks, raised and repaired where necessary by a coating of earth. They are but little better than the fourth class roads, which in technical language are banked but not surfaced, partially bridged and drained. In the dry season they generally serve the purpose for which they were designed, but in the rains they are almost impassable, especially in the low-lying portions of the district. Except on the metalled roads there are but few bridges, the chief being those over the Aril on the road from Budaun to Shahjahanpur and over the Sot between Bisauli and Sahaswan. The total amount expended by the local authorities on construction and maintenance of roads in 1904 was nearly Rs. 41,000. A list of all the roads in the district will be found in the appendix to this volume, and their position can be seen by a reference to the map.

Bungalows. On the provincial road there is a dak-bungalow at Budaun and an inspection-house at Kachhla, while encamping-grounds are maintained at the Aril bridge, Binawar, Malgawan, Budaun, Ujhani and Kachhla. There are no regular encamping-grounds on the local roads, save at Sarai Piparia and Bela Dandi on the route to Shahjahanpur, but inspection-houses are to be found at each of the tahsil headquarters, at Usehat, and at Gawan in pargana Rajpura.

Ferries. The ferries within and on the borders of the district are of considerable importance, and a list of them will be found in the appendix, showing the river crossed, the position of the ferry, and the management. The bridge of boats and the ferry over the Ganges at Kachhla is under provincial control, but the rest are managed by the district boards of Budaun, Moradabad and Farrukhabad. The last has charge of the single ferry at Surajpur, leading to Usehat, while the two most northerly of those giving access to the Bulandshahr district from the Gunnaur tahsil are worked by the Moradabad authorities. In addition to the Ganges ferries, there are three over the Ramganga, all belonging to Budaun, the most important being that of Bela Dandi on the Shahjahanpur road. Several public ferries are maintained on the smaller rivers, and carry a considerable amount of traffic during the rains. There are seven over the Sot, the principal being at Nijra near Bisauli; three over the Mahawa, including that of

Dandia between Sahaswan and Gunnaur; and one over the Aril, near Baksena in pargana Salempur.

Navigation. As already mentioned, the Ganges and Ramganga were the principal highways of commerce in former days, but their importance has greatly declined, and the traffic is now but a shadow of its former self. Navigation on the Ganges has been checked, not only by the extension of railways, but also by the diminution of the stream on account of the growing demands of the canals, and the construction of the Narora weir, which practically put a stop to all communication between the markets of this district and the lower Doab and those of Anupshahr, Garmukhtesar and other places higher up the stream. A few boats of no great burthen still ply up and down this river, while the Ramganga also carries a small and declining trade, chiefly in fuel, grain, and thatching-grass. The latter river affects this district but little, for there are no places of any importance on its banks in this portion of its course.

CHAPTER III.

THE PEOPLE.

The first census of the population of this district took place in 1847, the operations being conducted by the collector, Mr. C. W. Fagan. The returns show a total population of 693,627 persons, giving an average density of 350 to the square mile, the rate ranging from 439 in pargana Kot and 420 in Bisauli to 311 in Ujhani and only 299 in Sahaswan. It is remarkable that on this occasion the density as originally given in the census report was calculated on the geographical square mile, a standard which was never again employed in this connection. The statistics collected at this census were of a somewhat meagre description, the population being classified merely under the headings of Hindus and Musalmans, the latter including all other religions, and also as agricultural or otherwise. The district then contained 2,016 villages, of which 112 contained more than a thousand inhabitants, while three others, Bilsi, Ujhani and Budaun, had a population of over 5,000 persons. Census of 1845.

The accuracy of this first attempt is open to question. The measure was acknowledged to be experimental, and the belief that it was but partially reliable in its results was confirmed in 1853, when a second general census took place. It was then ascertained that the total population was 845,868 persons; but though an increase in the total was generally expected, it is almost impossible that it could have amounted to over 190,000 within six years. The density had risen to 430 to the square mile, but the mutual relations of the various parganas had altered to a considerable extent. Budaun came first with 528, followed by Bisauli with 512 and then by Kot with 507; in Sahaswan the average rate was 375, this pargana having surpassed Ujhani, which had a figure of 343. The number of villages on this occasion was returned as 1,895, including the five towns of Ujhani, Islamnagar, Kakrala, Sahaswan and Gunnaur with over 5,000 Census of 1853.

inhabitants, and Budaun with a population exceeding 10,000. The various statistics then collected were identical with those of the first census, and no attempt was made to obtain a greater detail, except by making a distinction of sex.

Census of 1865.

The third census took place in 1865, and it was then found that neither the mutiny nor any other disturbing cause had operated to check the growth of population. The district contained 889,836 souls, the average density being 451 to the square mile. The relative position of the parganas had altered but little, Sahaswan occupying the lowest place with 338, while next came Rajpura with 360, the highest averages being found as before in Budaun and Bisauli. The increase had been general, save in Sahaswan and Rajpura, which had declined by 8·5 and ·94 per cent. respectively. There were 1,856 villages and towns, of which 145 had between 1,000 and 5,000 inhabitants, while those with a larger population were Budaun, Sahaswan, Ujhani, Kakrala, Gunnaur, Bilsi, Alapur and Sheikhupur. This enumeration was of a far more elaborate character than either of its predecessors, statistics of age, castes, and occupations being for the first time recorded.

Census of 1872.

At the following census of 1872 the total population amounted to 934,670 persons, the increase having been very rapid, in spite of the scarcity caused by the failure of the rains in 1868. The density had risen to 466 persons to the square mile, being highest in the parganas of Budaun, Bisauli and Kot, and lowest in Rajpura, Sahaswan and Usehat. There were 2,364 villages and towns, this number apparently including all separate inhabited sites, and of these 2,232 contained less than a thousand persons, 126 between one and five thousand, while the remaining six were Budaun, Sahaswan, Islamnagar, Ujhani, Bilsi and Alapur. The returns of this census were generally supposed to be more accurate than at any of the previous enumerations, and the compilation of the various statistical tables was carried to a much greater length.

Census of 1881.

The fifth census was that of 1881, and then for the first time a marked decline was observed, this result being due partly to famine, but still more to the occurrence of several severe epidemics. The total population fell to 906,451, and the average

density to 452·8 to the square mile. The decrease, which was also noticeable in the adjoining districts of Shahjahanpur, Bulandshahr, Aligarh and Etah, was greatest in the Gunnaur and Sahaswan tahsils, while in Bisauli, on the other hand, there had been a distinct increase, as was also the case in the adjoining tracts of Bareilly and Moradabad. The total number of separate villages and towns was 1,834, those with less than a thousand inhabitants numbering 1,665, while 162 others contained a population of less than five thousand, the remaining seven including those mentioned above with the addition of Kakràla.

Census of 1891.

Ten years later, in 1891, another census was taken, and on this occasion it was found that the population had recovered to a considerable extent, the total being 925,982, though this was still less than that recorded in 1872. The average density had risen to 459·9 to the square mile, but the increase, which was greatest in the parganas of Salempur, Asadpur and Budaun, was unevenly distributed. No fewer than five parganas, Islamnagar, Kot, Ujhani, Bisauli, Usehat, showed an actual decrease, and the same phenomenon was observed in the adjoining parts of Bareilly and Moradabad. The cause of decline was not satisfactorily determined, as Rohilkhand appears to have been fairly prosperous during the decade; but it would seem that the chief reason was the prevalence of fever in these parts, resulting from a general heavy rainfall, and the consequent abnormal death-rate, the average for the district being 37 per mille. Budaun then contained 1,856 towns and villages, of which 162 had a population between one and five thousand, while nine others contained a greater number of inhabitants, including those referred to in 1881, with the addition of Gunnaur and the large village of Khera Jalalpur in pargana Usehat.

Census of 1901.

The last enumeration was that of 1901. This was taken after a period of general prosperity, in spite of the heavy rainfall in the early years of the decade and the subsequent scarcity of 1897. The latter affected this district but little, and recovery was very rapid. The result was seen in an increase of nearly 100,000, the total population being 1,025,753—a far higher figure than any previously recorded. The density had increased by 10·7 per cent., averaging 515·4 persons to the square mile, this

rate being considerably in excess of that recorded for the rural parts of Moradabad and Shahjahanpur, although a higher average was obtained in Bareilly.

Migration

The increase in population must be ascribed to natural causes and was not in any way due to migration. Of the total number of inhabitants, 89·91 per cent. were natives of Budaun, while 9·2 per cent. were born in adjacent districts, and only ·89 per cent. came from more distant parts. Thus 10·09 per cent. had emigrated, but this figure gave a lower proportion than that obtained in 1891. Further, the addition thus derived was more than counterbalanced by emigration, for of all the persons enumerated in India who gave Budaun as their birth-place, 87·49 per cent. were found in this district and 12·51 per cent. elsewhere; so that instead of any increase there was an actual net loss of 2·42 per cent.

Towns and villages.

At the last census the district contained 1,818 towns and villages, and of these 1,600 had a population of less than a thousand persons, 208 others contained under five thousand inhabitants, while the remaining ten comprised Bisauli and those which came under this class in 1891. The urban, as opposed to the rural, population amounted to 10·4 per cent. of the whole, a lower proportion than that of other districts of the division. The villages of Budaun generally resemble those seen in other parts of Rohilkhand, and for the most part consist of a central site with several detached hamlets, thus presenting a marked contrast to the walled and semi-fortified villages of the Doab. Except in the old Musalman towns, brick houses are rare, and the domestic architecture is of an inferior type. An overwhelming majority of the population live in ordinary mud houses with thatched or tiled roofs, while those of the landowning classes, whether of brick or of mud, are frequently of two storeys, and consist of a range of rooms built around a square courtyard. The roof is usually of tiles, cement being only employed in the case of masonry structures.

Sex.

In 1901 the male population numbered 553,120, and females 472,633. There were thus 85·4 females to every 100 males, and this proportion has been very closely approached at each of the preceding enumerations. The number of females is relatively lower than in any other part of Rohilkhand, but distinctly

higher than in the districts of the Doab to the south, such as Etah, Etawah, Mainpuri and Farrukhabad. With these exceptions, however, Budaun exhibits a greater deficiency in females than any other part of the provinces, excluding the Himalayan tracts of Dehra Dun and Naini Tal, in which special conditions prevail. As a general rule, the disproportion between the sexes in the United Provinces increases from east to west and, allowing for possible concealment, appears to be due to some undetermined natural law. It is remarkable, however, that those districts in which the deficiency is greatest have borne in the past the worst reputation for infanticide; and though this crime has now been reduced to very small proportions, it is probably true that less attention is bestowed on female infants than on those of the opposite sex. It is worthy of note that the disproportion occurs as well in the case of Musalmans as of Hindus; but, on the other hand, it is more noticeable among the latter and especially with the higher castes; the defect is in fact most prominent among Rajputs, the returns in their case showing no more than 78 females to every hundred males.

Religions.

Classified according to religions, the population at the last census comprised 847,977 Hindus, 168,020 Musalmans, 6,116 Christians, 2,880 Aryas, 599 Sikhs, and 161 Jains. Hindus thus amount to 82·67 per cent. of the whole, and Musalmans to 16·38 per cent. The latter proportion is above the provincial average, but is considerably exceeded in the northern parts of Rohilkhand. As in so many other districts, it has been observed that the Musalmans have increased at a far greater relative rate than their Hindu brethren, the proportions in 1881 being 15·3 and 84·64 per cent. respectively. The phenomenon has been ascribed to several causes, but probably the chief reason lies in the fact that owing to a more liberal diet and higher average prosperity the Muhammadan population is more fertile and long-lived. This supposition is further supported by the age returns, the number of Musalmans over 60 being greater than that of the Hindus.

Christianity.

The Christian community included 36 Europeans and Eurasians, of whom 26 belonged to the Anglican communion, and 6,080 natives. The latter, with the exception of only 108

persons, of whom 101 returned no specific denomination and should probably be treated with the majority, are members of the American Episcopal Methodist church, the only mission agency in Budaun. There is a small Anglican church at the district headquarters. It was built in 1872 at a cost of Rs. 9,940, of which Rs. 3,500 were contributed by Government and the rest raised by subscription; it is known as St. Saviour's and was consecrated by Bishop Wilson in September, 1873. Services are held quarterly by the chaplain of Bareilly. The American mission was started in 1860, by the Rev. J. L. Humphrey, who was succeeded a year later by the Rev. S. Knowles. The work is both Evangelistic and educational, and has made considerable progress in both directions. In addition to anglo-vernacular schools for boys and girls in Budaun, there is a school in each *muhalla* of the city and at the various out-stations. The latter are at Bisauli, Bilsi, Ujhani, Dataganj and Kakrala in this district, and at Aonla and Bhamaura in Bareilly. The average daily attendance at the schools in 1905 was 455 boys and 286 girls. The mission staff employed in teaching and preaching at the various stations and in the villages numbers 148 persons, and the mission holds property in the district to the value of Rs. 52,900.

Arya Samaj.

As in other parts of Rohilkhand, the Arya Samaj has made considerable progress in this district since its institution. By 1891 there were 1,215 Aryas in Budaun, and at the following census the total has risen to 2,880. The movement has attracted followers in all parts of the district, especially in the Budaun, Gunnaur and Dataganj tahsils. There are no fewer than 22 recognised lodges in the district and a Sanskrit school is maintained by the Samaj at Budaun. This town is the chief centre, containing in 1901 no fewer than 579 Aryas. A second school, known as the *gurukul*, was started at Surajkund in 1903 by Swami Darshanand; it is maintained at an annual cost of about Rs. 6,000 by public subscription; the pupils reside there, and are instructed in Sanskrit and the dogmas of the Samaj. The members are drawn from many different castes, the best represented being Banias, Kayasths, Rajputs, Brahmans and Ahirs, while Sonars also contribute over a hundred persons. No others are of any importance, except perhaps Kurmis and Kahars, but it is

curious to note that Aryas are found even among the lowest classes of the population.

Jains. The other minor religions call for very little notice. The Jains are almost entirely confined to the Sahaswan tahsil, only three being enumerated at Ujhani, while all the rest were residents of the town of Bilsi, where several families have been settled since the place rose to commercial importance. Of the Sikhs, 419 live in the Budaun tahsil, 112 in Dataganj, and 68 in Bisauli.

Hindus. As is generally the case, the great majority of the Hindus of this district belong to no specified religious sect. Attempt was made at the last census to classify the Hindu population according to denomination, but it was found that only a comparatively small number were able to indicate any particular form of belief. It is somewhat remarkable, however, that while only 3·5 per cent. were returned as Vaishnavites and less than one per cent. as Saivites, no fewer than 373,346 persons, or more than 44 per cent. came under the heading of monotheists—a far higher proportion than in any other district, amounting in fact to over one-sixth of the total number enumerated in the provinces. The phenomenon is probably due to some peculiarity in the method of enumeration, and does not indicate the existence of any special school of religious thought.

Castes. The Hindu community in 1901 was made up of representatives of no fewer than 68 different castes, excluding subdivisions, while in the case of 497 persons no caste was specified. Very few of these are of much importance, for in 44 instances less than 5,000 persons were enumerated, and the castes with over 20,000 members apiece were but nine in number. Those calling for special mention include the chief proprietary and agricultural bodies, as well as some castes which occur in unusual numbers.

Ahars. Foremost in point of numbers come the Ahars, of whom there were 143,905, or 16·97 per cent. of the Hindu population. They are far more numerous in Budaun than in any other district, and only occur elsewhere in strength in Bareilly and Moradabad. They are found in all tahsils, but principally in Gunnaur and Sahaswan. Owing to the similarity of name, they are frequently confounded with the Ahirs, of whom here were but 2,816

in this district—an unusually small proportion; the latter explain the difference by stating that they themselves are directly descended from Krishna, while the Ahars spring from the cowherds in his service. The Ahars themselves maintain that they are of Rajput origin and are properly Jadons, their traditions showing that they came from Hansi and Hissar some seven centuries ago and settled in the *bhur* tracts of this district, which afforded excellent pasturage for their cattle. They are a sturdy and independent race, with a bad reputation for cattle-lifting, their predatory habits having rendered them notorious in former days, while during the mutiny they again gave full play to their old instincts. On the other hand, they are good and hardworking cultivators, and their presence is of great value in the less fertile parts which they frequent. The chief village of the caste is Bhiraoti in pargana Rajpura, where the leading family has a large estate. As proprietors the Ahars rank third after Rajputs and Sheikhs, at the last settlement holding 11·23 per cent. of the total area; this includes some 47,000 acres in Asadpur, nearly 41,000 acres in Rajpura, more than 21,000 acres in Sahaswan, about 10,000 acres in Ujhani, and smaller amounts in the other parganas.

Chamars. Next come Chamars, of whom there were 134,006 persons, comprising 15·80 per cent. of the Hindus. They are fairly evenly distributed, and in the Budaun, Bisauli, and Dataganj tahsils outnumber all other castes. The Chamars occupy a very low position in the social scale, and are generally employed as labourers, either agricultural or otherwise. As cultivators they work hard, but as a rule they take little pride in their fields and are ready to relinquish their holdings on a slight pretext. They are very seldom found in the capacity of proprietors, and at the last settlement owned but 845 acres in the whole district.

Muraos. The third place is taken by the Muraos with 85,950 representatives at the last census, or 10·14 per cent. of the Hindu population. They are more numerous in Budaun than in any other district of the provinces, though elsewhere their place is taken by the Kachhis, who are closely akin. The latter numbered 4,905 persons in this district, the majority residing in the Gunnaur and Sahaswan tahsils, while the Muraos are most numerous in

Budaun, Dataganj and Bisauli. As elsewhere, they take the highest rank as cultivators, mainly devoting their attention to the highly manured lands round the village site, on which they raise three crops a year steadily, and are specialists in poppy-growing and market-gardening of all sorts; but they have no objection to working ordinary crops in the outlying fields, where their presence can always be traced by the number of *dhenklis* used for working their wells. Though represented, however, in nearly every village in the district, their minute industry confines them to an extraordinarily small area of cultivation. As proprietors they hold very little land, amounting at the last settlement to only 1,223 acres.

Rajputs.

The census returns showed 62,233 Rajputs, aggregating 7·34 per cent. of the Hindus. They occur in great strength in the Dataganj and Bisauli tahsils, but are less numerous in Gunnaur, from which they appear to have been ousted by the Ahars, who according to one tradition were formerly their serfs. They are the principal proprietors of the district, owning at the last settlement no less than 27·53 per cent. of the entire area, but their possessions have greatly decreased of late years, especially in Dataganj. A large number of the Rajputs are found as tenants, but they are as a rule indifferent cultivators and bad rent-payers.

Rajput clans.

The Rajputs of this district belong to a great variety of clans, with no marked territorial grouping and few traditions of ancient settlements. The Chauhans come first with 6,499 representatives, mainly in Dataganj, Bisauli and Budaun, and like many of their brethren in the neighbouring districts trace their origin to the old rulers of Dehli. The Bais, numbering 6,164 souls, are more important. Nearly three-fourths reside in the Dataganj tahsil, but there are also large colonies in Sahaswan; the latter contains a tract between the Mahawa and the Ganges still known as the Baiswara, and this clan is perhaps one of the first to have been established in the district. They claim for themselves a very high lineage, and are, it is alleged, admitted to be of pure Rajput origin even by the exclusive Bais of the Unao and Rai Bareli districts. The Gaurs, 5,251, are only more numerous in Cawnpore and Hardoi, and claim descent from two brothers who emigrated from

Jaipur into Rohilkhand at a somewhat indefinite period. They are found throughout the eastern half of the district and own a considerable number of villages in Bisauli, Kot and Budaun, their chief estates being those of Gidhaul and Gurgaon in the last parganá. The Katehrias, 4,489, also occur in unusual numbers, although the figure is generally exceeded in other parts of Rohilkhand. They themselves claim to have come from Kathiawar, but the name seems almost certainly to be derived from Katehr, the tract in which they now reside, and which they rendered notorious by their turbulence in former days. They appear to be in some way connected with the Gaurs, but those of Moradabad state that they are of Surajbansi origin. Their headquarters are at Sikri in pargana Bisauli, and the majority of them are to be found in that tahsil, though they occur in all parts of the district. Next come the Gautams, of whom there are 3,714 representatives, almost all of whom belong to tahsil Bisauli. They are said to have come from Argal in Fatehpur, the ancient seat of the clan, and to have established themselves in pargana Islamnagar, where they still hold a large property. There were 3,313 Tomars, again a remarkably high figure, more than two-thirds being enumerated in the Budaun tahsil and especially in pargana Ujhani. Like all their namesakes in these parts, they maintain a traditional connection with Anang Pal and his descendants, who ruled at Dehli before the Chauhans. The story goes that they came to Budaun at the time of the Musalman invasion and established themselves in Ujhani and Kot. The Bargujars, 2,888, are connected with those of Bulandshahr, and are most numerous in the Dataganj and Gunnaur tahsils particularly in Rajpura, where Gawan is their principal village. The Bachhils, 2,720, only occur in greater numbers in Shahjahanpur and are mainly confined to the Dataganj tahsil and the adjoining parts of Budaun, though several families are established in Kot and Ujhani. Rathors, 2,307, are found throughout the east of the district, especially in Usehat, while they possess a fair amount of land in Kot. Other clans with over a thousand members are Chandels, mainly in Dataganj; Panwars, in Gunnaur, Budaun and elsewhere; Solankhis, in Dataganj, Budaun and Bisauli, their number being only exceeded in Etah; and Rajkumars,

in Bisauli and Sahaswan. Mention may also be made of the Raikwars, who are confined to Dataganj and hold the large village of Miaon in Usehat; and also of the Jangharas in the same tahsil, who appear to be an offshoot of the Tomars, and are a large and turbulent tribe inhabiting many villages of Salempur, where they were settled under a famous leader named Dhappu Dham.

Brahmans numbered 60,938 souls or 7·19 per cent. of the Hindu population. They are strongest in Bisauli, but elsewhere they are very unevenly distributed. A large amount of land, equivalent to 5·6 per cent. of the total area, is held by Brahmans in proprietary right, while they also occupy a prominent position as cultivators, although they are in this respect little better than the Rajputs. They own property in every pargana, but their estates are in no case large, the most important perhaps being that of Jagat in Budaun. This is held by Saraswati Brahmans, but the majority in this district belong to the Sanadh subdivision, after whom, but at a long distance, come Gaurs and Kanaujias. Both the Saraswatis of Jagat and the Sanadhs of Usehat retain the title of Chaudhri which was bestowed on them by the emperor Ala-ud-din. **Brahmans.**

The Kahars, of whom 46,943 were enumerated, or 5·54 per cent. of the Hindus, are remarkably common in Budaun, the total being exceeded only in Bareilly, Gonda and the large districts of the Gorakhpur division. More than half of them reside in the Dataganj and Bisauli tahsils, but throughout the district they are engaged as cultivators, general labourers, and domestic servants. They have many subdivisions, but most of the Budaun Kahars are included in those known as Bathma and Turai, the former prevailing in Bareilly and the latter in Moradabad. In spite of their numbers, they are of small importance and possess no land in the district. **Kahars.**

Banias, with 33,288 representatives, or 3·93 per cent. of the Hindu community, are very numerous in Budaun, occurring in all parts of the district. The principal subdivisions are the Barasenis, who prevail in Bisauli and Sahaswan; Agarwalas, who are found everywhere; Rustogis, in Budaun and Gunnaur; Umars, in Gunnaur and Sahaswan; Mahesris, in Sahaswan; Kasaundhans and Baranwals, both of whom are **Banias.**

practically confined to Gunnaur. As usual, the Banias practically monopolize the trade of the district, and have largely increased their wealth and landed possessions, now possessing more than twelve per cent. of the entire area or almost double the proportion held 40 years ago.

Gadariyas. Gadariyas numbered 28,049 persons, and are found throughout the district, occurring in great strength in the Budaun and Dataganj tahsils. They are a pastoral and cultivating caste, maintaining large herds of sheep and goats, but their landed possessions are very small, amounting at the last settlement to only 782 acres. They are divided pretty equally between the two main clans of Dhingars and Nikhars, the former being exceptionally numerous in this district, as is also the case in Aligarh and Etah.

Kisans. The Kisans, of whom there were 26,990, are found in large numbers in the adjacent districts of Rohilkhand, and also in Farrukhabad and Hardoi. Elsewhere their place is taken by the Lodhs, who are very similar. The latter also occur in this district, to the number of 8,543. They are a purely agricultural caste, and are cultivators of a very high order. The Lodhs are evenly distributed, but the Kisans are far more numerous in Budaun than in other tahsils. Neither have acquired any landed possessions.

Other Hindus. The other castes with over 10,000 members include Nais, Dhobis, Kumhars, Bhangis, Telis, Koris, Kurmis, Kayasths, and Pasis. None of these occur in unusual numbers, nor call for any special mention, except perhaps the Kayasths, who are very considerable landholders, owning over five per cent. of the district, especially in the Dataganj and Budaun tahsils. The great majority of them belong to the Saksena subdivision, as is the case throughout Rohilkhand, though they are more numerous in Budaun than in any other district except Bareilly. Kurmis are also landholders of some importance, though in several instances they have lost ground of late years, and are perhaps the best of all the cultivators. Few other castes require any attention. There were 9,748 Khagis—a figure which is largely surpassed in Moradabad, but is approached in no other district. The majority reside in the Gunnaur tahsil, and the rest in Bisauli and Sahaswan. They

are an agricultural tribe, and according to their tradition were originally Chauhan Rajputs, who came from Ajmer during a famine about 300 years ago, and settled at the town of Sahaswan. The story goes on to say that they grew in importance and that one of them became governor of Sahaswan, but that after a time they incurred the displeasure of the emperor and a number of them were killed. The widows remarried, and thus it came about that their Khagi descendants failed to be recognised as true Rajputs. Other castes found in unusual strength are Nats, a gipsy tribe who wander from place to place; Kadheras, who appear to be a subdivision of Mallahs; Bahelias or hunters; Saiqalgars or armourers, of whom more are found in Budaun than elsewhere, though greater numbers were recorded in several districts as Musalmans; and Badhiks, of whom 119 were enumerated, or more than in any other district; they were only found elsewhere in Muttra and Agra, though the returns are open to question. They are a criminal and vagrant tribe closely allied to the Baurias, Kanjars and others, and the probable reason for their apparent rarity is that they readily adopt a different name in order to avoid detection, this practice being very general with all proclaimed castes.

Musalmans.

The Musalmans of the district belong with a few exceptions to the Sunni sect, which included nearly 98·5 per cent. of the total Muhammadan population. Shias are comparatively scarce, and at the last census only 869 persons were so described, the number being very small as compared with those of the adjoining districts of Moradabad and Bareilly. Among the Musalmans were found representatives of no fewer than 53 tribes and castes, while in the case of 66 persons no separate return was made. A large number of these castes have their Hindu counterparts, and many of them are of little importance, 31 having less than 1,000 members apiece, while only eight occur in numbers exceeding 5,000. Few call for any special mention, and none are peculiar to this district, although one or two are found in unusual strength.

Sheikhs.

In the first place come the Sheikhs, of whom there were 42,720, or 25·43 per cent. of the total Musalman population. They reside in all parts of the district, but chiefly in the Budaun

tahsil, while in Sahaswan and Bisauli they yield the premier position to the Pathans. They belong mainly to the Siddiqi and Qurreshi subdivisions, with 15,611 and 11,562 members, respectively; the former prevailing in Budaun and Dataganj, and the latter in other parts of the district. Other Sheikhs occurring in some numbers are Ansaris, mainly confined to Gunnaur; the Bani Israil, in Sahaswan and Budaun; Faruqis, in Budaun and Gunnaur; and the Usmanis, in Gunnaur and other parts. Several of the Sheikh colonies are of great antiquity. Some of the Sahaswan families are said to have settled there as early as the reign of Qutb-ud-din and to have received the title of Chaudhri from that monarch; while others emigrated from Moradabad at a later period. Those of Sheikhupur in pargana Ujhani appear to have come with Babar in 1526, and subsequently received large grants of land in this district. The Sheikhs of Gunnaur are a large and ancient community and are divided into four classes, known as the Pirzadas and Chughanis, descended from a celebrated Faqir known as Tahir Majid-ud-din and his two disciples; the Sheikhzadas, and the Qazizadas or Usmanis, neither of whom can give any particular account of their lineage. The Sheikhs hold more land in the district than any other class excepting the Rajputs, owning at the last settlement some 20 per cent. of the entire area, their possessions comprising about 60,000 acres in pargana Budaun, 48,000 acres in Ujhani, 45,000 acres in Sahaswan, 21,000 acres in Asadpur, and 19,000 acres both in Salempur and in Usehat.

Pathans.

Next come the Pathans, of whom there were 29,023 representatives or 17·27 per cent. of the Musalman inhabitants. As already mentioned, they are strongest in the Sahaswan and Bisauli tahsils, though they occur in all parts, but are comparatively few in Gunnaur. The Pathans belong to many subdivisions, the chief being Ghoris, with 6,848 persons, more than half of whom belong to Bisauli, while after them come Yusufzais, with 2,547, principally in Budaun. Others occurring in numbers exceeding 500 are the Bangash, Muhammadzai, Dilazak and Khatak Pathans, the last numbering 752 persons—a figure which is only exceeded in Farrukhabad. They are mainly found in Dataganj, as also are the Bangash, while the Dilazak tribe is almost confined to

Sahaswan. There were 299 Rohillas, the great majority of whom resided at Budaun. The principal Pathan family is that of Shahbazpur in Sahaswan, a village founded by their ancestor, Shahbaz Khan, and bestowed on him in revenue-free tenure by Akbar. The Pathans hold a considerable amount of land in different parts of the district, amounting to 5·58 per cent. of the entire area; this includes nearly 20,000 acres in Sahaswan, about 9,000 acres in Usehat, and over 7,000 acres in each of the parganas of Budaun, Kot, and Bisauli.

Julahas. The only other Musalman caste with over 10,000 members is that of the Julahas or weavers, of whom there were 20,111, or 11·97 per cent. of the Muhammadan inhabitants. More than half are found in the Budaun tahsil, and the bulk of the remainder in Sahaswan and Dataganj. A large number still follow their ancestral occupation of cotton weaving, but the trade has declined owing to the competition of factory-made cloth, and many of the Julahas have betaken themselves to agriculture. Closely akin to them are the Behnas or cotton-carders, of whom there were 2,354 persons, a number small in comparison with those recorded in neighbouring districts; more than half belong to the Dataganj tahsil.

Other castes. The castes occurring in number exceeding 5,000 were Faqirs, 9,907; Lohars, 6,526; Telis, 5,993; Rajputs, 5,265; and Dhobis, 5,200. The first are unusually numerous, but none require particular notice, except perhaps the Rajputs. These are descended from Hindu converts of many clans, the chief being Bargujars, Bhattis, Chauhans and Panwars; but they appear also to include the converted Ahars, of whom none were enumerated at the census, although many are to be found in the Gunnaur tahsil. The Bhattis only occur in Budaun. Next come Gaddis, with 4,483 representatives, a higher figure than in any other district save Hardoi and Kheri. They are an agricultural caste and also pay much attention to cattle-breeding; the majority reside in pargana Ujhani. The remaining castes with over 2,000 persons enumerated were Nais, Qassabs, Saiyids, Bhatiaras, Bhishtis, Manihars, Nau-muslims, and Darzis. The Saiyids are the most important as they own 3·89 per cent. of the district, comprising other 17,000 acres in pargana Sahaswan, nearly 11,000 acres in

Salempur, and 6,000 acres in Asadpur. They number in all 3,609 persons, and are strongest in Budaun and Sahaswan, those of the former place claiming in some cases descent from the Sultan Ala-ud-din Alam, while the Saiyids of Sahaswan trace their origin to a Qazi appointed by Humayun. The chief subdivision is the Husaini, but Bukharis and Naqwis also are found in some numbers. The Bhatiaras or inn-keepers only occur in greater strength in Bareilly, and are practically confined to the eastern half of the district. The other castes of whom some mention may be made are the Mughals, of whom there were 1,351 representatives, chiefly Chaghtais; Dharhis, 717; and Baris, 165. The two last are more numerous in Budaun than in any other part of the provinces, but otherwise they are not of much importance. Both occupy a very low social position, the former being musicians and dancers, and the latter being generally found in domestic service.

Occupations.

The classification of the inhabitants according to occupations at the last census showed that 68 per cent. were directly supported by agriculture, whether in the capacity of landlords or of tenants or field labourers. The proportion is higher than the provincial average, and this is only to be expected in a district which contains no manufacturing towns; and the figures closely approximate to those of Shahjahanpur, Bareilly, and other parts of Bundelkhand. The actual agricultural population is even larger, for this proportion does not take into account a great number of persons who, though primarily occupied otherwise, devote themselves to cultivation as a subsidiary means of support. The second place is taken by the industrial class, which accounts for 16·8 per cent., a somewhat high figure for a district of this nature. This division includes 5·95 per cent. engaged in the textile industries, chiefly the manufacture of rough country cloth, and 5·51 per cent. supplying the requirements of the population in the shape of food and drink. These two industries stand a long distance ahead of any others, those occupying the next places being pottery and work in wood, cane, and similar materials. The commercial population makes up 1·87 per cent., but this includes transport and storage, those actually engaged in trading being no more than ·7 per cent. of the whole,

which is exactly the provincial average. The professional class includes 1·02 per cent., and is of very varied composition, comprising religious mendicants and mummers as well as members of the learning and scientific professions. The remainder of the population is made up of those engaged in personal and domestic service, 5·15 per cent.; unskilled labourers, other than agricultural, 5·07 per cent.; those employed in Government and municipal service, ·91 per cent.; and those independent of any regular occupation, 1·09 per cent., the great majority of these being beggars.

Language and literature.

The language of the people is Western Hindi, which according to the census returns was spoken by all save 371 persons. The latter gave as their mother-tongues English, Bengali, and the Marwari dialect of Rajasthani, while other forms of speech were very sparsely represented. The Western Hindi of Budaun usually takes the form known as Urdu or Hindustani in the case of dwellers in towns and the educated Musalman population generally, the proportion given under this head amounting to 9·5 per cent. of the whole population. The rest speak the dialect known as Braj, which is common to Bareilly and the districts to the south and west beyond the Ganges. It here blends with Hindustani, as in Bulandshahr and Moradabad, and also with the Kanaujia form spoken in Shahjahanpur to the east. The latter is a practically a sub-dialect of Braj, and in fact there is very little difference between the two, while the distinction between Braj and Hindustani is merely of interest to the philologist. The literature of the district belongs solely to the past. In former days Budaun attained celebrity as the birth-place of the famous Abdul Qadir, who died in 1615, after spending much of his life at the court of Akbar. He was a stern Musalman of the orthodox school and freely expressed his disapproval of the religious tendencies of the emperor and the encouragement given to his rival Abul Fazl. His chief work was the *Mutakhab-ut-tawarikh*, better known perhaps as the *Tarikh-i-Badayuni* or *Budauni*, published some ten years after the accession of Jahangir. Other names connected with Budaun are those of more ancient writers, such as Zia Nakshabi, who flourished between 1236 and 1316, and a poet, named Shahab Mahmarah, referred to

by Amir Khusru of Dehli. At the present time three weekly newspapers, known as the *Indian Punch*, the *Alnawi*, and the *Zulkarnain* are published at Budaun; but they are of no importance and their sphere is very limited.

Proprietary tenures.

The various forms of proprietary right found in Budaun present no peculiar features, being in all respects similar to the tenures of Rohilkhand and the province of Agra generally. Their origin, or rather their official recognition, dates from the introduction of British rule, as before that time there was no ownership, but the land was leased to the highest bidder by the government of the time, or else was granted to favoured persons in the form of *jagirs*, which usually terminated with the death of the grantee. This system was maintained throughout the dominions of the Nawab Wazirs of Oudh, but whereas in the province of Oudh proper it led to the formation of *taluqas*, apart from the hereditary possessions of the local chieftains whose prescriptive right was more or less formally admitted, no such result occurred in Budaun, owing chiefly to the absence of local magnates. One or two *jagirs* were in existence at the time of the cession in 1821, but these lapsed to Government shortly afterwards. Consequently the early settlements were made with the people found in possession, that is to say, the village communities, and the only large estates were those of overgrown bodies who cultivated land beyond the borders of their parent village. Such extensive properties as are now to be found are therefore of recent origin and have been acquired in the natural course of events. At the present time the district contains 2,084 villages or separate *mauzas*, and these are now divided into 5,402 *mahals* or revenue-paying units. A noticeable, but in no way peculiar, feature is the growth in the number of these *mahals*, denoting constant subdivision as the members of a family or community increase. Thus at the settlement of 1835 there were only 2,016 *mahals*, each representing a whole village as demarcated at the survey, and this had increased to 2,140 at the following settlement, while the survey of 1894 showed no fewer than 4,408, the number having more than doubled during less than thirty years. The rate of increase has since been fully maintained, and there seems no limit to which partition may not be carried in the future. Of

the whole number of *mahals*, excluding 164 which are revenue-free, 1,151 are held by individual proprietors in single *zamindari* tenure, and 2,533 by two or more members of a family in joint *zamindari*. Of the various communal tenures, the commonest is perfect *pattidari*, which occurs in 1,016 *mahals*, and then comes the imperfect form of *pattidari*, in 475 *mahals*, while the *bhaiyachara* system is found in 63 *mahals* only. The last mainly occurs in the Dataganj tahsil and pargana Budaun, being elsewhere extremely rare. Imperfect *pattidari* is found in all parts, though there are very few villages of this description in Dataganj; and in every pargana joint *zamindari* is the most usual variety.

Proprietary castes.

It is far from easy to show the relative position of the different castes to the whole proprietary body, owing to the fact that the *mahals* vary not only in size but in value, and also that in many instances members of different communities hold rights in the same *mahals*. A classification of *mahals* according to caste shows a total of no less than 8,597 different estates and is in many respects valueless, though to some extent it affords an idea of the distribution of land among the different classes of the proprietary community. In 1906 it was found that Rajputs held the whole or part of 1,929 *mahals*, occupying the foremost place in the parganas of Salempur, Usehat, Kot and Satasi. Of the various clans, Gaurs held 284, mainly in the Bisauli and Sahaswan tahsils; Jangharas, 239, almost wholly in Dataganj, and especially pargana Salempur; Bais, 229, their largest possessions being in Kot, Bisauli, Asadpur and Sahaswan; Bargujars, 195, mostly in Rajpura and Salempur; Gautams, 194, three-fourths of these being in Islamnagar; Tomars, 136, their largest estates being in Ujhani; Katehrias, 125, half of these being in pargana Bisauli; Rathors, 114, in Kot, the Dataganj tahsil, and elsewhere; Chauhans, 104, principally in Dataganj and Budaun; Solankhis, 83, the bulk of their lands lying in Dataganj; and Bachhils, 82, their largest colony being in pargana Kot; while the rest are owned by various clans, the chief being Raikwars with 30 *mahals* in Dataganj. Next come Sheikhs with the whole or part of 1,541 *mahals*, preponderating in the Budaun tahsil and pargana Sahaswan, and occupying the second place in Asadpur and Usehat. Banias,

who have largely increased their possessions of late years, hold land in 1,471 *mahals*, and come first in Bisauli and Islamnagar, occupying a prominent position in every part of the district. Brahmans have rights in 1,003 *mahals*, the largest areas lying in the Budaun and Dataganj tahsils. Then come Ahars with 716, owning the greater part of Asadpur and large areas in Sahaswan, Rajpura and Ujhani; Pathans with 515, chiefly in Sahaswan and Budaun; Kayasths with 472; Saiyids with 266; Khattris with 162, mainly in Islamnagar and owned by a single proprietor; Kurmis with 121, almost all of which are in the Budaun tahsil; Goshains with 94; Muraos with 35; Mughals with 27; and some 25 other castes have smaller numbers.

Gains and losses.

These figures may be further illustrated from the statistics of the last settlement, the returns being for the year 1894-95. Then Rajputs held 27·53 per cent. of the land, Sheikhs 20·08, Banias 12·49, Ahars 11·23, Brahmans 6·63, Pathans 5·58, Kayasths 5·17, Saiyids 3·89, and Khattris 3·05 per cent. It thus appears that the order is practically the same, whether the arrangement be by area or the number of *mahals* in the possession of each caste. The extent to which the different classes have gained or lost ground is also noticeable in the same returns. Between the settlement of 1867 and that of thirty years later, Rajputs had lost over 100,000 acres, while others who had diminished in prosperity were Mughals, Kayasths, and Kurmis. On the other hand, Banias and Mahajans had increased their holdings by over 59,000 acres, while most other castes among those mentioned above had made considerable additions, the result being in several cases due to the purchase of large estates by single proprietors. The Rajputs have suffered in almost all parts of the district, the only prominent exception being the Jangharas of Salempur; in nearly every instance they have to ascribe their losses to extravagance and mismanagement, and their fall is in no way due to the severity of the land revenue.

Rajput land-owners.

As already mentioned, hardly a family in the district possesses more than local influence and importance. The only resident hereditary title-holder is the Rao of Bhanpur, the head of the old Bais stock which for centuries has inhabited the Kot pargana. They are said to be connected with the great Bais

families of Baiswara in Oudh and take a high social position. The present head of the family is Rao Sheoraj Singh, but the property has been divided, and the largest landowner is Rao Narayan Singh of Bhanpur, who owns three whole *mahals* paying a revenue of Rs. 2,491, and has shares in five others assessed at Rs. 2,164. Other Bais are those of Khera Jalalpur in Usehat, a large community of whom the chief is Thakur Bijai Singh, whose property comprises eight *mahals* with a revenue demand of Rs. 4,006. No other Rajput clan has any proprietors of note save the Jangharas of Salempur. Their chief houses are those of Bhatauli and Sabalpur, the former being represented by Thakur Dalthaman Singh, at one time a tahsildar in these provinces and now an honorary magistrate, who owns 23 *mahals* assessed at Rs. 3,054, and Thakur Rum Singh, who has 16 *mahals* paying a revenue of Rs. 3,035; and the latter by Thakur Bhaja Singh, whose property included 36 *mahals*, with a Government demand of Rs. 3,200. Mention may also be made of the Bachhils of Rasauli in Kot, who own 17 *mahals* assessed at Rs. 2,312.

Other Hindus.

The largest Hindu proprietor in the district is Raja Kishan Kumar of Sahespur in Moradabad, the head of a Khattri family. He has added to the estates acquired by his predecessors and now owns 80 *mahals* in Islamnagar, 25 in Kot, 13 in Asadpur and two in Budaun, the property being known as Lashkarpur Oiya and paying a revenue of Rs. 42,458. Much of the land has been bought from Rajputs, notably the Gautams of Islamnagar, who once held the greater part of the pargana. The only large Brahman *zamindar* is Munshi Kashi Prasad of Bareilly, who owns eleven *mahals* in Ujhani and three in Satasi, with a total revenue of Rs. 3,413. Another Bareilly resident is Rao Brij Mohan Lal, a Kayasth, who owns the Dataganj estate of nine *mahals* in Salempur and two in Usehat, paying Rs. 3,170. There is a second large property held by a member of the same caste, Munshi Bihari Lal of Bisauli, who owns 19 *mahals* in that pargana, five in Satasi, and one in Islamnagar, the whole being assessed at Rs. 4,826. Several Ahars have considerable estates, the chief family being that of Bhiraoti in Rajpura. Their property has been divided, the three principal *zamindars* being Jairaj Singh, who pays a revenue of Rs. 12,513, having 27

mahals in Rajpura and two in Asadpur; Dammar Singh, who owns 22 *mahals* in Rajpura and three in Asadpur, assessed at Rs. 5,036; and Tara Singh, who has eight *mahals* in Rajpura and four in Asadpur, the revenue demand being Rs. 7,933. The Ahar Chaudhri of Mannunagar in Bisauli holds nine *mahals* in that pargana, assessed at Rs. 3,071. The Bania proprietors are numerous. The most valuable estate is that of Rajaula, consisting of five *mahals* in Usehat with a revenue of Rs. 7,950, and owned by the widow of an Agarwal of Lucknow; she resides at Brindaban in Muttra and has assigned the whole income to a temple in that place. Lala Banarsi Das and other Agarwals of Islamnagar own 44 *mahals* in pargana Islamnagar and five in Bisauli, with an aggregate revenue of Rs. 7,531, the property having been founded by Lala Basant Rai; others of the same family, with Lala Bahal Rai at their head, own 31 *mahals* in Islamnagar, and two in Bisauli, the combined revenue being Rs. 6,565. Another large Agarwal estate is that of Lala Madan Lal of Bisauli, who holds 31 *mahals* in that pargana, 12 in Islamnagar, and 15 in Satasi, paying Rs. 6,968. A second family residing at the same place, now represented by Lala Gopinath, has 37 *mahals* in Bisauli, 18 in Satasi, and six in Islamnagar, the total demand being Rs. 6,084. A third Agarwal family of Bisauli is that of Lala Bhola Nath, who has 40 *mahals* in pargana Bisauli, 21 in Satasi, and eight in Islamnagar, with a revenue of Rs. 6,768. Lala Pahladi Lal, a Rustogi of Budaun, holds 23 *mahals* in pargana Budaun and eight in Ujhani, paying Rs. 5,630. Other Bania proprietors include Lala Kedarnath of Budaun, who has 22 *mahals*, assessed at Rs. 3,757, in the Budaun and Dataganj tahsils; Kundan Lal of Gawan, who has 12 *mahals* with a revenue of Rs. 3,192 in Asadpur; Ram Lal, of Budaun, who owns 22 *mahals* in that tahsil and two in pargana Kot, the Government demand being Rs. 4,457; and a Sahaswan family which owns the Mundari estate of 14 *mahals* in Sahaswan and ten in Kot, assessed at Rs. 3,300. In pargana Salempur a Mahajan family of Hasanpur owns 20 *mahals*, assessed at Rs. 4,280.

Musalman land-owners.

One of the largest Muhammadan proprietors is Sahibzada Saadat Ali Khan of Bilsi, the son of Haidar Ali Khan of the

Rampur family, who acquired the extensive estate held by Messrs. Maxwell and Debnam, indigo planters of Bilsi. His lands lie in every pargana of the district except Rajpura, the largest portion being in Kot; they comprise 59 *mahals* and pay a revenue of Rs. 18,106. Of the Saiyids the chief are those of Sahaswan, who own 15 *mahals* in that pargana and two in Kot, assessed at Rs. 3,384. Raja Jafar Ali Khan of Pindrawal in Bulandshahr, a member of the Lalkhani house of converted Rajput Bargujars, owns the Babrala estate of six *mahals* in Asadpur and seven in Rajpura, with a total assessment of Rs. 7,794. The other proprietors are Sheikhs. Foremost among them are the old house of Sheikhupur, represented during the mutiny by Sharf-ud-din, whose loyal conduct was rewarded with a large grant of land and remissions of revenue. The estate has now been divided: Sheikh Abdul Ghaffar owns 22 *mahals* of Ujhani and 30 in other parganas, paying a revenue of Rs. 13,867; Sheikh Mohi-ud-din Haidar owns 44 *mahals* assessed at Rs. 12,484; Sheikh Amir Ahmad has 32 *mahals* in the Budaun and Dataganj tahsils, paying Rs. 8,397; and Sheikh Mumtaz-ud-din 28 *mahals* with a net revenue of Rs. 2,851. The old family of Gunnaur Chaudhris still retain a considerable property, comprising 46 *mahals*, assessed at Rs. 7,114, while other branches of the family hold a fair amount of land in addition. Sheikh Muhammad Benazir of Sahaswan owns 12 *mahals* with a revenue of Rs. 3,342; but the family is in reduced circumstances. In the Bisauli tahsil the Sheikhs of Sagrampur hold 37 *mahals*, paying Rs. 8,761. Several large *zamindars* reside in or near Budaun. In addition to those of Sheikhupur there is the well-known and wealthy Tonkwala family, the head of which is Maulvi Wazir Ahmad, who possesses 62 *mahals* in the Budaun and Dataganj tahsils, with a revenue of Rs. 14,974; the Chaudhris of Khera, ho hold 60 *mahals*, assessed at Rs. 13,694, chiefly in Budaun and Kot, the estate being divided between the two branches of the family; and the Chaudhris of Talgaon, headed by Iltifat Husain, 32 *mahals*, mainly in tahsil Dataganj, paying a revenue of Rs. 4,691. A fourth is Maulvi Wahid Bakhsh, whose estates lie in Salempur, Usehat and Budaun, and comprise 25 *mahals*, assessed at Rs. 5,894.

Cultivating castes.

Turning from the proprietors to the tillers of the soil, we find that the cultivating community corresponds fairly closely, so far as mere numbers are concerned, to the principal castes inhabiting the district. At the present time the largest area is held by Ahars, who cultivate some 210,000 acres; they largely preponderate in the Sahaswan, Rajpura and Asadpur parganas and till more land than any other caste in Bisauli. They occur in strength everywhere, and much of their cultivation is poprietary. The same remark applies to the Rajputs, who come next with 182,000 acres. As husbandmen they are much inferior to the Ahars, who are industrious and persevering, with a fine broad style of their own. Rajputs are far more prominent in the Dataganj tahsil than elsewhere, and also hold more land than any other class in the parganas of Kot, Budaun, Ujhani, Islamnagar and Satasi. The third place is taken by Brahmans, with 98,000 acres; they, too, are very frequently proprietors as well, and are in no way superior to the Rajputs. Their distribution is fairly even, though their largest holdings are in the Bisauli and Dataganj tahsils. Chamars cultivate 80,500 acres, being most prominent in Budaun and Sahaswan; as tenants they are somewhat scarce in proportion to their numbers, most of them being employed as labourers. Then come Muraos, perhaps the best of all, with 70,600 acres: they, too, are most numerous in the Budaun and Sahaswan tahsils, and in all parts of the district they usually hold the richest lands, on which they grow poppy and other valuable crops. Pathans and Sheikhs cultivate 60,200 and 45,600 acres respectively, the former being most in evidence in pargana Sahaswan, and the latter in Budaun. Other castes having in their cultivation more than 10,000 acres include Gadariyas, 29,100 acres, found in varying numbers in all parganas; Kahars, 24,400 acres, mainly in Sahaswan, Ujhani and Budaun; Kisans, who hold a high rank as agriculturists and till 20,200 acres, of which almost all is in the Budaun tahsil, and the bulk of the remainder in Satasi; Kayasths, who stand in much the same category as the other high caste cultivators, with 15,000 acres in all parts of the district; Banias, who possess similar qualifications, with 14,500 acres, their largest holdings being in the Bisauli and Sahaswan tahsils; Kurmis, who take a prominent position in the foremost class, but mainly are

confined to the Budaun tahsil, where they hold nearly 14,000 acres; Barhais, found everywhere and of no great capacity, with 12,000 acres; and the clever and industrious Khagis, with 11,150 acres, who occur only in the Gunnaur tahsil and the Sahaswan, Islamnagar and Bisauli parganas. A great number of other castes is to be found, but in no case in sufficient strength to have any material effect on the general style of agriculture throughout the district. Those best represented and holding the largest areas are Lodhs, Bhangis, Nais, Dhobis, Jats, Telis, Goshains, Pasis, Lohars, Faqirs and Kumhars; in each instance they cultivate more than 5,000 acres, but are in no way peculiar to the district and with one exception belong to the great body of low-caste agriculturists, paying high rents and growing the ordinary crops in the ordinary manner. The exception is provided by the Jats, who migrated to Budaun at some time of famine in their own country of Jaipur and have brought with them their traditional skill as husbandmen; the largest colony is in Islamnagar, where they hold some 4,200 acres, while they also occur in some strength in the neighbouring villages of Kot and Satasi.

Cultivating tenures.

At the last settlement the proportion of the whole assessed area in the cultivation of proprietors amounted to 16·9 per cent., in the shape of both *sir* and *khudkasht*. The greater portion of this consisted of statutory *sir*, though in many cases land was so recorded which was in reality not *sir* at all, but cultivated by so-called sub-tenants, who in this manner were debarred from attaining occupancy rights. The amount of proprietary cultivation does not vary greatly in different parts of the district, but is largest in the Gunnaur and Dataganj tahsils and least in Bisauli. Of the remaining area 56·5 per cent. was held by occupancy, and two per cent. by ex-proprietary tenants, 21·5 per cent. by tenants-at-will, 1·4 per cent. was rent-free or held at favoured rates, and 1·7 per cent. was grain-rented. The position of the occupancy tenants depends on local circumstances. They are strongest throughout the Bisauli tahsil, where they held more than 68 per cent. of the area at the settlement, and next comes the Asadpur pargana with 65·4 per cent. and Kot with 63·2 per cent. of the cultivated land held by privileged tenants. Elsewhere the proportion is below the average: it was only 45·7 per cent. in Usehat, 46·7 per

cent. in Ujhani, and 51 per cent. in Salempur. These low figures can only be ascribed to the action of the *zamindars*, who for several years prior to the assessment deliberately endeavoured to break down occupancy rights among the old tenants and prevent their acquisition by the newcomers. Excluding the three parganas of Budaun, Ujhani and Salempur, there was but little difference between the proportion held by such tenants at the former settlement and that of the last assessment; but in the suburban area the Musalman landholders had adopted every device for breaking the statutory term of twelve years, and the tenants had been involved in extensive litigation with generally unfavourable results. In the more remote parts of the district, and especially in the Rajput estates, the reverse was found to be the case; the relation of the landowner to the tenant is far more friendly, and cases of oppression are rare. Mr. Meston states that "in the east of the *katehr* the tendency is too much in the opposite direction; recusancy and turbulence are dominant; and an absentee landlord dare hardly show his face in his own village. To this is mainly due the extremely low range of rent-rates in Kot and Satasi, two of the naturally richest parganas in the district."* Since the settlement, and still more since the introduction of the present tenancy law, the amount of litigation in respect of occupancy rights has been very great. The result has in the main been favourable to the proprietors, for the occupancy area has been greatly reduced throughout the district. As is the case with the proprietary cultivation, a large proportion of the occupancy area is sub-let; it amounts to about 20 per cent. of the whole, and fetches a rent which is nearly double that paid by the tenants themselves. The ex-proprietary area is largest in the Satasi, Kot, and Ujhani parganas, but in no case is very important; and is smallest in the Gunnaur tahsil. Such tenants, who are allowed to retain the land which they formerly held as *sir* in occupancy right, did not exist at the former settlement. They have, as a rule, been treated with great leniency, especially in Rajput villages, where they have often succeeded in retaining the old nominal rent-rate of their *sir*, and generally they find no difficulty in sub-letting at twice that amount. The land held at

* Final Report, page 8.

favoured rates or rent-free is for the most part insignificant. They include the *dawidars*, a class that is principally found in pargana Kot, who were originally claimants for occupancy rights and retained, as compensation for their exclusion, the privilege of keeping up their old cultivation at specially low rates, the rent being liable to revision along with the revenue and not otherwise. This right, which was confined to Rajputs, was found at the last settlement to have developed into full proprietary powers, as the rent paid was no more than the revenue; and consequently such persons were then recorded as owners, and their cultivation entered as *sir*. A few cases remain, in which no such application for legal recognition has been made, and in these the *dawidars* hold a position practically identical with that of occupancy tenants.

Tenants-at-will.

There remain the tenants-at-will, who, for the reasons given above, are most numerous in the Budaun and Dataganj tahsils, and fewest in Bisauli. They also occupy a prominent position in Sahaswan, but here their comparatively large numbers are due to the poverty and instability of the *bhur* tract, the inherent precariousness of which has militated against the acquirement of occupancy rights rather than any action on the part of the *zamindars*. The fluctuating nature of the *bela* cultivation, too, is probably another reason for this phenomenon, for at the time of the last settlement the development of this part of the pargana was of very recent date. The recent decrease of the occupancy area has been noted above, and this fact, added to new cultivation and other causes, has brought about an immense increase in the area held by tenants-at-will. From the time of the settlement to 1905 the latter had risen from 187,328 to 351,992 acres, or by no less than 88 per cent. The rate of increase varies in different parganas, ranging from 22 per cent. in Budaun to as much as 135 per cent. in Asadpur.

Grain rents.

The district has never been one in which grain rents have been prominent, and the small area which was formerly let on this system has exhibited a constant tendency to decrease. There has, it is true, been a slight expansion of the grain-rented area since the settlement, the figure rising from 14,790 acres to 18,520 acres in 1906; but it has only been commensurate with the general increase in the cultivated area, and there has

been no reversion to an obsolete system but rather a reclamation of hitherto untilled land. Grain rents are now mainly confined to the *bhur* tract, when cultivators cannot be secured on other terms; but elsewhere they are fortuitous and temporary, and it is nowhere the case that the good lands of a village are held in cash and the bad in kind. The only considerable areas of grain-rented land lie in the Rajpura, Asadpur, and Sahaswan parganas, and in the western portion of Islamnagar. Usually the system adopted is that of taking a fixed share of the estimated produce, generally one-half, in the *rabi*, and the cash value of a certain share, which varies from village to village, of the appraised produce in the *kharif*. This is an approximation to the *kankut* of other districts, and there is no real *batai*. The general principle is to provide the landlord with a supply of the better grains that constitute the *rabi* staples, and to prevent the cultivator from evading his claim by an undue devotion to the *kharif* crops. This survival of ancient custom is now confined to a few families, such as the Saiyids of Qadirabad in Asadpur, the Ahars of Bhiraoti and the Thakurs of Singhaula in Rajpura, and the Sheikhs of Sirasaul and Rasulpur in Sahaswan. It is frequently found, too, on the estate of Raja Kishan Kumar, who usually takes one maund in every four, *plus* an addition of 7½ *sers* for expenses and adulteration—a far more lenient method than that of other landlords. Even in grain-rented villages there are some crops, known as *zabti*, for which cash rents are invariably paid; such are sugarcane, cotton, hemp, and vegetables, and for these the rate is determined by established custom.

Cash rents.

Ordinary cash rents depend on the quality of the land and the capacity and social status of the cultivator. In a few exceptional tracts, such as the *bhur* and the *bela*, fixed rates per *bigha* are prevalent and are consistently adopted; but as a general rule the rents of a holding are determined in the lump, and vary according to compromise, competition and other factors. In the *bela*, the newest alluvial soil fetches Rs. 2-6-0 per acre, irrespective of the status of the cultivator, while in the older and more secure portion the general rate is Rs. 3-10-0. Similarly in the *bhur* the rates have always been the same, ranging

from Re. 0-12-0 to Rs. 2-6-0 according to the weakness of the soil. In other parts of the district the rates vary with the prevalence of occupancy rights and the character of the landlords. Thus, for instance, while in Gunnaur and the south of Sahaswan the natural difficulties discount the advantages of the statutory tenant and render the difference between his rates and those of the tenant-at-will inconsiderable, in the richer parganas of Budaun and Dataganj the keen competition for land and the policy of the *zamindars* have caused a wide gulf between the rents of the two classes of cultivators. The general rent-rate at the last settlement was Rs. 3·55 per acre for the whole district, ranging from Rs. 3·3 paid by occupancy tenants to Rs. 3·91 in the case of tenants-at-will, and Rs. 5·26 for subtenants. The rate appears to have been at all times lower than those of the neighbouring districts, owing to the generally backward state of Budaun, and to the distress and disorganization that prevailed during the early years of British rule. The improvement in the condition of the tract is shown by the marked rise in rents that has taken place. At the settlement of 1836 the assumed general rent-rate was but Rs. 2·17, and this had risen to Rs. 2·44 by the time of the following assessment, the average increase being close on 25 per cent. During the currency of the last settlement a further rise of nearly 38 per cent. took place in the cash rental, and this would doubtless have been higher had not the revenue demand been admittedly light. Since the introduction of the present assessment the tendency to rise has been fully maintained, as is evident from the numerous applications for enhancement; but the rental standard of the district is still low. The rise in rents has more than kept pace with the rise in prices, but it would seem that the influence of the latter has been but indirect. Mr. Meston attributes the low incidence to lenient assessments, to the existence of large precarious tracts, to the strength of tradition and custom among a powerful body of tenants, and to the defective means of communication with the outer world.* The last cause is now in process of removal, and it remains to be seen what effect will be produced on the rental by the

* Final Report, page 13.

extension of the railway system. This effect may be estimated to some extent in the light of an investigation made in 1906 as to the existing state of the rental. It was found at the settlement that in pargana Budaun, with its marked fertility, fairly abundant means of irrigation, and a plentiful population, the average rental for tenants-at-will was Rs. 5·27 per acre, the highest rate in the district; while the lowest was Rs. 2·23 in Sahaswan, which has the poorest soil, no trade or busy towns, and the least density of any pargana. In the Bisauli tahsil, where the most favourable conditions of soil and irrigation occur, the rate was Rs. 4·72, and in Dataganj and Gunnaur Rs. 3·87 and Rs. 3·31 respectively. Since the settlement the rise has continued, but not at the same rate as during the preceding thirty years. The present all-round rate, excluding ex-proprietary tenants, is Rs. 3·74 per acre as against Rs. 3·55 at the time of assessment. In the case of occupancy tenants the average in 1906 was Rs. 3·43, giving an increase of six per cent.; but though general, it has not been regular. Several causes have been at work, such as the extensive alteration in the occupancy area consequent on the number of ejectment proceedings that resulted from the new Tenancy Act; and the deferment of enhancement proceedings in many instances for ten years after the settlement so as to secure larger additions based on prevailing exemplar rates. It is remarkable that the rise is greater where the relations of landlord and tenant are amicable. In pargana Rajpura, where conditions have improved, the rise is 11 per cent.; in the Bisauli tahsil, where litigation has been less prevalent than elsewhere, it is ten per cent.; in Budaun it is 8 per cent.; but in Salempur only 4 per cent., owing to the number of Brahman and Rajput proprietors who have shown undue leniency to their kith and kin. In the case of tenants-at-will the rental has risen on an average from Rs. 3·91 to Rs. 4·12 per acre. This increase is not universal, and appears to be most marked where the most favourable conditions of soil and the like prevail. Thus in pargana Bisauli the rate has gone up from Rs. 4·56 to Rs. 6·49, or as much as 41 per cent.; and in the other parts of the tahsil the increase varies from 21 to 25 per cent. The non-occupancy area throughout this subdivision is very small,

and this probably accounts in some measure for the phenomenon: the average all-round rental being Rs. 5·12 in Satasi and Rs. 6·08 in Islamnagar. Then comes Kot with a rise of 20 per cent., and then Budaun with some 17 per cent. Elsewhere, however, the rate is practically stationary, while Ujhani and Usehat show an actual decline. Generally speaking, there has been a rise everywhere, though not to the same extent. An exact comparison of the figures is difficult, owing to the great increase in the area held by tenants-at-will, and also to the expansion of cultivation. Where the latter is abnormal, low rents for new cultivation keep down the average and render it deceptive; but in the more developed tracts, such as the Bisauli tahsil, Kot, Salempur and Budaun, the average incidence for tenants-at-will is Rs. 5·66 per acre as compared with Rs. 4·71 at settlement, showing a rise of about 20 per cent., while the occupancy rate has risen to Rs. 3·67 as against Rs. 3·3, or some 10 per cent.

Condition of the people.

The condition of the people is one of average comfort, as compared with that of the population of the United Provinces generally. The landlords are for the most part in easy circumstances, the most notable exceptions being the old and overgrown communities of Rajputs, who have suffered through their extravagance and mismanagement. Save in a few instances, their estates are small, but as yet not too minutely divided to provide a moderate competence. The bulk of the proprietary body is composed of groups of yeomen, not strong enough to rack-rent their tenants, nor big enough to deal with them on broad andt liberal lines; so that on the whole the tenants hold their own at moderate rents, and their rights are respected. The position of the cultivators is very different, however, on the estates of the absentee landlords, who live in or near the town of Budaun: in their case the management is generally hard and unsympathetic, and the result is at once apparent in the more impoverished aspect of their villages. The tenant is infinitely better off when, as is so frequently the case, he belongs to the same clan or family as the owner of the land. Generally speaking, the standard of comfort is much the same as that found throughout Rohilkhand. The mass of the poor are reckless and improvident, living from hand to mouth, and consequently prone to indebtedness in bad seasons

and making but little use of their advantages in favourable years. As usual, the first to suffer are the casual labourers, but save in exceptional seasons, the demand for work is usually sufficient, and their scanty earnings are commonly supplemented by those of their womenkind and children. There can be no doubt, however that their position has materially improved in late years, and at the present time the lower class cultivators and labourers are in a decidedly flourishing condition. There is a keen competition for land of superior quality, capable of producing poppy and other valuable crops : while at the same time the demand for labour is very strong, owing to the opening up of the district by means of the railway, the establishment of steam factories at Chandausi and elsewhere, and also to the rapid development of the *bhur* tracts, though this factor is of a somewhat unstable character.

CHAPTER IV.

ADMINISTRATION AND REVENUE.

The district forms part of the Rohilkhand division and is in the charge of a collector and magistrate, subject to the control of the commissioner of Bareilly. In addition, the sanctioned staff consists of a joint magistrate and four deputy magistrates and collectors, one of whom has second class powers; but this number is frequently exceeded. There is a bench of honorary magistrates for the trial of cases occurring within the limits of the Budaun municipality, and another of three honorary magistrates of the second class having jurisdiction in the police circles of Budaun, Ujhani and Qadir Chauk. There are also four such magistrates of the third class sitting singly for the police circles of Bilsi, Bisauli, Dataganj and Sadullahganj. The remaining executive staff includes the five tahsildars, the superintendent of police and his assistant, the sub-deputy opium agent and three assistants, posted to Sahaswan, Dataganj and Bisauli, the civil surgeon, an assistant surgeon in charge of the Budaun dispensary, the district surveyor, the post-master and the head-master of the high school. District staff.

The civil jurisdiction of the district has undergone numerous changes since the introduction of British rule. From 1801 to 1805 the entire area was included in the Moradabad judgeship, but in the latter year six parganas were transferred to Bareilly. In 1837 the whole of Budaun was placed under the judgeship of Bareilly, and this arrangement continued till 1858, when the Budaun and Dataganj tahsils were included in the judgeship of Shahjahanpur. The remainder of the district was transferred to Shahjahanpur in the year 1879, as regards civil cases only; the sessions work and the criminal appellate jurisdiction are entrusted to the judge of Moradabad, assisted by an additional sessions judge, one of whom comes every second month to Budaun to hold jail deliveries. The other judicial officers include the subordinate judge of Shahjahanpur, whose appointment dates from 1869, his office prior to that date having been known as that of Sadr Civil courts.

Amin, established in 1831; and the various munsifs, of whom there are now four. The munsifs' courts were at first instituted at Ujhani, Sahaswan and Budaun. The court at Ujhani was abolished in 1814, and its work made over to the Budaun munsif, but it was soon found necessary to appoint two additional officers for the disposal of the arrears that had accrued. The first of these additional munsifs was withdrawn in 1840 and the second in 1844, but in their places courts were opened at Islamnagar and Bilsi, the latter being subsequently removed to Ujhani, and then again to Budaun, under the name of Budaun west, as distinguished from the old Budaun court, now known as Budaun east. In 1846 another munsif was stationed at Dataganj, but his charge was subsequently amalgamated with Budaun west, which now comprises the Dataganj tahsil and pargana Ujhani. The munsif of Budaun east has jurisdiction over the Budaun pargana; that of Sahaswan over the Sahaswan tahsil; and that of Bisauli over the rest of the district.

Village Munsifs. The extension of the Village Courts Act of 1892 to this district dates from March, 1902, when it was decided to apply the measure experimentally to Budaun. Some delay occurred in working out the details of the scheme, with the result that in December, 1903, the Act was put in force in the Dataganj tahsil alone, this subdivision being partitioned into 45 circles of approximately equal size. Nothing further was done till October 1904, when ten munsifs' circles were formed in portions of the Budaun tahsil, comprising altogether 87 villages. In June 1906 the operations of the Act were extended to seven circles, comprising 38 villages, in tahsil Sahaswan. The measure will be applied to the rest of the district in the course of time, although much difficulty is experienced in obtaining the requisite number of persons properly qualified. It is too early as yet to pronounce any judgment on the success of the experiment, save that so far the results have been satisfactory.

Tahsils. Although the tract now constituting the Budaun district passed into the hands of the British Government in 1801, it was not made a separate charge for several years. At first the whole was included in Moradabad, but in 1805 the parganas of Ujhani, Budaun, Usehat, Salempur, Kot and Sahaswan were transferred to Bareilly.

They so remained till October 1823, when a separate district of Sahaswan was formed from the six Bareilly parganas; five of Moradabad, known as Rajpura, Asadpur, Islamnagar, Bisauli and Satasi; and four of Aligarh, comprising Bilram, Soron, Marahra and Faizpur Badaria, these lying to the south of the Ganges. The formation of the new district was completed in 1824 and the first collector was Mr. H. Swetenham. The Aligarh parganas were shortly afterwards separated from the district, but were again annexed in 1837, though in 1845 they were once more transferred to the deputy collector in charge of Patiali, now the Etah district. Their revenue administration, however, remained in the hands of the collector of Budaun till 1856. Since that date the changes that have occurred have been chiefly in connection with the internal arrangement, the most important being the removal of the headquarters from Sahaswan to Budaun. At the time of the cession the area comprising the present district was divided into six tahsils, Budaun, Sahaswan, Islamnagar, Ujhani, Salempur and Bisauli, the last including the Bisauli and Satasi parganas. This number was reduced to five in 1805 by the amalgamation of Islamnagar with Sahaswan, but in 1821 three new subdivisions of Usehat, Rajpura, and Asadpur were created. In 1841 the two last tahsils were combined, the headquarters being located at Gunnaur, while in 1842 the tahsil of Salempur was removed to Dataganj. In 1844 a number of small alterations took place. The tahsils of Ujhani and Usehat were abolished, the two parganas being incorporated in Budaun, while Kot, which had previously belonged to Ujhani, was annexed to Sahaswan, and at the same time pargana Islamnagar was transferred from the Sahaswan tahsil to Bisauli. In the following year Usehat was taken from Budaun and added to Dataganj, and the arrangements thus completed continue in force at the present time.

Parganas.

The various parganas, which at one time or another formed separate tahsils, with the exception of Kot and Satasi, have also been subjected to many changes. Pargana Budaun originally consisted of three portions known as Haveli Budaun and the *tappas* or *zilas*, as they were called, of Alapur and Azimabad. In 1844 the whole of Azimabad and one other village, Kishni

Mahera, were transferred to Salempur, 11 villages to Ujhani and 12 to Usehat, while four were received from the Bareilly district and five from Ujhani. Salempur was further enlarged by the addition of *zila* Hazratpur from Usehat and seven villages from Bareilly, but at the same time three villages were transferred to the latter district and 12 from Hazratpur to Shahjahanpur. Usehat originally comprised the *zilas* of Usehat, Mahanagar and Hazratpur, as well as the Rajaula *taluqa* and the *jagir* of Nawab Jangi Khan, resumed at his death in 1830; in 1844 the pargana lost Hazratpur, as already mentioned, and gained 12 villages from Budaun. The changes that took place in Ujhani have been noticed above, excepting the transfer of seven villages to Kot, which also received six from Sahaswan. The remaining alterations were confined to the parganas of Islamnagar, Bisauli and Satasi. The first received 31 villages from Moradabad, giving nine in exchange; Bisauli lost four villages, two being annexed to Moradabad, and two to Satasi; while the latter also obtained 12 villages from Bareilly, but at the same time six villages were transferred to that district. Asadpur and Rajpura alone remained unaltered. The only change that has occurred in later years took place in 1892, when 38 villages of pargana Kot, including Kot itself, were given to Bisauli, while at the same time 23 villages of Islamnagar were assigned to Asadpur.

Fiscal history.

Owing to the number and extent of these alterations, it is difficult to follow the fiscal history of Budaun in the early days of British rule, and it is impossible to give the revenue assessed at the first settlements for each pargana as now constituted. When the district was handed over by the Oudh government, it was placed under a Board of Administration, but at first nothing was attempted beyond the continuance of the old system of farming then in existence. The principle adopted was merely that of the native government, whereby certain tracts of land were leased to the highest bidders. This method had been in force for some years, with disastrous results, and it is no matter for surprise that the more rigid system of collection introduced by the new government failed to produce any improvement. A so-called settlement was effected in 1803 for a period of three years, but this appears to have been regulated solely by the terms

procurable, engagements being taken from the highest bidders, who were placed in possession of villages without any inquiry as to their rights or their ability to perform their part of the contract. Power to take such engagements was left entirely in the hands of the tahsildars, who received, instead of a salary, an allowance of ten per cent. on the collections. The assessment of the district amounted to Rs. 7,40,461, but this sum was never collected in any year, and in the last season of its currency the collector was compelled to reduce it. It is noteworthy that in this settlement, as in the case of all the early assessments, the demand for each pargana varied from year to year; it would seem indeed that the settlement was merely nominal as well as summary, for the records show an almost invariable tendency towards an increase in the demand during the currency of each assessment, apparently indicating that the one object was to obtain the greatest amount possible.*

Second summary settlement.

The result of this settlement was that the district by 1805 had fallen into a complete state of disorganization, and when the pargana of Budaun, together with Kot and Ujhani, was transferred to Bareilly, it was found that no accounts were forthcoming from the tahsildars, and that in fact no such officers were to be obtained, as they either declined the responsibility or were unable to provide the requisite security. In Kot and Ujhani most of the proprietors and farmers had absconded, and collections had sunk to a very low ebb. In 1806 a second triennial settlement was made, and a few improvements were introduced. Power to take engagements was no longer left to the discretion of the tahsildars, and all offers were submitted for approval to the Board of Revenue. Directions were also given that engagements should be taken wherever possible from the actual proprietors, who should be treated with moderation. Except in a few instances, however, where large *taluqas* were held by Rajput communities, no proprietors were to be found, and it appears doubtful whether any proprietary title to land existed; possession was attended with little possible profit, and great probable loss and inconvenience. Consequently the settlement was mainly made with farmers on the best terms procurable; and

* Appendix, Table IX, and *Statistical Report of Budaun*, Appendix III.

where no terms could be obtained, the estates were held direct by the collector himself. That the system of farming had been little modified is shown by the fact that the whole of Salempur was leased to a single person, and similar contracts were made for the *tappas* of Alapur and Azimabad. The revenue as ultimately assessed amounted to Rs. 7,09,913, being a net decrease on the old demand of Rs. 30,548.

Third summary settlement.

On the expiry of this settlement a third was effected, on the same principles and for an equal period, from 1809 to 1811 inclusive. Apparently owing to a slight improvement in the general prosperity, a large enhancement was imposed, the total demand being Rs. 7,78,650.* As might have been expected, the settlement completely broke down, owing to the balances that accrued in all parts of the district. In the case of Kot and Ujhani the cause was ascribed to the abuses and exactions committed by the tahsildars, as is illustrated by the surprising statement that no less than Rs. 17,000 had been levied from the proprietors of Kot as *talabana* during a single year; but there can be no doubt that the real cause of the failure lay in a demand that was too high under existing conditions. The balances were subsequently remitted by Government, for any attempt to enforce their payment resulted in the disappearance of the *malguzars*.

Fourth settlement.

In 1812 a fourth settlement was made for a period of five years, and on this occasion the district officers adopted a different principle. Finding that the system of farming had failed, they fell back, for the lack of better information, on the code of revenue rates drawn up for pargana Sahaswan in the days of Akbar and known as the *Shara-i-sultani*. These had by some chance been preserved, and after a lapse of 200 years were applied to deduce a revenue for the whole of the district. After ascertaining the cultivated area, a deduction of ten per cent. was made in order to meet modern requirements, and the demand fixed in this surprising manner amounted to Rs. 9,13,195. In the parganas of Rajpura, Bisauli, Satasi and Salempur, which were in a very backward state of development, the assessment did but little harm, for the revenue-payers were enabled to bring large tracts of waste under cultivation and still leave a considerable

* Appendix, Table IX.

surplus for themselves. The remainder of the district, however, suffered severely; for the parganas were already in full cultivation, and consequently were assessed at far too high a rate. There was little possibility of extending cultivation, while the *bhur* soils became exhausted, and the difficulty was enhanced by the fall in prices. The result was the accretion of large balances, many estates being sold for arrears of revenue, while frequently no purchasers were to be found or else engagements were refused; so that the collector soon found himself in direct charge of a very considerable area.

Extensions of this settlement.

In spite of this, the settlement was subsequently extended by successive proclamations for three more periods of five years remaining in force till the beginning of 1832. The only attempt made at revision occurred after the promulgation of Regulation VII of 1822. When the district of Budaun, which was then known as Sahaswan, was first formed in 1824, Mr. Swetenham applied for leave to settle the numerous estates under his management according to the provisions of the recent enactment. His proposal was sanctioned, but only on the condition that the settlement should be for five years and that the demand should be progressive, that of the third year to be equivalent to that of 1822. This did not satisfy the collector, who had attempted in vain to manage at a profit the worst estates in the district. He replied that the order would still throw on his hands no less than 60 estates in pargana Budaun alone, and in consequence he was informed that the original conditions need not to be considered imperative in every case, but that the reasons were to be fully reported where sufficient cause existed for reduction. After this a series of settlements were made between 1824 and 1833, but the progress was very slow, owing to the mass of statistics that had to be compiled under the terms of the regulation. Unfortunately in 1827 Mr. Swetenham was transferred and his place taken by Mr. J. Wyatt, an officer whose apathy was only equalled by his fatuous reliance on his unscrupulous subordinates. The district, though suffering considerably from over-assessment, had nevertheless been kept in good order, but from this time it fell gradually into a state of disorganization and by 1833 the whole tract was in a desperate condition. The number of directly managed

estates rapidly increased, while the only attempts at settlements were made in pargana Kot, where through the machinations of the collector's staff the demand in ten villages was trebled or quadrupled. Having effected this exploit, the tahsildar threatened the landholders of other villages with similar treatment, and received large bribes in consideration of inducing the collector to postpone further revisions. The enormous balances that accrued led ultimately to the suspension of Mr. Wyatt, who six months later committed suicide at Sahaswan, where his tomb may still be seen. He was succeeded by Mr. Sneade Brown, who at once set to work to repair the evil. His first act was to dismiss the whole staff—a step that was undoubtedly rendered necessary by the numerous and flagrant instances of corruption and neglect of duty that came to his notice. He found, for instance, that in three years no less than Rs. 60,000 had come into the hands of a single officer, the tahsildar of Ujhani, who thereupon fled to Rampur and destroyed himself by poison.

Settlement of 1834—7.

The next step was to commence settlement operations under Regulation IX of 1833, which in several respects modified the previous directions. It was laid down that all persons in actual possession were to be admitted to engagements, judicial disputes being decided by arbitration, while claimants not in possession were referred to the civil courts. Instead of recording the names of those proprietors only who entered into engagements with Government, the names of all were to be recorded, with the extent of their shares; and the *malguzár* was to be elected by the various sharers. This course necessitated the compilation of accurate records, and these were already forthcoming to a certain extent, as a survey of the district had been commenced in 1822 and completed in 1834, the work having been entrusted to Captain Bedford, who effected the whole task with the exception of parganas Usehat and Salempur, in which the survey was conducted by Lieutenant Fraser. Some difficulty was caused by the fact that the greater part of the district had been surveyed before the enactment of Regulation IX, and also before the deterioration which had ensued during the recent period of misgovernment. The returns were consequently incorrect in their details of the cultivated and culturable area, but they showed the total area of

each estate, and so far furnished a check to the field measurements made subsequent to the settlement. In other districts such measurements preceded the assessment, but in Budaun Mr. Brown had no such information to guide him, and consequently had to visit and examine minutely each estate, classifying it according to the nature of the soil. The first parganas to be assessed were Usehat and Sahaswan, the former having suffered more than any other part of the district; these were undertaken in 1834 by Mr. Brown, while at the same time Asadpur was settled by his assistant, Mr. J. Louis. In the following year Mr. Brown completed Islamnagar, Budaun, Ujhani and Salempur, but after the assessment of Kot in 1836 his place was taken by Mr. R. H. Clarke, who effected the settlement of pargana Bisauli during the same year, and that of Rajpura and Satasi in 1837. The revenue proposed was Rs. 9,33,202, representing a considerable enhancement in most parts of the district, although reductions were made in Ujhani, Salempur, Sahaswan and Asadpur. Shortly after the completion of the settlement came the famine of 1837-38, occasioning great agricultural distress accompanied by arrears of revenue. Remissions were found necessary to the amount of Rs. 3,05,755, and further relief was afforded by making stationary the progressive demands originally assessed on some parganas. It became clear, however, that portions of the district were suffering from an exaggerated revenue rate, and between 1838 and 1841 Mr. Timins undertook a revision in Usehat, Salempur and Islamnagar, effecting considerable reductions in the demand, which was ultimately sanctioned at Rs. 8,97,934. This was afterwards increased to a considerable extent by the resumption of revenue-free tenures, so that eventually the demand reached Rs. 9,28,228.* The settlement was sanctioned for a period of twenty years, but the term was afterwards extended to thirty. Full details of the methods adopted on this occasion by the different officers have been preserved in the various pargana reports incorporated in Mr. Court's statistical account of the district.

Results of the settlement.

This settlement was far more successful in its working than any of its predecessors, and its chief defect appears to have been

* Appendix, Table IX.

a certain inequality of distribution. That it was not unduly high is clear from the fact that the greatest incidence was Re. 1-14-5 per acre of cultivation in pargana Salempur, while the rate did not exceed Re. 1-8-0 in any other part of the district except the Gunnaur tahsil, the general average elsewhere being about Re. 1-4-0. During the currency of the settlement cultivation increased by 27 per cent., so that towards its expiry the demand was on the whole undoubtedly light. But at the same time the number of alienations was very large; for apart from private sales and mortgages, no less than 65 whole villages and 2,174 portions of estates were sold by order of court. Such sales were most common in Sahaswan, while Rajpura, Ujhani and Usehat also suffered to some extent, though frequently the result was due to the improvidence of the *zamindars*.

Settlement of 1864—70.

The district again came under settlement in January, 1864, when the collector, Mr. C. P. Carmichael, was placed in charge, with Mr. H. R. Wilson as assistant. These two officers completed the entire assessment by February, 1870, the revenue of the whole district being finally confirmed in April, 1871. Mr. Wilson commenced with the Sahaswan and Gunnaur tahsils in 1864, completing the measurements of the four parganas by the end of 1865, when Mr. Carmichael returned from leave. The latter then assessed the Gunnaur tahsil, the demand being declared in July 1867, and by the following year the three parganas of tahsil Bisauli were finished. In 1868-69 the assessments of Sahaswan and Budaun were sanctioned, and that of Dataganj was declared in the following cold weather. The proceedings opened with a survey made by the *patwaris* under the superintendence of *amins* and deputy collectors, the latter also deciding any disputes that arose in the matter of boundaries. The results were compared with those of the professional survey of the preceding settlement, and wherever a variation of more than five per cent. was found, the land was resurveyed in order to account for the discrepancy. At the same time the classification of soils was carried on, while village maps and other records were prepared. The parganas were then divided into circles according to geographical features and different degrees of fertility. The rate of rent actually paid for various classes of land in each circle was

carefully ascertained, and standard rent-rates were assumed as a basis of assessment. The plan generally adopted was that of selecting for each class of soil in the village the rate which was found to prevail most extensively for that class, and from such village rates the circle rates were evolved. The latter were then compared with those judicially decreed for the same class of soil in cases of enhancement, and the assumed rent-rate was generally a mean struck between the two. The result was a general rent-rate for the district of Rs. 2-11-6 per acre, showing a rise of nearly 25 per cent. above that determined at the preceding settlement. The total assets thus deduced amounted to Rs. 20,96,764, and the new revenue was fixed at 50 per cent., except in the case of the Budaun tahsil, where the proportion taken was 55 per cent., whereas at the former settlement the Government share had been estimated at two-thirds of the rental. This gave a total demand of Rs. 11,32,525, but the sum includes an additional ten per cent. levied for cesses; the actual revenue was but Rs. 10,29,418, representing little more than 49 per cent. of the assets.* The incidence per acre of cultivation ranged from Re. 1-11-4 in pargana Asadpur and an almost identical figure in Rajpura to Re. 1-1-3 in Sahaswan, the general average being about Re. 1-6-0.

Working of the settlement.

The enhancement amounted on the whole to somewhat less than 11 per cent., and it appears that the settlement officer had been determined from the first to impose as light a revenue as possible. This intention was justified by the event, although at first the wisdom of his leniency was disputed by Government, especially in ths case of the Bisauli, Sahaswan and Salempur parganas. Mr. Carmichael differed from other settlement officers of the period in refusing to take into consideration any prospective improvement, and as a general rule he showed especial clemency towards old Rajput communities and to the numerous families that had been well disposed in the mutiny. The result of his policy was that the district recovered to a marked extent, and in no case was any complaint made of the severity of the assessment, which was most unjustly termed a four-anna *jama*. The only trouble was caused in a few precarious *bhur* villages,

* Appendix, Table IX.

where the breakdown resulted from the inflexibility rather than from any original severity of the demand. Apart from this, the revenue was collected with great ease, and during the whole period only three *mahals* were farmed and one taken under direct management, while not a single instance occurred in which land was sold for arrears.

Present settlement.

The tenth and present settlement of the district commenced early in the year 1893, when Mr. J. S. Meston was appointed settlement officer, and continued till the beginning of September, 1898, when operations were closed in all tahsils. Mr. Meston carried out the entire work of assessment, together with Pandit Sri Lal, who was deputed as assistant settlement officer from January, 1894. Proceedings began with the revision of the maps and records-of-rights, but no professional survey was undertaken, and the whole of the village maps were prepared through the agency of the *patwaris* and *qanungos*. At the same time the village papers were drawn up and the soils demarcated. The heaviest work lay in eliciting the true rents, but it was found that though concealment was attempted in a number of cases, the records were on the whole remarkably correct ; in this matter the co-operation of the leading landholders had been enlisted from the first, and their assistance proved of the greatest value, as it appeared that as a whole they were most anxious to avoid the trouble that had recently occurred in the neighbouring district of Bulandshahr.*

Assessment.

When the attestation of each pargana had been completed, the inspection followed, and this work lasted from 1893 to the beginning of 1896. The assistant settlement officer inspected Islamnagar, Bisauli, Salempur, most of Budaun, and the larger half of Kot, 619 square miles in all, while the rest was carried out by Mr. Meston. On completing the inspection, assessment circles were formed, and these closely followed the classification of the preceding settlement. Standard rates for each circle and each class of soil were then obtained, by tabulating the village rates in each *mahal* and adopting those which prevailed in the majority of villages. The deduction of these village rates was no easy matter, except in certain parts of the district, such as the *bhur*

* Gazetteer of Bulandshahr, p. 123.

and *bela* tracts, where recognised rates have been in force for many years. In the more permanently cultivated parts many other factors had to be taken into account, especially the difference between rents paid by occupancy tenants and those of tenants-at-will. In the Gunnaur tahsil and the south of Sahaswan this difference was inconsiderable, and again in Bisauli and the remainder of Sahaswan occupancy tenants were found to preponderate to such an extent that their rates alone could be used for the purpose of discovering the standard. In the upland portions of Budaun and Dataganj, however, the keen competition for land and the opposition between landlords and tenants had produced a marked distinction between the two classes of cultivators; and in this part of the district the method adopted was that of taking the rents paid by those tenants who had been allowed to acquire occupancy rights during the latter half of the last settlement period. These were found generally appropriate for assessment purposes, and their selection undoubtedly saved a great deal of litigation, as in a large majority of cases they were accepted as the basis of an amicable agreement between the parties out of court in questions of enhancement. When the standard rates had been determined, they were used to check the recorded rental. The latter had also to be corrected in other ways, in order to eliminate the influence of favoured rates. These were especially noticeable in the case of *sir* land, and also in those parts of the district where competition was keenest, Brahmans and Rajputs there obtaining a considerable advantage over other castes.

The revenue.

The total assets as shown by the accepted rental amounted to Rs. 29,58,318, the difference between this figure and that ascertained by the use of the standard rates alone being Rs. 19,168, or ·64 per cent. The total was subsequently modified by small additions on account of suppressed cultivation and also by the inclusion of *sayar* income. The latter was very lightly assessed at Rs. 17,388 in all, and was mainly derived from thatching grass, grazing dues, fishing rights, and *dhak* and other jungles. These two items brought the accepted rental to a practical equality with that of the standard rates, but before assessing the revenue a deduction of Rs. 25,228 was made on account of *sir* land,

This left a sum of Rs. 29,52,836, and of this 46·26 per cent. was taken as revenue, giving an enhancement of 29·82 per cent. on the revenue-paying land. The assessment of the latter was Rs. 13,20,670, which represents the actual sum payable to Government. In the majority of cases the new demand was made progressive, the amount for the first five years being Rs. 11,99,664, and for the second five years Rs. 12,87,811. The low proportion taken as revenue was justified on account of the instability of rents in a large portion of the district, as it was estimated that the stable assets were considerably less than the accepted figure. The settlement was sanctioned for a period of 30 years from the 1st of July, 1897. The cost of the operations worked out at the rate of Rs. 172·5 to the square mile—a somewhat high figure, although largely exceeded in several districts.

Short-term settlements. In the case of a few villages it was not held advisable to assess the revenue for the full term of the settlement. In the most precarious portions of the *bhur* tract the abnormally deteriorated condition of several villages rendered it impossible to fix a satisfactory demand for so long a period, and consequently 37 villages, comprising 62 mahals in the parganas of Asadpur, Sahaswan, Ujhani and Usehat were settled for terms of three, five or seven years. The revenue amounted to Rs. 6,370, but in case of any improvement at the end of these terms, a maximum demand of Rs. 12,060 was determined. The five-year *mahals* came up for revision in 1902, and a fresh settlement was made to run on for the complete term except in twelve cases, where further short settlements were effected for three years. In 1905 these were again revised and the engagements were taken for the full term in all cases except Chandaura and Chaundera in pargana Ujhani, which were settled for three years only.

Alluvial lands. The revenue as given above does not include that of the various alluvial villages along the Ganges and Ramganga, which were assessed at the same time and are dealt with under the ordinary rules. Those coming under the influence of the Ramganga are confined to the Salempur pargana, and comprise 56 *mahals*, many of which are uninhabited. Their revenue at settlement amounted to Rs. 10,820, and this was revised in 1900-01 and the four following years, on account of fluctuations in the area, the

amount in 1905 being Rs. 11,206. Of the Gangetic alluvial *mahals*, there are 32 in Asadpur and 14 in Rajpura, the demand for the Gunnaur tahsil at settlement being Rs. 7,098, which was raised to Rs. 9,994 in 1901-02 and will come up for revision quinquennially; there are 33 in Sahaswan, assessed at Rs. 3,144 at settlement, Rs. 5,259 in 1900-01, and Rs. 6,862 in 1905-06; 64 in Ujhani, settled at Rs. 2,536 and now paying Rs. 3,107; and 48 in Usehat, for which the revenue at the settlement was Rs. 1,855 and Rs. 1,933 in 1903-04. In each case the date of the last revision has been given, and under normal conditions a fresh assessment will be made when necessary after the expiry of five years. The total demand for all the alluvial *mahals* in 1905-06 was Rs. 33,102.

Nominal revenue.

The nominal demand of Rs. 45,175 was that assessed for the purposes of calculating cesses on revenue-free *mahals*. But as a rule the numerous small plots of which the revenue has been released or assigned were not taken into account, the total amount nominally assessed being Rs. 59,450. There were altogether 36,453 acres of such land in the district, as compared with 38,915 acres at the preceding settlement, the difference being due to the resumption of life tenures. By far the largest amount lies in the Budaun tahsil, for in pargana Budaun there are 25 whole villages and 18 *mahals* revenue-free, as well as an immense number of small plots; and in Ujhani there are seven villages and seven *mahals*. The bulk of the remainder lies in pargana Sahaswan, where there are five whole *mahals* free of revenue and a great number of portions. Elsewhere such holdings are scarce. In the Gunnaur tahsil there is the small village of Ziarat Shah Nusrat in pargana Asadpur; in Bisauli the villages of Mannunagar and Alinagar; and in Dataganj there are Barara and Rupamai in pargana Usehat, and Kalakunda, Sukhaura and two *mahals* of Salempur in pargana Salempur. Most of these revenue-free grants are of considerable antiquity, having been made for charitable or religious purposes, and were maintained in perpetuity by the British Government. The chief are those of Sheikh Badr-ud-din in pargana Budaun and of Sultan-ul-Arfin in Ujhani, the shrine of the latter standing on the right bank of the Sot near the bridge on the provincial road. Others represent grants of land made for

loyal services during the mutiny, while others again are of more ancient date, the most prominent being that of the Sheikhupur family.

Working of the settlement.

The settlement was recognised as being light from the first, as it was the intention of the settlement officer to impose a moderate assessment in consideration of the generally backward state of the district and the large precarious area. As on the previous occasion, no attempt was made to anticipate future development, and it was considered sufficient to look forward to an increase of revenue at the expiry of the term. It is only natural, therefore, that the demand should have been collected with ease from the first. There have been no balances other than nominal, and none of the more severe coercive processes have had to be employed. The result of the lenient treatment may be seen in the substantial improvement in the assets that has since taken place and in the decreasing number of transfers. As already mentioned in a previous chapter, cultivation has expanded, though it should be remembered that much of this is of a temporary nature, the largest extensions having occurred in the *bhur* tract.

Cesses.

In addition to the ordinary land revenue, there are the usual cesses, comprising the ten per cent. local rate, which dates from 1871, when the old school, road, *dak* and police rates were consolidated and received the sanction of law, and the three per cent. *patwari* rate of 1889. The famine cess of two per cent. introduced in 1878 was abolished in 1905, and the amount will further be reduced by the withdrawal of the *patwari* rate. This will leave a total of ten per cent. of the gross revenue demand, or roughly Rs. 1,36,500. The sum realized in 1905 under the various heads is shown in the appendix.*

Police stations.

When Budaun first became a separate district, the area was divided into 13 police circles. The *thanas* transferred from Moradabad included those of Bisauli, Sahaswan, Reonai, Gunnaur, Rajpura, Dhanari and Danaura. Those received from Bareilly included Budaun, Alapur, Ujhani, Bilsi and Dataganj; while Khera Jalalpur was transferred from the Shahjahanpur district. This arrangement was maintained till 1844, when a complete reallocation took place and the number of police-

* Appendix, Table X.

stations was reduced to nine. The system adopted had the advantage of simplicity, for the circles were fixed to correspond as far as possible with the revenue subdivisions. Thus the Bisauli tahsil was divided between the Bisauli and Islamnagar *thanas*, and a single station at Gunnaur served the whole tahsil of that name The others were located at Budaun, Ujhani, Sahaswan and Usehat, each circle comprising an entire pargana, while for Kot there was a station at Bilsi, and for Salempur at Dataganj. The next change took place after the mutiny. The area of the circles was greatly reduced, necessitating an increased number of stations, while further decentralization was effected by the establishment of numerous small outposts containing one head constable and three men. There were 16 *thanas*, including seven of the first class, at the five tahsil headquarters and at Bilsi and Ujhani; three of the second class at Islamnagar, Rajpura and Usehat; and six of the third class at Binawar, Hazratpur, Kakrala, Sadullahganj, Zarifnagar and Wazirganj. The outposts were 17 in number and were located at the principal villages. Under subsequent modifications Rajpura was reduced to the third class, while two other *thanas* were instituted at Mirzapur Behta in pargana Islamnagar and at Qadir Chauk in Ujhani. At the same time the outposts were reduced to four, located at Kumargawan in the Binawar circle on the road to Aonla, at Kachhla in *thana* Ujhani on the main road to Muttra, at Agesi in *thana* Hazratpur on the road from Dataganj to Usehat, and at the bridge over the Aril on the Bareilly road, the last also belonging to Binawar. The arrangement was less open to objection than was the case in many other districts, as the old system of making the *thanas* coincide with the pargana boundaries was as far as possible preserved, and in no instance did a circle extend beyond the limits of the tahsil in which the station lay. The new scheme of redistribution consequently involves but slight changes. The *thanas* of Mirzapur Behta and Sadullahganj will be abolished, the area of the former being partitioned between Bisauli and Islamnagar, while the latter will be merged in Dataganj. The reallocation of circles in this tahsil will necessitate the removal of the Kakrala station to Alapur, while for similar reasons that at Wazirganj will probably be shifted to Saidpur. Other proposed alterations consist in the removal of the outposts from Agesi and the Aril bridge. The

effect of the new arrangement will be a reduction from 18 to 16 police-stations, the circles having an average area of 126 square miles, and a population of 64,109.

Police force.

A table given in the appendix shows the distribution of the police force in 1906 under the existing scheme.* It comprises 110 men of all ranks in the armed police, and 40 sub-inspectors, 39 head constables, and 268 men of the regular civil police, including the reserve. The proposed redistribution involves a decrease of six head-constables and an increase of 15 men, of whom nine will be employed at those stations where the work is most heavy. The total excludes the force employed for beat duties in the municipal towns of Budaun and Ujhani, where the place of the old municipal *chaukidars* has already been taken by the regular police; they number six head-constables and 70 men. The old system has for the present been retained at Sahaswan and Bilsi, where the watch and ward duties are performed by 40 men of all grades, but these will be replaced when funds are available. In the Act XX towns a force of *chaukidars* is maintained from local funds, and comprises 158 men of all grades. In addition, there are the village and road *chaukidars*, numbering 1,997 and 48 men respectively. The former were paid by the *zamindars* until the first regular settlement, when provision was made for their maintenance, this in almost every case taking the form of a grant of land. The system proved unsatisfactory, as the allowance was too small, and even this was frequently appropriated by the *zamindar*, while in any case the watchman considered himself rather the servant of the landlord than of the Government. About 1855 a new scheme was introduced, whereby the *chaukidars* received a cash wage paid from provincial revenues. The road police patrol the provincial highway from Bareilly to Muttra, and also those from Budaun to Shahjahanpur, Fatehgarh and Moradabad, as well as the metalled road from Ujhani to Sahaswan.

Crime.

The population of Budaun has at all times borne an unenviable reputation for its turbulence and lawlessness. Before the advent of the Mughals the tract was a hotbed of rebellion, especially on the part of the Katehria Rajputs, and even under the more stable rule of Akbar and his successors local outbreaks occurred

* Appendix, Table XVII.

from time to time and were only repressed by the adoption of the strongest measures. Matters improved somewhat with the introduction of the British administration, but as late as 1852 Mr. Court wrote that "the magisterial duties of this office are and always have been heavy. The people of Budaun, more particularly the Musalman residents of the cities, have always been notorious for litigation and violence." He quotes several instances in support of this statement. In 1833 a band of Badhiks settled in the Budaun and Salempur parganas, and gradually becoming more daring, they plundered the treasuries of Sakit and Patiali in broad daylight, and it was not without great difficulty that they were surrounded and captured. During the famine of 1837 more than 200 dacoities were reported within the space of two months, although these were more of the nature of the grain riots than anything else. The most prevalent crime at that time was cattle stealing, which was extensively practised by the Ahars of Gunnaur and Sahaswan, where the extent of grazing-ground and jungle rendered their operations very difficult to detect. The history of Budaun during the mutiny shows that the people fully maintained their old reputation, and the restoration of peace and security was attended with slow progress. Since that date, no doubt, a great improvement has been effected, but the statistics of crime still compare somewhat unfavourably with those of the provinces generally, although they closely correspond with the returns for the adjoining district of Moradabad.* It will be seen that the most common forms of crime are theft and house-breaking, while these are closely followed by offences occurring from agrarian disputes, such as criminal trespass and offences against the public tranquillity. These not unfrequently have a fatal termination, and in every year the number of murders is considerable. Other forms of heinous crime which are unusually prevalent include grievous hurt, robbery, and dacoity, and from time to time the last assumes a serious form owing to the presence of large organized gangs. Cases of cattle theft still occur every year, more especially in the Gunnaur and Sahaswan tahsils, where the Ahars have not wholly abandoned their old habits. Detection is still very difficult on account of the close relationship between

* Appendix, Tables VII and VIII.

the *zamindars* and the mass of the population; but of late years there has been some diminution in the volume of crime generally, owing possibly to the rigorous application of the preventive sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure. For the five years ending in 1905 the average number of persons bound over in respect of bad livelihood and keeping the peace was no less than 278 annually. For the same period the average number of persons tried for cognizable offences was 1,885, and of these 75·8 per cent. were convicted.

Infanticide.

One form of crime that appears to have been extirpated is infanticide, which in former days rendered the Ahar and Rajput inhabitants of the district notorious. Preventive measures were first undertaken in 1874, when 113 villages were proclaimed, of which 90 were inhabited by Ahars, in the Gunnaur, Rajpura and Zarifnagar police circles, and the remainder by Rajputs of different clans in the Bisauli tahsil. These seem to have been immediately successful, for no convictions for infanticide are recorded, and the number of proclaimed villages was rapidly reduced. In 1901 there were but seven remaining on the list, of which five belonged to Ahars, and at the beginning of 1906 only four villages were still proclaimed, the list including Pahalwara and Kanawa in Rajpura, Nagla Ajmeri in Asadpur, and Kaman in Salempur. These were exempted in 1906, though all but the last continue to be under surveillance. No cases of infanticide have been reported during recent years, and the practice is considered to have died out, though it appears that less care is habitually taken of girls than of boys.

Jail.

The only jail in the district is that at Budaun, adjoining the district courts and the police lines. Prior to 1840, all prisoners sentenced to a longer term than three months were sent either to Moradabad or Bareilly; but in that year a jail was built at Budaun with accommodation for 250. This building was not only insecure, but also of inadequate proportions, and it was found necessary to erect sheds outside the jail walls for the reception of short-term convicts. During the mutiny this jail appears to have been destroyed, together with the rest of the civil buildings, and a new one was subsequently erected, extensions and improvements taking place from time to time. The existing

jail is of the second class and is managed, as usual, by the civil surgeon. It was built after the ordinary pattern, and contains a *havalat* for the reception of prisoners under trial, as well as the civil prison. The average number of prisoners in 1881 was 413, falling to 404 in 1891 and 303 in 1901, the percentage of these figures to the population being ·45, ·43, and ·32 respectively. Prisoners sentenced to long terms are sent to the Bareilly central jail. The manufactures carried on within the prison are of the usual type and call for no special mention.

In early days the same system was applied to the collection of excise duties as that adopted with regard to the land revenue. That is to say, the right to produce and sell native liquor, as well as *tari*, hemp drugs, and opium was farmed to the highest bidder, each pargana being put up to auction separately. From 1824, when the district was first formed, up to 1840 the average income from this source amounted to Rs. 18,110 annually, although at that time the area included the Etah parganas beyond the Ganges. From 1830 the total fell steadily, apparently on account of the depressed condition of the district, the culminating point being the famine year of 1838, when the revenue was but Rs. 9,762. From 1840 to 1850 a marked improvement was observed, the average being Rs. 25,870, while in the last year it reached Rs. 38,170. The farming system was maintained till 1862, when a general change of policy took place with regard to country liquor, the right of private distillation being abolished and Government distilleries established. The receipts at first declined, owing doubtless to the illicit manufacture of liquor, but in a few years rose to a higher point than any attained hitherto. The famine of 1869, however, combined with another radical change in the collection of revenue, brought the income to a very low ebb, the total being only Rs. 15,250; the recovery was slow, and the average for the ten years ending in 1872 was no more than Rs. 27,840. During the next decade few changes of importance occurred, and the receipts continued almost stationary till the famine of 1877, which reduced the total to only Rs. 8,642; there was a fairly rapid recovery, but the average for the ten years was but Rs. 20,658. From 1882 to 1892 the district was in a very prosperous condition, and the excise revenue went up by leaps and bounds. This Excise.

was partly due to the temporary introduction of the out-still system, which created an abnormal competition, and partly to the extensive exportation of liquor to Etah, which made the income in Budaun appear far greater than was really the case. The average receipts from all sources were Rs. 35,114, the highest amount for any single year being Rs. 49,836 in 1889-90. The figures for the subsequent period will be found in the appendix.* It will be seen that the average net income from 1892 to 1902 was Rs. 46,391, or higher than ever before; and this in spite of the fact that the closing of the Budaun distillery put an end to exportation, and also that from 1894 to 1898 the receipts were abnormally low on account of bad seasons. The prosperity that began about 1900 at once showed itself by a rise in the excise revenue to over Rs. 74,000, while this figure was largely exceeded in the subsequent years.

Country liquor.

The distillery system was introduced in 1863, when distilleries were opened at each of the tahsil headquarters. A still-head duty of one rupee per gallon was imposed, half this amount being paid for liquor more than 25° below proof. License fees for retail vend were limited to Rs. 8, but subsequently a maximum of Rs. 15 was fixed, while in some instances the licenses were put up to auction. In 1870 the auctions were abandoned, a fixed rate of license at Rs. 5 being imposed, while the duty was raised to Re. 1-8-0 per gallon. This experiment proved a failure, and the old plan was soon reintroduced. The outlying distilleries, too, were closed gradually, that at Gunnaur having been abolished as early as 1867, and in 1878 the modified distillery system was applied to the district. This remained in force till 1882, when the Gunnaur and Bisauli tahsils were made out-still areas, the rest being under the ordinary distillery system, with a single distillery at Budaun. In the following year Dataganj also was brought under the out-still system, the result being an immediate rise in the license fees. The experiment, however, ceased in 1884, when the entire tract was once again administered under the distillery system, and a second distillery was started at Sahaswan; though this was closed in 1887. In 1889 wholesale licenses were put up to auction, and spirited

* Appendix, Table XI.

bidding ensued, but though the income was largely increased, the establishment of a virtual monopoly was deemed objectionable and the practice was stopped in 1893. In the next year the Budaun distillery was abolished, and its place taken by a bonded warehouse, the liquor being obtained from Bareilly, Moradabad and Shahjahanpur. The spirit is almost universally that made from *shira*, as the *mahua* tree is very rare; this fact should tend to the absence of illicit distillation, but none the less the practice has at all times been very prevalent, as well as smuggling from Rampur and other adjacent tracts. The low-caste population of Budaun does not seem to be greatly addicted to drink, for even in 1904-05 the receipts from liquor amounted to no more than Rs. 4·37 for every hundred inhabitants—a rate which is far below the provincial average, and was in fact only surpassed, in point of sobriety, in Garhwal and in the neighbouring districts of Etah and Bulandshahr. The number of retail liquor shops varies from time to time: it was 86 in 1905, this being somewhat below the average for the past twenty-five years.

Tari and *Sendhi.*

The income from *tari*, the fermented juice of the *tar* palm tree, and from the similar article known as *sendhi*, which is obtained from the more common *khajur* or date palm, is very small. The right of vend is leased annually to a contractor, but the amount thus realised has seldom been more than Rs. 200, although of late years this figure has been easily surpassed.* From 1862 to 1902 the average was Rs. 151, ranging from Rs. 319 in 1867 to only Rs. 7 in the famine year of 1877. The variety known as *sendhi* is more common than *tari* in this district, large numbers of *khajur* palms being found in the Sahaswan tahsil and elsewhere, while the variety known as *tar* is extremely rare.

Hemp drugs.

The use of hemp drugs is more prevalent, especially among the higher classes of Hindus in this district, and the average receipts from this source are proportionately large, amounting to Rs. 4·01 for every hundred of the population as compared with a provincial average of Rs. 3·9. The right of vend is leased to a contractor, and this system has at all times been in force. The income has rapidly increased of late years, but this result is due, not so much to an enhanced consumption, but rather to a

* Appendix, Table XI.

higher rate of duty and also to more open competition, as in former days there was a constant tendency towards the formation of monopolies. Statistics showing the annual receipts, the consumption and the number of shops, for each year since 1890 will be found in the appendix.* From 1862 to 1892 the amount realised remained fairly constant, although fluctuations naturally occurred from time to time with the variations in the nature of the season. The average for this period was Rs. 10,734, the highest being Rs. 21,129 in 1864—a quite exceptional sum, and the lowest Rs. 3,400 in 1877. From 1892 to 1897 the increase was very small, but from the latter year a rapid advance was made, the average from 1898 to 1905 being no less than Rs. 31,000, while in 1901 over Rs. 41,000 were realised. The drugs imported into this district consists solely of the varieties known as *charas* which is brought from Central Asia, and *bhang* which comes mainly from Kumaun; that known as *ganja* is never sold. The average consumption of *charas* from 1892 to 1902 was 91·3 maunds—a figure which is largely exceeded in Bareilly, though surpassed in few other districts.

Opium.

On the other hand, the excise receipts from opium are comparatively small, in spite of the large Musalman population. This is partly due to the extensive cultivation of the poppy in this district, which renders the illicit possession of crude opium in small quantities almost impossible to detect. That such smuggling is very extensive appears certain from the insignificant number of licenses issued in the chief opium-producing tracts; in 1883, for instance, not a single license was applied for in the Dataganj tahsil, where more poppy is grown than in any other part. The receipts on account of opium vary but little, although of late years there has been some rise, owing possibly to the abolition of the official vend. From 1862 to 1892 the average income from all sources, including license fees and the sale of Government opium, amounted to Rs. 4,800. This sum also included the receipts from licenses for the sale of the preparations known as *madak* and *chandu*, which was prohibited in 1893. From 1892 to 1902—a period in which several unfavourable seasons occurred—the average was Rs. 4,255, but for the next three years it amounted to nearly

* Appendix, Table XI.

Rs. 5,200, and the consumption rose proportionately, being 12·5 maunds as compared with 10·2 maunds in the preceding decade.

Registration.

The registrar of the district is the judge of Moradabad, this arrangement having been in force since May 1897, prior to which date Budaun was included for this purpose in the Shahjahanpur judgeship. There are five registration offices, located at each of the tahsil headquarters, in the charge of departmental sub-registrars. Since the introduction of Act VIII of 1871 the business done by the department has steadily increased, especially in the direction of optional registration. In 1877 the receipts amounted to Rs. 8,565, while 20 years later the figure had risen to Rs. 10,608. The average income for the eight years ending in 1905 was Rs. 12,022, the highest amount being Rs. 14,742 in 1903-04; the average annual charges for the same period were Rs. 5,083, leaving a net balance of Rs. 6,939.

Stamps.

A table given in the appendix shows the annual receipts and charges under the head of stamps, both judicial and otherwise, for each year since 1890-91.* Records have been preserved to show the statistics of stamp income from 1825 to 1850, and these serve to illustrate the immense increase that has occurred in this form of revenue. In the first year of its existence as a separate district the stamp income of Budaun was Rs. 7,111, but in 25 years the total had risen to Rs. 40,000, the average for this period being Rs. 20,475, while the charges, in the shape of establishment, commission and refunds, amounted to Rs. 2,062. After the mutiny the receipts increased at a far greater rate, the average from 1872 to 1877 being Rs. 1,14,000, while the charges were reduced to Rs. 1,440. Similar figures for the quinquennial period ending in 1895 were Rs. 1,49,000 and Rs. 2,700 respectively. Since that time the increase has been very marked, possibly by reason of the amount of litigation that accompanied the settlement, while the new tenancy law has not been without its effect. The receipts from 1896 to 1900 averaged Rs. 1,84,380, and the expenditure Rs. 2,640; but from 1901 to 1905 all previous records were surpassed, the annual income being Rs. 2,13,600 and the charges Rs. 5,400. The increase has not been confined to

* Appendix, Table XII.

judicial stamps, though perhaps it is more marked in this direction; the sale of court fee and copy stamps occupies the most important place, accounting on an average for 80 per cent. of the total income.

Income-tax.

Income tax was first collected under Act XXXII of 1860, by which all incomes over Rs. 200 were assessed. This was in force for five years only, and yielded an average sum of Rs. 52,500. In 1867 a license tax on trades and professions was introduced, but only for one year, and then came the certificate tax of 1868, followed by the income taxes of 1869 and 1870, the latter being at the rate of sixteen pies in the rupee on all profits exceeding Rs. 500. This was abolished in 1872, but in 1878 a new license tax was imposed; and this, under the modifications of 1880, continued to be collected till 1886, when the present enactment came into force. The district contains few wealthy men, and consequently the sum realised is comparatively small. The average receipts for the ten years ending in 1903, when the new regulation exempting incomes under Rs. 1,000 was introduced, was Rs. 37,856, but in the two succeeding years it dropped to a little over Rs. 25,000. Most of this is still paid by persons assessed at four pies, as will be seen from the figures given in the appendix, where tables may be found showing the totals for the district as a whole and for each tahsil.* The largest amount is collected in the Budaun tahsil, while next come Dataganj, a large centre of the sugar industry, and Sahaswan, which contains the commercial town of Bilsi. The smallest sum is derived from the comparatively remote tract of Gunnaur. The assessees are chiefly sugar-boilers, pleaders, and traders, but in very few cases do their incomes exceed Rs. 10,000.

Post-office.

The history of the post-office in this district is very similar to that of other parts of the province of Agra. At first the arrangements were very imperfect, as the transmission of correspondence was entrusted solely to the police, but in 1838 a new scheme was instituted, by which a force of runners was kept up between Budaun and the outlying police-stations, the cost of maintenance being defrayed by the *zamindars*. In 1846 a fresh departure was made by allowing private letters to be carried along these mail lines, the postage amounting to two pice for each packet. There were four principal lines, from Budaun to Gunnaur

* Appendix, Tables XIII and XIV.

with posts at Ujhani and Sahaswan; from Budaun to Islamnagar, through Bilsi; from Budaun to Bisauli, and from Budaun to Usehat. Altogether 20 runners were employed, but this district *dak* was altogether independent of the general post, which was maintained by Government along the roads from Bareilly to Budaun and Muttra, and from Budaun to Dataganj and Shahjahanpur. The disadvantage of having two distinct systems was recognised at an early date, the chief objection being that, with the exception of the imperial post, there was no means of communication with the tracts lying beyond the district borders. The trade between Bilsi and Chandausi was estimated in 1850 to amount to two lakhs annually; but in order to send a letter from one place to the other, it had to go round by Budaun, Bareilly and Moradabad, a distance of about 150 miles. In 1863 the system was further developed, and the personal obligation of the *zamindars* was replaced by a cess. Under Act XIV of 1866 the operations of the imperial post-office were greatly extended, and a number of the local mail lines were taken over, the object in view being the gradual abolition of the district post, save in places where an establishment of an office was considered necessary for administrative purposes, but not warranted under the commercial principles of the post-office. By 1877 there were seven imperial and eleven district offices in Budaun, but all of the latter have since been taken over by the imperial authorities, while many others have been added. A list given in the appendix shows the arrangements as they existed in 1906. There are now 32 imperial offices, including the head office at Budaun and the sub-offices at Bilsi, Islamnagar, Wazirganj, and Ujhani, and each of the tahsil headquarters. Three branch offices, at Faizganj, at Bhiraoti and Zarifnagar, remained under the management of the local authorities till 1906; and these, too, were transferred in that year. The mails are carried as far as possible by the railway, and there are now only seven lines on which the old system of runners is retained; the construction of the railway from Bareilly to Soron having caused a great modification of the arrangements in the eastern half of the district.

Telegraph

A line of telegraph connects Budaun with Bareilly, but with the exception of that at headquarters there is no Government

telegraph office in the district. Railway offices have long existed at the stations of Karengi, Dabtura, Asafpur, Dhanari and Babrala, and others have recently been established at the stations on the metregauge line, at Ghatpuri, Budaun, Sheikhupur, Ujhani, Sahaswan Road and Kachhla.

Municipalities. At the present time the three towns of Budaun, Ujhani and Sahaswan are administered as municipalities under Act I of 1900, while Bilsi is now a notified area under chapter XII of the same enactment. Budaun and Bilsi were first constituted municipalities in July 1862, while Ujhani followed in December 1866, and Sahaswan in March 1872. Before these dates some form of local administration had existed, the earliest measure being the establishment of town police under Regulation XXII of 1816, the cost being defrayed by a tax on houses assessed by a local committee. The municipalities were at first instituted under Act XXVI of 1850, subsequently modified by Acts VI of 1868, XV of 1873, and XV of 1883, of which the last remained in force till the introduction of Act I of 1900. In 1904 Bilsi was reduced to the status of a notified area. Some account of the municipal administration of these places will be found in the various articles, while the details of income and expenditure for each year since 1891 are shown in tabular form in the appendix.*

Act XX towns. The operations of Act XX of 1856 were extended to a number of places in this district in November 1859, the list comprising the towns of Ujhani and Sahaswan, afterwards made municipalities, and also Islamnagar, Bisauli, Gunnaur, Kakrala, Usehat, Dataganj, Wazirganj, Rajpura and Gawan. The number was subsequently increased by the addition of Mundia, Alapur, Haibatpur, Sirasaul and Behta Goshain in August 1872. It was soon found that several of these places were too small and poor to justify the retention of the measure, and consequently the operations of the Act were withdrawn in 1876 from Wazirganj, Rajpura, Gawan, Haibatpur and Sirasaul. In December 1898 a further reduction was made by the removal of Usehat, while Behta Goshain followed a year later. Thus there are now seven towns administered under the Act, the income being derived from the usual house-tax and devoted to the maintenance of the town

* Appendix, Table XVI.

police, the conservancy staff, and to small local improvements. Details of receipts and expenditure will be given in the several articles on these places. Section 34 of the Police Act, V of 1861, is in force in the municipalities and the notified area of Bilsi only; the provisions of the Sanitation Act have been applied to 24 villages of the district, mention of which will be made in the various tahsil articles.

District board. The district board is constituted under the United Provinces Act of 1906, having first come into existence under Act XIV of 1883, with the introduction of which the old district committee was replaced, the latter having been in existence since 1871, when the various local committees for the management of roads, education, and dispensaries were amalgamated. The board consists of 21 members, including the magistrate as chairman, the five subdivisional officers, and three elected from each of the tahsils. Its functions are of the usual character, and comprise the management of local roads, ferries, schools, cattle-pounds, dispensaries and medical arrangements, as well as a number of minor heads. The annual income and expenditure of the board under the different departments are shown in tabular form in the appendix.*

Education. One of the most important of these duties is that connected with education, although the actual supervision is entrusted to the inspector of the first or Moradabad circle and his subordinate staff. For a considerable period after the introduction of British rule, there were no Government schools in the district, and the only existing educational institutions were small indigenous *maktabs*. In 1847 an educational census was taken, and it then appeared that there were 228 schools in the district, of which 47 were situated in the town of Budaun alone, and the number of pupils was 2,203. These figures do not appear to be very reliable, as in 1852 the returns showed 129 Persian schools with 976 pupils, 43 Hindi schools with an attendance of 452, and 15 Sanskrit schools with 122 scholars. Of these 40 were at Budaun. The variation is probably attributable to the fact that most of these schools were extremely small, so that their existence was very precarious. The teachers were chiefly Musalmans, Kayasths and Brahmans. In the Persian schools their salaries ranged

* Appendix, Table XV.

from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per mensem, while in the others it was much less, the emoluments consisting principally of food and other gifts. In 1854 an anglo-vernacular school was started at Budaun, the cost of construction being defrayed by public subscription; it was afterwards taken over by Government, although for many years contributions continued to be levied for its support. It was not till after the mutiny that much progress was made with the establishment of Government schools. A few were opened in 1854, but were closed in 1857, and the work had to be recommenced a fresh in 1859, when the *halqabandi* system was gradually introduced. By 1872 there were, in addition to the high school at Budaun, seven town schools, of which that at Sahaswan was of the anglo-vernacular type, 105 village schools, and 25 girls' schools, the total number of pupils being somewhat over 2,900. Of the girls' schools no less than twenty were at Budaun, six being supported by the municipality and 14 by the American Mission; the others were confined to the Rajpura and Usehat parganas. During the next few years the number of institutions was reduced to some extent, owing to financial considerations; in 1877 the high school at Budaun was converted into a middle school, the other secondary institutions being at Sahaswan, Bisauli and Gunnaur, although pargana schools were maintained at Islamnagar and Ujhani. Since that time, however, rapid progress has been made, as will be seen from the table given in the appendix, which shows the number of schools and scholars for each year since 1896.* Another list shows all the schools in existence in 1906. It will be noticed that, in addition to the high school at Budaun, which was restored to its original status in 1891, there are now nine secondary schools, teaching up to the vernacular final examination, and located at the five tahsil headquarters, and also at Ujhani, Alapur, Islamnagar and Saidpur. The primary schools under the management of the district board are 119 in number, 58 of these being of the upper, and the remainder of the lower, primary type. There are also two upper and eight lower primary schools for girls under the control of the same authority. The schools supported by the municipalities include four at Budaun and five at Sahaswan for boys; and seven at Budaun, two at Sahaswan, one at Ujhani,

* Appendix, Table XVIII.

and one at Bilsi, for girls. In addition to the above, a considerable number of indigenous schools receive grants-in-aid from the district board, and are regularly visited by the educational authorities. There are 44 such schools for boys, 13 being of the upper primary type, and 15 girls' schools. The remaining indigenous schools are not included in the list, though a considerable number still exist in different parts of the district, particularly in the larger towns. These are for the most part confined to the teaching of Arabic and Sanskrit; the number of pupils is usually very small, and the institutions are mainly of an ephemeral character. The number of girls' schools has rapidly increased of late years and is now remarkably high, as is also the case in the adjoining district of Bareilly, where, apart from the separate establishments for female education, girls are frequently to be seen in the ordinary village schools. The distribution of schools varies greatly in different parts of the district. They are naturally most numerous in the towns, but of the rural tracts the Dataganj tahsil, and especially pargana Salempur, is far in advance of the rest of the district, not only in the number and class of the schools, but also in the matter of attendance. The Budaun tahsil comes next, while the most backward portion of the district is the large but poor pargana of Sahaswan, in which, excluding the municipality, there are but nine schools of all classes, with an attendance of 189 pupils.

The progress of education is illustrated to some extent by the statistics of literacy recorded at successive enumerations. At the census of 1872 it was ascertained that the number of persons able to read and write was 9,869, including but five females, but not taking into account Christians or any others besides Hindus and Musalmans. This gave an average of only 1·06 literate persons to every hundred of the population, although it was considerably higher, or nearly 1·5 per cent., in the case of Musalmans. For males alone of both religions the figure was 1·96 per cent., a very low proportion. By 1881 a considerable improvement had been effected, as 2·6 in every hundred males were literate, and at the following census the average had risen to 2·9 per cent. Since that time matters appear to have remained almost stationary, and at the last census an actual decline was

Literac

observed, for of the whole population only 1·63 per cent. were able to read and write, including 2·75 per cent. in the case of males and ·22 per cent. of females. Budaun thus possesses the unenviable notoriety of being the most backward district throughout the United Provinces, Kheri and Hardoi alone showing figures which in any way approach those recorded here, with 1·79 and 1·8 per cent. respectively. Female education has indeed exhibited some improvement, but in the case of males the uneducated condition of the population is very remarkable. The Musalman community is far in advance of the Hindu, as over four per cent. of the males and ·27 per cent. of the females were returned as literate in 1901, while the corresponding figures for Hindus were 2·44 and ·16. It will also be observed that over 20 per cent. of the literate population belonged to the Kayasth caste, a community which in all districts is traditionally prone to education. Excluding these, we find that no more than 1·3 per cent. of the population are able to read and write. Of the total number of literate persons somewhat more than 50 per cent. knew the Persian script only, and 37 per cent. the Nagri, while the rest were acquainted either with both, or with other languages, such as English.

Dispensaries. The medical institutions in charge of the district board comprise the hospital at Budaun and the branch dispensaries established at the various tahsil headquarters, and also at Bilsi, Islamnagar and Usehat. These have all been in existence for a considerable period, the earliest being that at Budaun, which was first built by subscription in 1846, the necessary funds having been collected from residents of the district. This institution was put in a very efficient state from the first, and at the end of the following year it was converted into a Government dispensary, and a grant of Rs. 70 a month was made for its support. The sum proved insufficient, and private subscriptions were again called for; but after the mutiny the dispensary was re-established on a more secure basis. The construction of branch dispensaries was strongly recommended as early as 1852, especially at Gunnaur, Bisauli and Dataganj, owing to the prevalence of sickness in many localities and the somewhat remarkable scarcity of native physicians. Prior to 1846 a small house had

been rented in the town of Budaun to serve as a dispensary for outdoor relief, while elsewhere all that was done consisted in the distribution of cholera pills and medicines for snake-bite at the different police-stations. After the mutiny an early start was made in Budaun with a view to remedying these defects. It had already been determined to build branch dispensaries at Islamnagar and Gunnaur in 1856, but operations were delayed by the rebellion. They were completed on the restoration of order, and a fourth dispensary was opened at Bilsi in 1860, while others were erected at Dataganj, Usehat, Sahaswan, and Bisauli during the next two years, the last to come into existence being that of Bisauli in 1862. They were hampered at first by lack of funds; those at Dataganj and Usehat had to be rebuilt in 1867, while from 1864 to 1868 the Bilsi dispensary was handed over to the municipal authorities. Since that time only one new dispensary has been opened, but in several cases the buildings have been enlarged or renewed. The one in question is the female hospital at Budaun, built by public subscription in 1888 and supported from local funds.

Cattle-pounds.

Cattle-pounds have for many years been maintained at different places in the district, their institution dating from shortly after the mutiny. With the exception of those under municipal control, their management was at first entrusted to the district magistrate, and remained in his charge till 1891, when it was transferred to the district board, and the income was no longer administered separately. Since the transfer, several new pounds have been added, and in 1906 there were 26 belonging to the district board, as well as five municipal pounds, two being maintained at Budaun and the others at Ujhani, Sahaswan and Bilsi. The district board pounds are located at each police-station, other than those in municipal towns, and also in the villages of Kumargawan in pargana Budaun, Kachhla in Ujhani, Gawan in Rajpura, Asadpur and Pusauli in Asadpur, Sagrampur and Mundia in Bisauli, Agesi in Salempur, and Alapur and Katra Saadatganj in Usehat. The income from these pounds is considerable, and is increasing yearly, in 1905 amounting to over Rs. 10,000. *

* Appendix, Table XV.

Nazul.

There are altogether 3,217 acres of *nazul* land in the district, but by far the greater part of this consists of roads, schools, police-stations, and other Government plots of small area acquired for public purposes after payment of compensation. These lands are managed departmentally, though the largest share is taken by the district board. Few of these plots bring in any revenue, though some Rs. 775 are realised by the district board from the sale of grass and the like in the case of roads, together with Rs. 114 from *sarais* at Babrala, Gunnaur, Kakrala and elsewhere. The lease of the Government encamping grounds, which are under the collector's control, amounts to about Rs. 475, these being situated along the provincial road. The only large *nazul* property is that at Ujhani, which comprises 79 acres of gardens, bringing in Rs. 1,375. This is land confiscated from a prominent rebel named Abdullah Khan, and has been retained by government since the Mutiny: it is under the direct management of the Board of Revenue. Other confiscated *nazul* land is that administered in Budaun by the municipal board and formerly the property of Tafazzul Husain; it includes the thriving market of Carmichaelganj.

CHAPTER V.

HISTORY.

Tradition assigns the foundation of the chief town, under the name of Buddhgaon, to Buddh, an Ahar prince who is said to have lived in the tenth century of the Christian era. Other forms of the name are Buddhmau, Vedamau, and Bedamau, and the last two variants are explained by a legend which states that Surajdhvaj, prime minister of Mahipal of Dehli and a great Vedic scholar, founded a theological school here. There is nothing improbable in the story that the district was once under the Tomars of Dehli, to whom Mahipal belonged. A more reliable source of history, however, is the inscription discovered in Lakhanpur, a suburb of the city, which is now in the Lucknow Museum.* This gives a list of eleven rulers, representing eight generations, as shown below :— Ancient.

CHANDRA
- Vigrahapaladeva
  - Bhuvanapal
    - Gopaldeva
      - Tribhuvana
      - Madanapal
      - Devapal
        - Bhimapal
          - Surapal
            - Amritpal
            - Lakhanapal

The Rajas are described as of the Rashtrakuta clan, and may thus have been connected with the Rathors of Kanauj. The inscription may be dated on palœographical grounds in the twelfth or thirteenth century, and records the erection of a Saiva temple at Vodamayuta, which, in all probability, represents the modern Budaun, and is described as ornamenting the land named

* Epigraphia Indica, I, 63.

Panchala. A place mentioned in the inscription as Ahadegarh is possibly Ahar in the Bulandshahr district.* The sixth ruler, Madanapal, is described as exhibiting such prowess "that there was never any talk of Hambiras coming to the banks of the river of the gods." This reference to the Musalmans may perhaps be a guide to the chronology of the line. Although Budaun is said to have been raided by Saiyid Salar about 1028, when he lost many of his followers, it was held according to some accounts by Ajayapal, a Hindu prince, in 1175, and the latter is even said to have founded the fortress and temple ascribed to his ancestor, Buddh. In 1196, when the town was besieged and stormed by Qutb-ud-din Aibak, afterwards Sultan of Dehli, but at that time viceroy of India, the name of the Raja, according to tradition, was Dharmpal, who died in the defence of his city, and no less than 900 wives performed *sati* at his pyre. The inscription does not mention Ajayapal or Dharmpal, and was obviously composed before the supremacy of the Muhammadans was established. It may therefore be reasonably assumed that the description of Madanapal quoted above refers to the earlier raids of Mahmud of Ghazni, and this Raja probably reigned about 1020. A type of coin ascribed by Cunningham to Asatapal, said to be identified with Ishtpal of Kabul, is commonly found in Rohilkhand, and it seems possible to read the name of the ruler inscribed on it as Amritpal, who may be identified with the tenth Raja. Few remains of any antiquity, outside the headquarters of the district, can be assigned with any certainty to the Hindu period. The mound at Kot Salvahan, 20 miles north-west, contains remains of Musalman buildings, but has not been explored. A mound in Sahaswan is pointed out as Sahasrabahu's fort.

The Musalman conquest.

Budaun was one of the first places in Rohilkhand to come under the domination of the Musalman invaders. The earliest historical reference, as stated above, is to the semi-mythical invasion of Hindustan by Saiyid Salar Masaud, the youthful nephew of Mahmud of Ghazni. His attack on Budaun, however, appears to be even more legendary than the rest of his story. The popular account states that in 1028 Masaud took Meerut and then marched towards Kanauj. On his way he stopped at Budaun,

* Gazetteer of Bulandshahr, p. 172.

where the reigning prince refused to pay tribute, with the result that the town was besieged and taken. In the assault Miran Malhan, the tutor of Masaud, and a noted leader named Burhan Katil or Berun Kotwal were killed; the former was buried in the fort and the latter near the Marhi gate, while others who lost their lives were entombed in the large cemetery to the west of the town on the Bilsi road, or else at Lakhanpur, three miles to the east, where an annual fair is still held in their honour. The story goes on to say that the Raja was then pardoned and restored, on condition of paying tribute, and that the wave of invasion passed on eastwards. It is impossible to say whether there is any truth in the legend, but it is at least significant that at the next storming of Budaun another Berun Kotwal was killed and buried in the identical spot occupied by his predecessor.

The slave kings.

At all events the Hindu rule remained undisturbed for a century and a half, and in 1175, according to the tradition, Ajayapal built or reconstructed the fortress and the temple of Nilkanth Mahadeo. He was succeeded, as already stated, by Dharmpal, the last Raja of Budaun. In 1196 Qutb-ud-din Aibak took the city by a night attack after a siege of some duration, and slew the Raja. It is uncertain whether Qutb-ud-din remained for any time at Budaun, but he is said to have founded a college known as the Muizzi Madrasa, which traditionally stood behind the old temple, though no trace of it remains. He returned to Budaun in 1202, after the capture of Kalinjar.* The place is described as one of the chief towns of Hindustan, and apparently became the capital of a province at this early date. The first governor of whom any mention occurs was Hizabbar-ud-din Hasan, who was the patron of Muhammad Bakhtiar Khilji, afterwards ruler in Bengal.† He was soon afterwards succeeded by the more famous Shams-ud-din Altamsh, who led a contingent in the campaign against the Gakkars, conducted by Muhammad *bin* Sam in person. When Qutb-ud-din became Sultan, he retained Altamsh at Budaun, which continued in his possession till the accession of Aram Shah in 1210. The latter was obviously unsuited for his position, and the nobles at once summoned Altamsh to Dehli, where he ascended the throne without serious

* E. H. I., II, 232. | † *ibid*, 305.

opposition.* He is supposed to have built the Idgah at Budaun, which still stands in a grove to the west of the town. In 1215 he overthrew his rival, Taj-ud-din Yalduz, who was taken prisoner and sent in captivity to Budaun, where he died and was buried.† His tomb, known to this day as that of the Ghor Shah Balkhi, stands near the supposed site of the Muizzi Madrasa. It is not known who succeeded to the charge of Budaun at the beginning of the reign; but a local tradition, which is almost certainly incorrect, states that Rustam Khan Dakhani, was in charge and that it was he who changed the name of Neodhana to Islamnagar. The governor of Sambhal in the reign of Shah Jahan was of the same name, and it may safely be assumed that he was the person in question. In 1228, however, Rukn-ud-din Firoz, the son of Altamsh, received a grant of Budaun with the dignity of the green umbrella, his lieutenant being Ain-ul-Mulk Husain Ashari.‡ In 1230 Rukn-ud-din built the great mosque at Budaun, still called the Shamsi Masjid, the date of its erection being preserved in a Persian inscription. Rukn-ud-din succeeded his father in 1236, but his licentious conduct caused immediate dissatisfaction and rebellion became general, one of the first to revolt being Izz-ud-din Muhammad Salari, now governor of Budaun.§ He was joined by the prime minister, Nizam-ul-mulk Muhammad Junaidi, and other nobles, but in the meantime the princess Rizia had imprisoned the Sultan and assumed the reins of sovereignty. The insurgents did not acquiesce in this step, but she soon managed to win over Izz-ud-din, who remained faithful to the empress till her overthrow in 1239. She was succeeded by Muizz-ud-din Bahram, who appointed his chamberlain, Badr-ud-din Sankar Rumi, of whom he had suspicions, to the government of Budaun, but the latter returned to Dehli four months after, and was there imprisoned and slain.‖ Bahram was succeeded in 1242 by Rukn-ud-din's son, Ala-ud-din Masaud. This monarch appointed Taj-ud-din Sanjar Khan to the government of Budaun where he entertained Minhaj-us-Siraj, the celebrated author of the *Tabakat-i-Nasiri*, in the following year.¶ Taj-ud-din remained here for some time, but was afterwards transferred to Bengal, his

* E. H. I., II, 301. | † *ibid*, 324. | ‡ *ibid*, 330. | § *ibid*, 331.
‖ *ibid*, 339. | ¶ *ibid*, 343.

place being taken by Malik Jalal-ud-din in 1248. In 1251 Izz-ud-din Balban, a pardoned rebel and the son-in-law of the notorious Katlagh Khan, became governor, and in the next year he accompanied Nasir-ud-din on his expedition against Multan. The Sultan himself paid a nine days' visit to Budaun in 1254, and shortly afterwards sent thither Imad-ud-din Rihan as governor.* The latter was transferred to Bahraich in the next year, but he rebelled and was put to death; his ally, Katlagh Khan, was more successful, as he defeated the royal forces near Budaun. He could accomplish nothing further, however, for on the approach of a second army under Ulugh Khan he was compelled to retreat towards Kalinjar.†

Balban. A gap of ten years then occurs in the history of the district, for the next mention of Budaun refers to the accession of Ulugh Khan-i-Azam, better known as Ghias-ud-din Balban, to the throne in 1265. His slave, Malik Bakbak, was then in charge, but when the Sultan visited the place and received the complaint of a woman whose husband had been scourged to death by the governor, he forthwith inflicted the same punishment on the offender, while the royal spies were hanged over the gate of the town for failure to report this misdemeanour.‡ In the beginning of this reign a Rajput rebellion broke out in Katehr, the name given to the tract that included Budaun and Sambhal, and the Sultan proceeded with a large force to chastise the inhabitants. This he accomplished in such an exemplary manner that "the whole district was ravaged, the blood of the rioters ran in streams, heaps of slain were to be seen near every village and jungle, and the stench of the dead reached as far as the Ganges."§ To render the suppression of any further outbreaks more easy, he had roads cut through the jungles which then covered a large area. In 1280 Balban again visited Budaun, on his return from the expedition against Tughril in Bengal, and proceeded thence to Dehli by the ferry of Gunnaur, probably Ramghat or Narora.‖ Balban again exhibited his severity by hanging the captured rebels on gibbets all along the road from Budaun to Pilibhit. Along the same road passed Balban's grandson and successor, Kaiqubad, on his way to

* E. H. I., II, 354, 373. | † *ibid*, 355. | ‡ *ibid*, III, 101.
§ *ibid*, 106. | ‖ *ibid*, 121.

his famous reconciliation with his father, Bughra Khan of Bengal.

The Khilji Sultans.

With the accession of Jalal-ud-din Firoz in 1289 a new dynasty was established, but in the following year Chhajju, the nephew of Balban, rose in rebellion at Kara and marched on Dehli. Jalal-ud-din proceeded with his army to Budaun where he remained, sending on his son, Arkali Khan, to meet the insurgents. The royal forces crossed the Ganges and defeated Chhajju, who was treated with great and even foolish clemency.* Firoz gave Budaun to his nephew, Ala-ud-din, who soon afterwards went to Kara, and according to Ferishta his place here was taken by Chhajju himself. After the murder of Firoz by Ala-ud-din in 1296, the latter set out for Dehli, halting on the way at Budaun to collect fresh troops, and then marching through the district towards Bulandshahr. He left Budaun in the charge of his nephew, Umar Khan, but the latter in 1299 broke into rebellion, only to be captured and put to a cruel death together with his brother, Mangu Khan of Oudh.† In 1308 the country was invaded by the Mughals under Ali Beg Gurgan, who occupied the Doab and extended his operations into Budaun and Oudh; but though the capital was at one time in great danger, they were ultimately overthrown by Malik Kafur.

Firoz Shah.

For some time nothing is heard of Budaun, and no governor is mentioned till the reign of Firoz Shah, who succeeded to the throne in 1351. He appointed one Saiyid Muhammad to the province, and in 1379 this man was treacherously murdered by Kharag Singh of Katehr. The crime was terribly avenged. The next year Firoz laid the district waste, slaying several thousands of the Hindus, and ordered that the entire tract should be converted into a hunting preserve. For six years, says Ferishta, not an inhabitant was to be seen and not a chain of land cultivated.‡ Malik Daud was appointed to Sambhal with orders to ravage Katehr every year and to commit every kind of devastation; in order that the work might be the more effectually performed the Sultan paid an annual visit to the district up to 1385. In that year he built a fortress at Bisauli and called it Firozpur; "but the common people, jocose amid all the oppression they had

* E. H. I., III, 138. | † *ibid*, 175. | ‡ *ibid*, VI, 229.

suffered, called it Akhirinpur (the last city); and in truth, it happened as they predicted, for the grace of God did not suffer him to construct any more forts, or to lay the foundations of new cities and towns, and consequently the fortress continued to be called Akhirinpur." It is possible that the name of Bisauli is wrongly given; another account says Beoli, which is a village of pargana Satasi, with an old site. It also seems preferable as being nearer to the alleged seven *kos* from Budaun than Bisauli. Kharag Singh himself escaped to Kumaun, and apparently was never captured. That Firoz succeeded in making a fine hunting-ground cannot be doubted. Shams-i-Siraj Afif, who frequently accompanied the Sultan in his excursions, states that the chase was carried on principally in the neighbourhood of Budaun and Aonla, where deer, *nilgai*, and other animals were to be found in great numbers, and that no other such waste was to be found near Dehli. He ingenuously remarks that "orders were given for its being retained waste for hunting purposes, otherwise it would have quickly become peopled and cultivated under the prosperous and fostering government of Firoz."*

The Saiyid Sultans.

Muhammad was replaced by Malík Qabul Khan, but nothing else is known of this governor, save that he gave his name to the Qabulpura *muhalla* of Budaun. After the death of Firoz there were six Sultans in as many years, and during the general confusion no mention is made of Budaun, save that in 1394 Nusrat Shah had possession of the district, while Mahmud was confined to the capital.† In 1398, Nusrat was deposed by Iqbal Khan, who secured all the real power for himself, keeping Mahmud as a puppet, and he retained this position in spite of the invasion of Timur. In 1399 he entered Katehr, where he exacted tribute from the ruling Hindu prince, Rai Har Singh, but was unable to proceed further east, as Oudh and all the adjacent territory were in the hands of Khwaja-i-Jahan of Jaunpur. After the death of Iqbal Khan in 1405, Mahmud reasserted his authority and secured Sambhal, which was entrusted to Asad Khan, and in 1410 he again visited Katehr, where he spent some time in hunting. This visit was repeated in 1412, and shortly after his return he died. The governor of Budaun

* E. H. I., III, 353. | † *ibid*, IV, 31.

at that time was Mahabat Khan, who, together with Rai Har Singh and other chieftains, joined the forces of Daulat Khan. The latter made a vain attempt to resist his rival, Khizr Khan, but eventually surrendered. Khizr Khan became Sultan in all but name in 1414, and in the same year sent Taj-ul-Mulk into Budaun to chastise the Hindus. Har Singh fled from Aonla to the hills, but afterwards submitted and was pardoned, Muhabat Khan being confirmed in his appointment.* Har Singh paid his tribute for a few years, but again rebelled in 1418, and when Taj-ul-mulk invaded the country for the second time, the Raja laid waste the whole district from the Ganges to the forest of Aonla. Here he was defeated and driven towards the hills. Taj-ul-mulk passed through Budaun on his return, and then crossed the Ganges by the ford of Bajlana, the name being possibly a corruption of Bichaura, as he was on his way towards Etawah.† In 1419 Khizr Khan himself came into Rohilkhand, and after scouring the jungles in Sambhal along the Ramganga, proceeded to Budaun, for Mahabat Khan was apparently in a state of active rebellion. The fortress was besieged for six months, and remained untaken, as Khizr Khan was recalled by the news of a conspiracy at Dehli. Mahabat remained at Budaun till the death of Khizr Khan in 1421 and the accession of his son, Mubarak Shah. The latter paid a visit to Budaun in 1423, and Mahabat Khan tendered his submission, receiving the royal forgiveness in return.‡ He does not appear, however, to have kept his province in order, for Har Singh was still independent in Katehr, and when the Sultan came again in the next year, the Raja paid the tribute himself. Mubarak thence marched along the banks of the Ramganga towards Kanauj, but returned to Dehli on account of the terrible famine then raging in Hindustan.§ In 1426 Budaun was for the first time threatened by the Sultan of Jaunpur, who reached the Ramganga, but was there defeated.||

Ala-ud-din.

Mubarak Shah was murdered in 1434, and was succeeded by Muhammad, a grandson of Khizr Khan, though the actual ruler was the minister, Sarwar-ul-mulk. The latter's arrogance created general discontent, and the nobles, including Allahdad Khan

* E. H. I., IV, 47. | † *ibid*, 50. | ‡ *ibid*, 58. | § *ibid*, 61. | || *ibid*, 64.

Lodi of Sambhal and Ahar Miyan, otherwise called Chaman, who now held Budaun, made a conspiracy against him. A force was sent to repress the rising, but its leader joined the rebels, who crossed the Ganges and besieged Sarwar-ul-mulk in Dehli. The minister was subsequently killed in attempting the life of the Sultan, who rewarded Chaman with the title of Ghazi-ul-mulk and the territories of Budaun and Amroha.* In 1445 Muhammad died, and his son, Ala-ud-din Alam Shah, ascended the throne. He was a weak and incompetent prince, wholly incapable of withstanding the ambitious designs of Bahlol Lodi. In 1447 Ala-ud-din went to Budaun, which appears to have had great attractions for him. After a brief stay at Dehli, he returned in 1448, giving himself up to pleasure and remaining quite content with this small territory.† Here he stayed for the rest of his life, permitting Bahlol to assume the sovereignty. Ala-ud-din lived at Budaun for 28 years longer and ended his days there peacefully in 1478. He is said to have founded Alapur, while one of his sons, Haidar, built the *muhalla* of Miran Sarai, and another the now vanished quarter of Saiyid-pura. His mother, Makhduma Jahan, died at Budaun and was buried in the mausoleum on the road to Sheikhupur beyond Miran Sarai, an Arabic inscription stating that it was built by Ala-ud-din in 1472. This tomb, too, represents in all probability the resting-place of the deposed king himself.

The Lodi Sultans.

Bahlol, like other usurpers, had to fight for his throne. The nobles resented his intention, and this gave an opening to Mahmud of Jaunpur, who won over to his side Darya Khan Lodi, then governor of Sambhal. The latter, however, proved a useless ally in a fight against his own kindred, and Mahmud retired to his eastern capital. Bahlol forgave the offence of Darya Khan, confirmed him in his charge of Sambhal and added seven other parganas.‡ When Ala-ud-din died, Husain Shah of Jaunpur proceeded to Budaun, ostensibly to condole with the family, but in reality to seize the town, which he wrested from the late Sultan's son.§ He then marched to Sambhal and took prisoner the governor, Mubarak Khan, and continued his

* E. H. I., IV, 84. | † *ibid* 87. | ‡ *ibid*, V, 79.
§ *ibid*, 86.

advance towards Dehli. A truce was patched up, but was promptly broken by Bahlol, who captured Husain's baggage and a number of his chief nobles. The Jaunpur king fled eastwards, and shortly afterwards was overthrown. Budaun was recovered, and given to an old noble of the Lodi family named Khan Jahan, of whose liberal generosity many stories are told.* Bahlol himself stayed at Budaun for some time after his return from Jaunpur, and a few years later he died. His son, Sikandar Lodi, succeeded him in 1488, but he was opposed by his brother, Barbak, who was driven to Budaun and there surrendered after a brief siege. Khan Jahan seems to have retained possession of his feof till his death, when Miyan Zain-ud-din was made governor. In 1492 the Hindus of Katehr again rebelled, and Sikandar went thither in person, defeating the insurgents after a well-contested fight.

The Suris.

Sikandar Lodi held his dominions intact till his death, but during the reign of his successor, Ibrahim, the Afghan nobles broke into revolt, and at the time of Babar's victory at Panipat in 1526 all the country beyond the Ganges was in the hands of the refractory chieftains, among whom mention is made of Qasim Khan of Sambhal.† They elected Bihar Khan, son of Darya Khan Lohani, the original leader of the rebellion, as Sultan under title of Muhammad Shah, but in the next year Humayun took Jaunpur and Sambhal was seized by Zahid Khan. He was soon, however, compelled to retire and the Afghans recovered the country till the defeat of the confederate nobles by Babar at Khanwah near Fatehpur Sikri. Babar regained Lucknow and Oudh in 1528, from which it would appear that Rohilkhand also was nominally subject to him. Humayun succeeded his father in 1530, but during the ten years of his troublous reign we hear nothing of Budaun. After his defeat by Sher Shah and his flight to Lahore, it is recorded that Nasir Khan was in charge of Sambhal, but that he was replaced on account of his tyrannous behaviour by Isa Khan Kalkapuri.‡ This man reduced the lawless *zamindars* of Katehr to order and destroyed the jungles, which for years had constituted an impregnable place of refuge. How long Isa Khan held charge

* E. H. I., IV, 538. | † *ibid*, 263. | ‡ *ibid*, 383.

is not known, but at the death of Islam Shah in 1553 the governor was Yahya Khan, who espoused the cause of Ibrahim, one of the three rival Sultans. He inflicted a defeat on the forces of Adil Shah at Budaun, but was overthrown at Agra by Sikandar Suri, and then again in the same vicinity by Adil's Hindu general, Hemu. During the troubles that ensued and the second invasion of Humayun, Budaun, together with Sambhal and a portion of the Doab, was seized by one Kambar Diwana, a man of low birth, but somewhat remarkable attainments.* Humayun on recovering Dehli had sent Ali Quli Khan to Sambhal, and had recognised Kambar as governor of Budaun. The latter's ambition prompted him to make a military demonstration against the domains of his neighbour, and Ali Quli Khan in return invaded Budaun and besieged the fort. Kambar made a gallant resistance, but the inhabitants detested him for his gluttony and cruel disposition, and eventually the place was taken by treachery. Kambar was captured while attempting to escape, and was put to death by Ali Quli Khan, who sent his head to the Emperor. His body was buried at Budaun, and for many years the lower classes used to make pilgrimages to his tomb.

It is somewhat remarkable that so little mention should be found of Budaun during the long reign of Akbar, especially as one of the greatest historians of the day, Abdul Qadir Budauni, was a native of that place. The government does not appear to have been of much importance, probably because the district lay within easy reach of the capital and at no time was the scene of any serious rebellion. Budaun itself was one of Akbar's mint cities, for the coinage of copper only. The only governors of whom anything is heard were Qasim Ali Khan Baqqal in the early years of the reign, and Sheikh Qutb-ud-din Chishti, a grandson of the famous Sheikh Salim of Fatehpur Sikri. During his rule a great fire broke out at Budaun in 1572, when immense numbers lost their lives, the dead being carried off in carts to the Sot.† One result of the conflagration was the partial destruction of the great mosque, of which the dome collapsed; the damage was repaired by Qutb-ud-din. In the next year, **Akbar.**

*E. H. I., V, 239. | † *ibid,* 501.

there appears to have been a small outbreak in the district, for Husain Khan Tukriya, governor of Kant and Gola, was sent thither to repress the rising. As will be noticed, Kant and Gola were subsequently included in the administrative area known as Budaun.

Administration under Akbar.

Considerable light is thrown on the administration of the district during the days of Akbar and his successors by the records preserved in the *Ain-i-Akbari.* From these it appears that Budaun under the Mughal emperors was no longer the capital of a province, but gave its name to a *sarkar* in the *suba* of Dehli. This subdivision contained 13 *mahals* or parganas, but only a few of these lay within the limits of the present district, the rest being now included in Bareilly, Pilibhit and Shahjahanpur, while small portions extended beyond the Ganges into the modern district of Etah. The remainder of the tract now constituting Budaun lay in the *sarkar* of Sambhal. Owing to the change of name and the alteration in area in the case of several parganas, it is impossible to effect a complete reconstruction of this district as it then existed, and consequently any comparison of the old and present areas and revenues can be merely approximate.

***Sarkar* Budaun.**

The *mahal* of Budaun Haveli then comprised a large stretch of country, including the modern parganas of Budaun, Ujhani and Usehat, as well as Nidhpur and Aulai beyond the Ganges in Etah, the southern boundary having apparently been the Burhganga river. Budaun had a total cultivated area of 658,320 *bighas,* assessed at 73,57,571 *dams;* the land owners were Sheikhzadas and Kayasths, the military force being 50 cavalry and 5,000 infantry. Sahaswan included the present pargana of that name, and also, it would appear, Faizpur Badaria of Etah. The cultivated area was 253,120 *bighas,* the revenue 24,93,898 *dams,* and the military contingent 100 horse and 2,000 foot; the caste of the *zamindars* is not mentioned. The *mahal* of Kot Salbahan comprised the present pargana, as well as the portion now included in Bisauli, the village of Kot itself now lying beyond the pargana boundary. It contained 227,500 *bighas* of cultivation, and paid a revenue of 12,19,165 *dams,* the military force being 50 cavalry and 500 infantry, and the landowners Tomar

Rajputs. The Salempur pargana did not then exist, but was apparently included in the Saneha *mahal*, although it seems probable from an examination of the map that some portion lay in Budaun Haveli. Saneha was a very small *mahal*, and cannot have covered more than the area of the present pargana in the Bareilly district. The modern Satasi is presumably represented by the *mahal* rendered as Satasi Mundia by Sir H. M. Elliot.* The spelling assumes many different forms, but there is no reasonable doubt that this interpretation is correct. The name Satasi still survives, and Mundia is a well-known place near Bisauli. The *mahal* embraced both the Bisauli and Satasi parganas of the present district, having then a cultivated area of 58,110 *bighas*, assessed at 795,315 *dams*, and held by Tagas and Brahmans, the local levies being 50 horse and 500 foot.

Sarkar Sambhal.

The remainder of the district, comprising the Gunnaur tahsil and pargana Islamnagar, lay beyond the limits of *sarkar* Budaun, and were included in the government of Sambhal. This covered a large area, and the identification of the various names is a matter of great difficulty. There was a *mahal* of Gunnaur, which seems to have comprised the greater part of pargana Asadpur and a portion of Rajpura. It contained 51,005 *bighas* of cultivation, paying a revenue of 2,67,919 *dams*; it was held by Musalmans, who contributed ten horsemen and 100 infantry. The rest of Rajpura belonged to the old *mahal* of Majhaula, the greater portion of which now lies in Moradabad; it was a large pargana and owned by Bargujars. Islamnagar was known as Neodhana, as we are told by the traveller Tieffenthaler, and this place gave its name to a *mahal* which comprised most of the modern Islamnagar pargana and probably the rest of Asadpur. It had 209,620 *bighas* of cultivation, and paid a revenue of 9,04,675 *dams*, although the two figures are somewhat out of proportion; the owners were Gaur Rajputs, and the military force 100 cavalry and 500 infantry. The rest of Islamnagar, comprising the north-eastern portion was included in the *mahal* of Jadwar, a Bargujar property, which lay mainly in Moradabad.

The revenue.

For the purpose of a rough comparison we may take the *mahals* which lay wholly or mainly within the present district

*Supplemental glossary, II, 142.

as equivalent to the existing area, the portion of the Gunnaur and Bisauli tahsils then included in Moradabad being practically equivalent to the parts of Budaun and Sahaswan beyond the Ganges. This gives a total cultivated area of 911,000 acres paying a revenue of Rs. 3,34,000, if the amount assigned as *suyurghal* be added to the ordinary revenue. The former figure is surprisingly high, and is almost certainly incorrect; while the revenue demand is roughly one-fourth of that at present in force. Nevertheless even if we assume that the figures are reliable and that the areas involved closely correspond, it will be admitted that the land tax pressed more heavily in Mughal days; for the value of the rupee was at least five times as much as at the present time. In the absence of more accurate information, however, the comparison is of very slight importance.

The later Mughals.

After the death of Akbar in 1605, and during the reigns of his successors, Budaun is rarely mentioned by the historians, and it appears that the place lapsed into comparative insignificance. The annals of the time referred mainly to events at the capital or on the outlying confines of the empire, and consequently the district never assumed a position of any prominence. Tradition states that in the days of Jahangir one Nawab Farid Khan was appointed governor of Budaun, while at the end of this reign the district was entrusted to Sultan Ali Khan. The latter only held office for one year, for in 1628 Ali Quli Khan was placed in charge. No events of any importance occurred during their administrations, and a further blow was given to the prosperity of Budaun when Shah Jahan removed the headquarters of the local government to Bareilly. The successive officials who held sway at the new capital were Abdullah Khan of Malihabad, Manik Chand, a Khattri of Dehli, and Nazar Muhammad Khan, who in 1632 built a masonry bridge over the Sot in Budaun which was afterwards destroyed by lightning and restored by the Rohillas. In 1657 Raja Makrand Rai, the son of Manik Chand, was posted to Bareilly, and in his time Budaun and Sambhal were united under the old name of Katehr. In 1679 Muhammad Rafi was appointed to the governorship, and during his rule the Katehrias and Jangharas rose in revolt, with the result that when Aurangzeb died the district,

and in fact all Rohilkhand, was in a state of complete anarchy.

This condition of things was maintained till the advent of the Afghan adventurers in the persons of the Rohilla leaders of Rohilkhand and the Bangash Nawabs of Farrukhabad. The latter were the first to appear upon the scene, for in 1720 Muhammad Khan had gained possession of Jalalabad in Shahjahanpur as well as Budaun and Sahaswan.* These parganas were entrusted to Shamsher Khan, a Banaphar Rajput, who had been captured when a child. In the meantime, however, the Rohilla, Ali Muhammad Khan, had risen to prominence. This man was the adopted son of an Afghan, named Daud Khan, who had seized a number of villages in the Bareilly district and afterwards, in reward for services rendered against the Marathas, had obtained a grant of land in pargana Satasi, including Beoli. When Daud Khan was murdered by the Raja of Kumaun, Ali Muhammad was only 14 years of age, but he at once took possession of Daud's estates and collected round him a considerable force, adding largely to his property in Satasi. He then seized Aonla, having first assassinated the Katehr chieftain, and in 1737 he received the title of Nawab in return for his services against the Barha Saiyids at the sack of Jansath in Muzaffarnagar. He was then joined by Hafiz Rahmat Khan, another Rohilla, to whom he made a small grant of land in Bareilly. The extent of Ali Muhammad's power at this time may be estimated from the fact that as early as 1729 his assistance was sought by Muhammad Khan Bangash against the Marathas, the Nawab of Farrukhabad having sent his son, Qaim Khan, to Ali Muhammad's fort at Bangarh, some ten miles north of Budaun. In 1741 Raja Harnand Khattri, the governor of Moradabad, was ordered to eject the Rohillas from Katehr, as the emperor had become alarmed on their growing power. Harnand was joined by Abd-un-Nabi, governor of Bareilly, but they were slain and their forces defeated by Ali Muhammad, who had marched swiftly against them from Aonla with 12,000 men. In spite of this, or rather perhaps for this reason, peace was made with the Rohilla, who was now recognised as governor of Katehr, holding the north of Budaun, all Rampur, The Rohillas.

* J. A. S. B, XLVII, 283.

Shahjahanpur and Moradabad, and the greater portion of Bareilly. To this he soon added Pilibhit and the Tarai, but his victories aroused the jealousy of Safdar Jang, the Nawab Wazir of Oudh, through whose influence Muhammad Shah advanced in person on Rohilkhand. The emperor crossed the Ganges at Ramghat, and Ali Muhammad retired from Aonla to Bangarh, which adjoins the village of Yusufnagar. After a short siege he was compelled to surrender, and was taken to Dehli, where he was kept prisoner. Six months later Rahmat Khan appeared suddenly before the capital with a large force of Pathans and demanded his release. In order to satisfy their claims, the emperor appointed Ali Muhammad governor of Sirhind, retaining as hostages his two sons, Abdullah and Faizullah, while Badr Islam Khan and Farid-ud-din Khan were appointed governors of Katehr. In 1748 the invasion of Ahmad Khan Abdali gave Ali Muhammad an opportunity of recovering his old domains, and returning to Rohilkhand he had little difficulty in regaining control of that province. A few months after, however, he died and was buried at Aonla, leaving his possessions to his third son, Sadullah Khan, whose elder brothers had been sent to Qandahar.

War with Farrukhabad.

The Nawab Wazir then directed Qaim Khan of Farrukhabad to take charge of Rohilkhand, with the double object of revenging himself on the Bangash leader as well as on the Rohillas. The attempt but partially succeeded, for after ineffectual negotiations at Aonla, Qaim Khan advanced to the Ganges, sending Shamsher Khan and Khan Bahadur in advance to Usehat. The Rohillas, led by Hafiz Rahmat, who held the office of regent, Dunde Khan, Sardar Khan and Fateh Khan, took up their position between the villages of Dauri and Rasulpur, a short distance to the south of Budaun. The Bangash forces were by far the more numerous, but their leadership appears to have been very faulty, and the result was that they underwent a signal defeat, Qaim Khan and three of his brothers, as well as a great number of nobles, being killed, and the remnants of the army driven in confusion across the Ganges. This great battle, which took place on the 22nd of November 1748, placed the entire district in the hands of the Rohillas.* Fateh Khan Khansaman,

* J. A. S. B., XLVII, 380.

the steward of Ali Muhammad, was placed in charge of Budaun and Usehat, while Salempur was assigned to Hafiz Rahmat, Ujhani and Sahaswan to Abdullah Khan, on his return from captivity a few years later; Kot to Sardar Khan Bakhshi, and the rest of the district to Dunde Khan.

War with Oudh.

The complete success of the Rohillas did not at all satisfy the Nawab Wazir, but the latter first directed his attention to the enfeebled ruler of Farrukhabad. In 1751 he made an alliance with the Marathas, with the object of attacking the Bangash capital on both sides, and Nawab Ahmad Khan at once sought help from the Rohillas against the common enemy. This was granted at the instigation of Bahadur Khan, although the principal chieftains held aloof, and Sadullah Khan set off with Bahadur Khan and Fateh Khan and a force of some 12,000 men. Bahadur Khan was killed, and the Rohillas thereupon retired towards Aonla, where they were soon afterwards followed by Ahmad Khan, who had abandoned Farrukhabad. With the approach of the Marathas and the Oudh forces, the Afghan leaders held a consultation and resolved to attack the invaders; failing to avail themselves of an admirable opportunity that was offered of crushing the Marathas on the bank of the Ramganga, they were compelled to retire to Bangarh and thence to Aonla, which they burnt, afterwards retreating to the foot of the Kumaun hills. Here they were kept blockaded for some months, and were only relieved by the advent of Ahmad Shah Durrani in 1752. The latter, maintaining his traditional friendship with the Rohillas, released the two sons of Ali Muhammad, and his rapid advance on Dehli compelled the Nawab Wazir and the Marathas to retire. Before their departure a peace was made, whereby the Rohillas gave bonds for indemnity and tribute, these being handed over by Safdar Jang to the Marathas in part payment of their promised reward.

Maratha invasions.

The original distribution of this district was maintained after the peace, but for several years the history of Rohilkhand is but little concerned with Budaun, as neither the subsequent invasions of Ahmad Shah nor the incursions of the Marathas appear to have affected this portion of the province. In 1761 Abdullah Khan died at Ujhani, and was succeeded by his son, Nasr-ullah.

Budaun seems to have remained in peace till 1769, when the Marathas again invaded the Doab, and threatened the possessions of Nawab Ahmad Khan and Hafiz Rahmat. The two resolved to join forces, and Rahmat passed through Budaun and Usehat, intending to cross the Ganges at Qadir Chauk. Having reached that place he halted for a while to obtain fuller information, and then retired to Sahaswan; but afterwards he marched down the left bank of the river to cross it at Fatehgarh. The result of this campaign was the complete discomfiture of the Rohillas, who were forced to cede Etawah and other territory to the Marathas. The Afghan power was further weakened in 1770 by the death at Bisauli of Dunde Khan, who was succeeded in his Budaun possessions by his sons, Mahib-ullah and Fateh-ullah. In the succeeding year the Marathas invaded Bijnor, and the various rulers of Budaun fled northwards to Pilibhit. Their precipitate departure proved unnecessary, as the Marathas did not enter this district. Hafiz Rahmat sought assistance from Shuja-ud-daula, with whom a treaty was made on the understanding that the latter would drive the Marathas out of Rohilkhand in consideration for a bond for 40 lakhs of rupees, the engagement being countersigned by Sir Robert Barker on the 15th of June 1772. The bond was executed and handed over to the Marathas, who then withdrew for a time. In the meanwhile Sardar Khan died at Aonla, and his pargana of Kot was left to his sons Ahmad and Mir Muhammad Khan. The former had succeeded to his father's office of Bakhshi, and quarrelled with his younger brother about the division of the property. Mir Muhammad applied to Hafiz Rahmat, but having failed to obtain help in this direction, took up arms and seized the Gunnaur tahsil. Rahmat sent Fateh Khan against the insurgents, and Mir Muhammad was defeated and taken prisoner on the banks of the Sot. Shortly after, Rahmat's own son, Inayat Khan, rebelled against him, but was induced to appear before his father by the promise of forgiveness and the grant of Salempur; on his way towards Bareilly he was captured and subsequently banished.

Defeat of the Marathas.

Hafiz Rahmat was wholly unable to pay the 40 lakhs promised, and consequently in November 1772 the Marathas threatened an invasion. The Rohilla leader turned again to

Shuja-ud-daula, and at the same time sent Ahmad Khan Bakhshi with a force to Ramghat, while he himself proceeded to Bisauli. Thence he advanced to Asadpur, but before his arrival Ahmad Khan had been attacked by a large force and after a stubborn resistance compelled to surrender. Hearing the news, Hafiz Rahmat determined to attack the invaders, when messengers arrived from the Nawab Wazir announcing the arrival of reinforcements under Colonel Champion. A battle then ensued in which Sindhia was forced across the Ganges by the Oudh troops, who pursued him for a long distance and captured his camp and baggage, while Hafiz Rahmat was equally successful against Holkar, who was driven in flight towards Sambhal and thence over the Ganges.* Shortly after the retreat of the Marathas, Fateh Khan died and his parganas of Budaun and Usehat passed into the possession of his son, Azim Khan. The elephants, artillery and other property of the late chief, which at the time of his death were at Usehat, became the subject of a quarrel between Azim and his brother, Irshidad Ahmad of Aonla. The mediation of Hafiz Rahmat was invoked and Azim was forced to give up half of the property; but Irshidad, after a profession of good will, marched straight to Usehat and took possession of the whole, at the same time seizing Budaun, and was afterwards confirmed in his father's title of Khansaman. At the same time Kot was restored to Ahmad Khan, who had been released by the Marathas on payment of two lakhs of rupees.

Fall of the Rohillas.

After his return to Oudh, Shuja-ud-daula endeavoured to recover the money due from Hafiz Rahmat, and the latter's refusal was the immediate occasion of war. The Nawab Wazir first seized Etawah, and then obtained the assistance, not only of the English, but of several Rohilla chiefs, including Ahmad, Muhib-ullah, and Fateh-ullah, who between them held half the district of Budaun. Early in 1774 he sent Latafat Ali with a force from Farrukhabad to build a bridge at Ramghat, while he himself advanced from the direction of Lucknow. Hafiz Rahmat at once began to organize resistance, but he was ill supported by the Rohillas, who concealed their treachery by arriving too late to be of any assistance. At the battle of Miranpur Katra on the

* E. H. I., VIII, 308.

23rd April 1774 Hafiz Rahmat was defeated and killed, and in this way the whole of Rohilkhand passed into the hands of Shuja-ud-daula. Ahmad and Irshidad fled to Bisauli, but deeming themselves unsafe there, continued their flight with their families and treasure to the hills above Bijnor. Muhib-ullah and Fateh-ullah, who arrived later, elected to remain at Bisauli, and the latter afterwards started off to Bareilly with the hopes of making his peace with the Nawab Wazir and obtaining a substantial grant of land. The attempt failed, for he was at once placed in confinement, and at the same time Najaf Khan was despatched to take possession of Bisauli, where Muhib-ullah was seized and sent with several other Rohillas to Allahabad. During the rains the English forces and those of Shuja-ud-daula remained cantoned at Bisauli, but in August they were compelled to march northwards against Faiz-ullah, this campaign ending in the treaty of Laldhang. On their return, Shuja-ud-daula stayed for a short time at Bisauli, while the English troops encamped for several weeks at Ramghat before quitting the district. The next year Shuja-ud-daula died, and was succeeded by his son, Asaf-ud-daula, who released the prisoners, giving them pensions for their support.

Oudh rule.

For twenty-seven years Budaun remained in the possession of the rulers of Oudh, and the district was administered in the same manner as the rest of the province. While at Bisauli, Shuja-ud-daula had given the whole of Rohilkhand to one Bias Rai, the diwan of Hafiz Rahmat, for the sum of two crores of rupees. His malversations and tyrannies were too open to escape notice even in that day, and he was soon displaced; but the system of governing the conquered districts by revenue farmers remained in force, with the result that Budaun was reduced to a far worse condition than it had ever experienced during the rule of the Pathans. Several well-known names occur among the governors of Budaun, but few spent long time in the district. Khwaja Aftab Khan was in charge for the remainder of 1774, and was succeeded next year by Raja Kundan Lal, who held the district till 1780, except for the two years 1777 to 1779, when Raja Suraj Singh and Raja Daulat Singh obtained the contracts. From 1780 to 1784 the farmer was Khwaja Ain-ud-din, and after him came Raja Jagannath for two years, and in 1787 Raja Bhagwan Das,

From 1788 to 1794 Budaun was under the strong hand of Mahdi Ali Khan, who was followed by Raja Mohan Lal for two years, and then by the equally famous Almas Ali Khan for a similar period. The last *nazim* of Budaun was Husain Ali Khan, who obtained that post in 1798. By this time the state of the district was deplorable, for the farmers, with their uncertain tenure, had made it their sole object to collect as much, and to pay as little, as they could. They sublet the country in estates to the highest bidder, but a total want of goodwill existed between the governor and the subfarmers, whose lease was as precarious as that of the *nazim*, and they in their turn exacted all that they could from the cultivators of the soil. Whole villages were depopulated, cultivation disappeared, and in its stead dense jungle spread over the face of the country.

The cession.

This period of misrule terminated in 1801, when the Nawab Wazir, being totally unable to pay the subsidy due to the East India Company, agreed to surrender Rohilkhand and other provinces. This step was effected by a treaty ratified on the 10th of November in the same year, and Budaun was placed under the collector of Moradabad.*

The Mutiny.

The subsequent history of the district has been narrated already in the preceding chapter, and the only event of which notice remains to be taken is the mutiny of 1857. Budaun was then in the charge of Mr. William Edwards, the only man of pure European descent in the station. He had, however, three fellow-countrymen in the district, in the persons of the Messrs. Donald, father and son, indigo planters of Bilsi, and Mr. Gibson of the Customs department. The military force at his command comprised about a hundred men of the 68th N. I. then stationed at Bareilly, who were on duty at the treasury at Budaun. The trouble began soon after the arrival of the news of the Meerut outbreak, which reached the district about the 15th of May; and its effects were soon visible in an increased spirit of lawlessness. This was first exhibited at Behta Goshain, where some carts were plundered and the police were put to flight by the rabble. The magistrate was powerless to punish the outrage, and thus the movement gained strength. On the 21st of May disturbances

* Aitchison's Treaties, II, 121.

broke out in pargana Asadpur, where the villagers opened a campaign of robbery on the highway and piracy on the Ganges. Mr. Edwards endeavoured to enlist the aid of the more influential landholders in preserving order, but with little effect, for robbery was now giving place to murder; two *zamindars* were killed by the Ahars of Pataria in Asadpur, and a third was slain by Rajputs at Binawar. The first sign of danger at Budaun itself was displayed on the 25th of May, which was a Muhammadan festival. The collector was informed that a general rising was arranged for that date, but averted the danger by inviting all the leading Musalmans to his house, on the pretext of debating on measures to ensure the public safety, and detaining them there till the pre-arranged hour was over. The Musalmans were in a very excited state, but eventually they calmed down and the day passed without incident.

The outbreak.

On the 28th of May, Mr. A. Phillips, the collector of Etah, rode into Budaun to obtain military aid for the repression of disturbances in his own district. He learnt from Mr. Edwards that nothing was to be expected from Bareilly, for indeed help had been already refused for Budaun. The collector made another appeal in order to save Bilsi from a threatened attack, and on this occasion the despatch of a company of native infantry was promised. On the 1st of June, however, news came of the mutiny of the Bareilly brigade, and of the advance of a hostile force on Budaun. Thereupon Mr. Phillips at once rode off, and succeeded in reaching the Ganges and crossing the river before the roads were closed. Mr. Edwards, however, determined to remain at his post till the last, and that day he was joined by the Donalds from Bilsi and Mr. Gibson. The collector strongly urged them to make good their escape, but they insisted on remaining together and were encouraged in their determination by the strong professions of loyalty made by the native officer in command of the treasury guard. The value of his promises was shown in a few hours. That very afternoon the guard mutinied, seized the treasurer, broke open the jail, and released some three hundred convicts, who forthwith made for the magistrate's house. Mr. Edwards and his companions, together with a Sikh orderly named Wazir Singh and an Afghan servant, could no longer

delay, but mounted their horses and galloped off. On the road they met Sheikh Sharf-ud-din of Sheikhupur, who persuaded them to take refuge in his house. There they spent a portion of the night, but the situation was so threatening that they resolved to continue their flight and before daybreak they reached Kakora. Thence they crossed the Ganges into the Etah district, and continued their course towards Fatehgarh. Eventually Mr. Edwards found refuge with Raja Hardeo Bakhsh Singh of Katiari in Hardoi, but his European companions all perished.

Affairs at Budaun.

In the meantime the rebel sepoys from Bareilly reached Budaun and joined the treasury guard and the city rabble. They destroyed the civil station, but their spoil was small, for the collector had wisely refused to receive the instalments of revenue then due from the *zamindars*. The more respectable inhabitants, in terror at the prospect of general plunder, spread a report that a British force was approaching from Agra, and the mutineers thereupon decamped with their ill-gotten gains to Bareilly. Their departure enabled several Christians who were in hiding to escape. Mr. Stewart, the head clerk of the collector's office, obtained shelter with his family at Sheikhupur, whence they were afterwards conducted by Sharf-ud-din to Aligarh; another clerk, named Erith, found security with the *zamindars* of Nagla Sharqi, though the villagers of that place had already rendered themselves notorious by destroying the munsif's courts and the central police-station. Three brothers named Peters, of whom two were in Government employ, were sheltered by friendly *zamindars* of the Budaun and Ujhani parganas.

State of the district.

Both at Budaun and throughout the district anarchy reigned supreme. In the absence of any large landholders, such as the taluqdars in Oudh, the more turbulent spirits commenced a course of plunder and petty warfare against their neighbours. Bands of armed men scoured the country in search of plunder, and all the old feuds between rival communities were renewed. This was especially the case among the Ahars of the Gunnaur tahsil, the Musalmans of Bisauli, and the Ahars, Rajputs and Muhammadans of Sahaswan. The Ahars attacked the Thakur of Bhoes, and after a desperate siege, stormed his fort and put him to death with forty of his followers. A similar scene was enacted at Dhanari, where

the *zamindar* was slain by the men of Bhiraoti, who carried off his head in triumph. For a whole fortnight Bilsi was sacked by the Rajputs, the indigo factories were gutted, and even the iron boilers were melted down for shot; and the same thing happened at Budaun, Bisauli and Ujhani. The wealthier tradesmen, when they did not actually suffer in person, were subjected to considerable loss in the shape of blackmail. At Dataganj the tahsildar managed to save the treasure from the insurgent Rajputs, but lost the greater part at the hands of the mounted police who were engaged to carry it to Budaun, while the rest was appropriated by the petty officials, of whom a few were subsequently compelled to disgorge their plunder. At Bisauli one Aziz Khan proclaimed himself governor and seized the money in the tahsil, but the attacks of the villagers soon forced him to take it off to Bareilly, where Khan Bahadur Khan, a descendant of Hafiz Rahmat, had established himself as ruler of Rohilkhand in the name of the emperor of Dehli.

The rebel government.

On the 17th of June Khan Bahadur appointed Abd-ur-Rahim Khan as *nazim* of Budaun, with Fasahat-ullah as deputy. He at once endeavoured to restore order to the best of his ability, driving off the Rajputs, who had already made an unsuccessful attack on Sheikhupur, and a few days before had raided the city. He restored Aziz Khan to Bisauli, and then directed all the subordinate Government officials to return to their duties. The collector's *sarishtadar* was made deputy magistrate, and two retired tahsildars became deputy collectors; some sort of military organization was introduced, and a brigadier and paymaster were nominated. Most of the old officials obeyed the summons, generally through fear of the consequences of refusal, but many took the earliest opportunity of resigning their posts. The difficulties encountered by the new administration were far from inconsiderable, and the chief obstacle lay in the comparatively small numbers of the Musalmans and the strength of the Rajputs, who were by no means agreeable to the Muhammadan usurpation. Matters came to a head in July, when the *nazim* found it necessary to demand subsidies from the landowners in the neighbourhood of Budaun. The Rajputs of Khunak and Rafiabad sturdily refused to comply, and though their villages were burnt in

consequence, no money was ever paid. In the same month Khan Bahadur appointed two landholders of influence to manage the Dataganj tahsil, but this step proved almost ineffectual. The Rajputs collected their forces, their leader being the head of the Jangharas, who revived the old title of Dhappu Dham, a name borne some centuries before by a famous chieftain of the clan. Having assembled a large body of men, he was emboldened to advance on Budaun itself, but he was defeated on the outskirts of the city and retired eastwards to his own country. A second attempt was made by the Rajputs of Dataganj in August, but the rising was quelled by the arrival of troops and artillery from Budaun. In the same month the landholders of Bisauli refused to recognise the rebel tahsildar, and Fasahat-ullah was sent with some troops and with one gun to punish them. Near Wazirganj he was met by the Rajputs of Raharia, and a fight ensued in which the Musalmans were defeated and the deputy wounded. He soon, however, received reinforcements under Niaz Muhammad Khan, and with their aid he succeeded in overpowering the insurgents; Raharia was sacked and burnt, while the merchants of Bisauli and Wazirganj were compelled to pay heavy fines. The rebel government was now supreme throughout the district, except in the Gunnaur tahsil, where the support of the Ahars enabled the police and revenue officials to remain at their post as late as November.

Revenue administration.

After having experienced so much difficulty in the collection of revenue, the authorities resorted to the old practice of farming. Towards the end of August pargana Sahaswan was leased to Aziz Ahmad, who established his authority by means of a few troops and some artillery. In the following month a similar lease of Bisauli and Islamnagar was granted to Rahm Ali Khan, a fugitive from the Doab. An attempt was made to set up a revenue farmer in Gunnaur, but this was frustrated by the Ahars, who immediately ejected him. In October, Khan Bahadur gave the lease of Salempur to Bhure Khan, who now found the Rajputs submissive. They had been severely chastised by Niaz Muhammad, who had plundered the village of Kharkhauli and killed the son of the Rajput proprietor. That officer subsequently visited Usehat and Sahaswan, levying contributions from the merchants of those places.

Mr. Wilson's adventure.

In the same month the Musalmans received a reminder that their rule was not likely to remain long undisturbed. In the beginning of October a body of fugitive rebels under Bala Rao crossed the Ganges from Anupshahr and hurried onwards to Shahjahanpur, while towards its close intelligence was received that a body of hostile cavalry had appeared on the opposite side of the Ganges, in the direction of Aligarh. This force was commanded by Mr. J. (afterwards Sir John) Cracroft Wilson, formerly judge of Moradabad, but now holding a roving commission for the suppression of rebellion. On the 20th of October Mr. Wilson, being then at Aligarh, received a letter begging for assistance from Captain Gowan of the 18th N. I. That regiment had mutinied at Bareilly, and the adjutant, with other English fugitives, had managed to escape into the Dataganj tahsil, where he found shelter with some friendly *zamindars.* On receipt of this news Mr. Wilson determined to make the attempt, and wrote to Captain Gowan directing him to come to Kachhla on the 28th. Mr. Wilson reached that place on the 27th with about 150 irregular horse, and then learned that the village was held by some rebel cavalry. In order to disperse them he procured the aid of a well-disposed Bania, who spread the report that a large English force was about to cross the river, whereupon the rebels fled to Sahaswan. Of this, however, Mr. Wilson received no news, and consequently he retired southwards to Soron. There he received a reply from Captain Gowan, written in Greek, informing him that he would be at Miaon in pargana Usehat on the 29th. Mr. Wilson at once started with 100 picked men and reached the Ganges before midnight of the 28th. He found only four small boats, which were quite insufficient for the rapid transport of his force. A letter was consequently sent to Captain Gowan, urging him to cross the river at any ferry where he could obtain a passage; but in the meantime Mr. Wilson heard that the rebels had collected 28 boats on the Budaun side and determined to obtain possession of them. Dismounting some of his men, he sent them across the river and thus brought the boats in safety to the western bank. He then sent for the superintendent of the ferry and gave him orders for the immediate construction of a bridge capable of bearing artillery. The stratagem was at once successful, for news of the approach

of a large British force was sent to Budaun, and thence transmitted to Bareilly. On the evening of the 30th a messenger arrived from Captain Gowan stating that the party would cross at Jati in Usehat, and begging Mr. Wilson to meet them at Qadirganj on the opposite side. The force forthwith marched and reached the latter place on the morning of the 31st, and shortly afterwards the fugitives arrived, disguised as native women in a closed waggon. In this daring manner Mr. Wilson accomplished the rescue of Captain Gowan, Sergeant Major Belcham, his wife and three children, while subsequently 18 other Christians, presumably natives, were conveyed in safety to his camp.

Change in the government.

On the 1st of November 1857 the rebel governor, hearing the true state of Mr. Wilson's force, sent a brigade of 4,000 men and four guns to Kachhla. Niaz Muhammad was at that time employed at Islamnagar in making preparations to subdue the Ahars of Gunnaur, and consequently the command was assumed by Abd-ur-Rahim in person. He remained for some time at Kachhla, but effected nothing; and ultimately retreated in haste to Ujhani after exchanging a few shots across the river with Sir Thomas Seaton's column. The governor was then superseded by Mubarak Shah Khan, whom Khan Bahadur had sent to Budaun in order to remove a dangerous rival from his presence. With him came Ahmad Shah Khan as deputy. The new administration was ushered in with some show of energy. Niaz Muhammad, aided by the Rajputs of Moradabad, descended upon the Ahars, defeated them with great loss at Bhiraoti, and drove out the loyal officials from Gunnaur. The Rohillas thus acquired possession of the entire district, but they were not long permitted to continue in security. The governor's forces were swelled, but only by the refugees from beyond the Ganges, where Seaton had won the battle of Gangiri in the beginning of December. Money, too, was needed for the support of the troops and for the projected expedition against Fatehgarh. An imposition of Rs. 40,000 was raised from the merchants of Budaun, and at the same time a fresh farm of the Budaun and Salempur parganas was given to Abd-ur-Rahim, the former governor. Bhure Khan, however, was not disposed to give up Salempur without a struggle, and offered a strenuous resistance to Abd-ur-Rahim and Niaz

Muhammad. His efforts proved idle, for he was defeated and slain.

The Fatehgarh expedition.

Niaz Muhammad Khan then collected all his forces, and with the aid of a contingent from Bareilly set out against Fatehgarh. At Kakrala he was joined by a body of Pathans, and the combined army crossed the Ganges at Surajpur, about 12 miles above Fatehgarh. They then occupied the town of Shamsabad, but news of their arrival had preceded them, and on the morning of the 27th of January Sir Hope Grant arrived at Sutia, half a mile from the town, with a brigade of all arms. After a brief engagement the rebels broke and fled; they were pursued with heavy loss for eight or nine miles, leaving four guns behind them. The remnants of the force crossed the Ganges in disorder, and the story goes that many of them reached Budaun on the evening of the same day. Niaz Muhammad then confined his attention to the refractory Hindus of the district. A police officer who had shown some kindness to Captain Gowan was blown from a gun, a Rajput *zamindar* was for the same offence flogged till he was left for dead, and two others escaped a similar fate only by paying a heavy ransom. February 1858 was spent in plundering the neighbourhood of Sahaswan and the north of Etah; these operations were continued in the following month, when Qadirganj was sacked, but they were checked to the south of the Ganges by the appearance of Captain Murray and Mr. Daniell with a body of Jat horse.

The Rohilkhand campaign.

In the beginning of April, Mohsin Ali Khan arrived at Budaun in his flight from Shahjahanpur, where he had been defeated by Sir Hope Grant. The rebels then prepared to meet the impending attack from the south, and a large force of Musalman Ghazis was raised under Wazir Khan, who had been an assistant surgeon at Agra. The campaign in Budaun was allotted to General Penny, who was moved down to Bulandshahr, while Seaton was watching the movements of the main rebel army in eastern Rohilkhand. Penny first joined hands with the Commander-in-Chief at Fatehgarh, and then left that place on the 24th of April with a force consisting of 200 men of Carabineers, 250 Multani Horse, 353 men of the 64th, 320 of the 2nd Punjabis, 360 of the Biluch Battalion, and 250 of the

11th N. I.; he had in addition six heavy and six light guns. On the 27th the General, accompanied by Mr. Wilson, crossed the river by the Neoli ferry and encamped near the landing-place. The following day was occupied in carrying the baggage over the Ganges, and in the meantime Captain Gowan of the 11th was despatched to drive in a picquet of the enemy that was posted some four miles off on the road to Kakrala. The picquet fled on his approach, and the rebels who were collected at Kakrala retired to Budaun. There was, however, another force at Usehat composed of about 1,000 men with one gun, and this had to be disposed of before a march could be made on Budaun. It was resolved therefore to proceed first to Usehat, and in order to save the troops, General Penny ordered them to advance by night on the 29th. When the force had arrived within a mile of their objective, information was received that the rebels had retired on Dataganj, and Usehat was found to be unoccupied.

Action at Kakrala.

The commanding officer, considering that the road was now clear, ordered the march to be resumed at midnight. When within four miles of Kakrala the halt was sounded, in order to enable the infantry to come up, and on their arrival the column was allowed to proceed leisurely, the artillery and cavalry leading, and the infantry some way behind. As Kakrala was approached towards dawn, some horsemen were descried in front, but as they retreated, the General continued his advance, only to be surprised by the discharge of four guns from a plantation on the outskirts of the town. The British artillery at once returned the fire and at the same time were assailed by a body of Ghazis, who had remained in concealment; but disaster was averted by a charge of the Carabineers, who repulsed the enemy with slaughter after a fierce struggle at close quarters. The rebel guns were then withdrawn to the east of the road, but the artillery prevented an attempted attack on the flank. In the meantime, it was found that the General had disappeared: it seems that he had been wounded in the arm and his horse had carried him into the enemy's ranks where he met his death at the hands of the Ghazis. His body was discovered some distance in advance of the spot where the conflict had occurred; he was buried at Kakrala that evening, but his remains were afterwards removed to Meerut.

The infantry came up at a great pace on hearing the sound of firing, but some time elapsed before their arrival, and it was not till the heat of the day that Colonel Jones of the Carabineers, who was now in command, could assume the offensive. The Ghazis offered a feeble resistance, and in a short time fled towards Budaun. The chase was maintained by the cavalry for some miles, but the dust and heat told severely on the horses; many of the flying rebels were killed, and one gun was captured. It was afterwards ascertained that the enemy were led on this occasion by Wazir Khan. After halting at Kakrala, the British force marched eastwards through the Salempur and Usehat parganas, and crossed the Ramganga on the 2nd of May in order to join the Commander-in-Chief at Miranpur Katra in the Shahjahanpur district.

Close of the operations.

On the same day that witnessed the fight at Kakrala Major Gordon, with a small column from Moradabad, surprised and routed a force of rebels at Bisauli. Thus threatened on two sides, the leaders at Budaun resolved on flight, and after burning the records, left hastily for Bareilly. With them went all the mutinous sepoys, but for several months the safety of the district was endangered by numerous small bands, which were hunted from place to place. Rahm Ali Khan managed to escape into the Sahaswan pargana with a band of mutineers, and crossing the Ganges, fled towards Gwalior. At Islamnagar the remnants of the rebels collected under a Hindu pleader, name Ram Narayan, and a Musalman butcher. They possessed some guns, and for several days plundered the neighbouring villages, repelling an attack made by Dara Singh of Ujhani. They were eventually defeated at Islamnagar by Hakim Saadat Ali Khan and the Rampur troops, who killed Ram Narayan and captured two brass guns. On the 27th of May a large force of about 2,000 men, said to be fugitives from Jhansi, crossed into Budaun by the Jati ferry; but they did not attempt to stay in the district, and marching through Usehat into Shahjahanpur, made good their escape into Oudh.

Restoration of order.

After the battle of Kakrala, Mr. Wilson had appointed two loyal Rajputs to take charge of the Dataganj tahsil, while three others, including Dara Singh, were posted as police officers at

Budaun, Bilsi and Ujhani. Similar appointments were made in the parganas of Sahaswan, Kot and Bisauli towards the end of May, and Sheikh Sharf-ud-din became temporarily tahsildar of Budaun. Mr. Carmichael, who was still at Bareilly, nominally held charge of the district, and exercised his authority through the Rajput *zamindars* in charge. It was not, however, possible as yet to dispense with military assistance. On the 3rd of June Brigadier Coke's column from Shahjahanpur marched to Usehat, and after burning three rebel villages on the road, reached Budaun on the 6th. There several important arrests were made, and two days later the collector arrived with another column under Colonel Wilkinson from Bareilly. The next day both forces marched towards Moradabad, Colonel Wilkinson going direct through Bisauli, while General Coke, accompanied by Mr. Carmichael, took the route of Sahaswan. On the way two guilty villages were destroyed, and several more rebels were taken at Sahaswan; they thence proceeded to Islamnagar, where summary punishment was inflicted on several persons concerned in the recent disturbances. The collector then parted with the column, and spent the following month in touring through Gunnaur and Sahaswan. By August the restoration of order was complete and the revenue was coming in rapidly.

Rewards for loyalty.

The number of rewards given for loyal conduct throws a light on the general attitude of the people. In the Dataganj tahsil in particular the kindly treatment of Captain Gowan and other fugitives showed that the country folk by no means felt a general sympathy for the rebel cause; while the obstinate resistance of the Gunnaur officials was only rendered possible by the active assistance of the inhabitants. The rewards given by Government fall under two heads, the first being those for aid afforded to fugitives, and the second for good work done in connection with administration and the maintenance of order. Under the first category come those who sheltered Captain Gowan and party: among whom Panjab Singh and Pitam Singh of Usawan, Parbat Brahman of Miaon, Indar Singh of Salempur, and Bakhtawar Singh of Bela Dandi received gifts of money and confiscated land. For protecting Mr. Erith, Himmat Singh of Gidhaul, Jagannath Kurmi of Nagla Sharqi, and Hira Singh of

Gurgaon were similarly rewarded; as also was Ajit, a Brahman of Nizamabad, for protecting the Peters family; while 63 others obtained grants of money. Under the second class came Sharf-ud-din, of Sheikhupur, already mentioned; Har Lal Singh, who was appointed tahsildar of Dataganj by Mr. Wilson; Het Singh and Dal Singh, Bais Rajputs of Kot, who were placed in charge of the Sahaswan tahsil; Dara Singh of Pipraul, who guarded the Ganges ferries, re-established the Ujhani and Bilsi *thanas*, and held the Islamnagar rebels in check till their defeat by the Rampur troops; and Parasram of Isanpur, who rendered himself conspicuous among the Ahars of Asadpur by preserving order in his neighbourhood. These all obtained grants of land, while Wazir Singh, the brave *thanadar* of Gunnaur; Parbhu Lal, the peshkar; and Irshad Ali and five other Sheikhs, who saved the records, came in for similar recognition. Money grants were given to 42 others, most of whom were Government servants at Gunnaur.

Subsequent history.

Since that time the annals of Budaun have been an uneventful record of peace and growing prosperity. The chief occurrences have been those connected with the fiscal and administrative history of the tract, and have been narrated in the preceding chapters. The extension of the railway is perhaps the most important event of recent years, as it will serve to bring into greater prominence and a closer connection with the outside world a district that in former days was apt to suffer from its comparative remoteness and difficulty of access.

Gazetteer of Budaun.

DIRECTORY.

GAZETTEER

OF

BUDAUN.

DIRECTORY.

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ALAPUR, *Pargana* USEHAT, *Tahsil* DATAGANJ.

A considerable town near the northern borders of the pargana, lying in 27° 55′ N. and 79° 15′ E., on the unmetalled road from Budaun to Miaon and Jalalabad in Shahjahanpur, at a distance of about twelve miles south-east from the district headquarters. It is a place of some antiquity, and is supposed to derive its name from Sultan Ala-ud-din Alam, who resigned the throne of Dehli and retired here in 1450. Local tradition asserts that at that time an older village was in existence, and that the inhabitants were Bhihars, an aboriginal race of Rohilkhand, though no other mention of these people is to be found. Ala-ud-din built a mosque here, which was restored during the reign of Aurangzeb, as shown by an inscribed tablet giving the date 1071 H. On the outside of the building is a fragment of an older inscription dated 707H. or 1307 A.D. This would carry us back to the reign of the greater Ala-ud-din Khilji, and suggests that the popular derivation is incorrect, as the town must have been a Musalman settlement at a much earlier date. The lands in the neighbourhood have been held for many centuries by Saraswati Brahmans, who claim to have obtained a grant from Ala-ud-din Alam. Another story states that the monarch gave the place to a local poet, named Ala-be-nawa, in reward for a complimentary couplet which runs :—

Chisan nazir-i-tu gardid dar sharf-i-gauhar.
Zi kan-i-Fatima hasti wa az sadaf gauhar.

At the present time the lands of Alapur are divided into seven separate *mauzas*, of which three are held by the old family of Sheikh Chaudhris, and the rest by Brahmans and Banias. The Musalman proprietors are for the most part in a state of poverty owing to the increase in their numbers and constant subdivision. The total area is 3,364 acres, of which about 3,150 acres are under cultivation, and the revenue is Rs. 5,100.

Alapur possesses a vernacular middle school, a small school for girls, a *sarai*, a cattle-pound, and a bazar in which markets are held twice a week. The trade is, however, small and not on the increase. A small fair takes place on the occasion of the Janmashtami festival in Bhadon. It is probable that the police-station will be removed here from Kakrala when the new scheme of distribution comes into force. The stagnation of the place is exemplified by the records of population as shown at successive enumerations. In 1865 the town contained 5,489 inhabitants, and this dropped to 5,347 in 1872. Since then the total has risen, but very gradually. It was 5,630 in 1881, and 6,301 ten years later; while in 1901 the population numbered 6,327 souls, of whom 2,456 were Musalmans and 55 Christians.

The town is administered under the provisions of the Sanitation Act and also of Act XX of 1856, which has been in force since 1872. In 1905 there were 872 houses within the *chaukidari* area of 81 acres, and 620 of these were assessed to taxation. The income from the house tax for the three preceding years averaged Rs. 930, giving an incidence of Re. 1-8-0 per assessed house and Re. 0-2-4 per head of population. The total income from all sources for the same period, including the opening balance, was Rs. 1,019, and the expenditure Rs. 903; the chief items being Rs. 470 for the up-keep of the local police force, Rs. 180 for the conservancy staff, and Rs. 150 for minor improvements.

ASADPUR, *Pargana* ASADPUR, *Tahsil* GUNNAUR.

The capital of the pargana is a small agricultural village of no importance, lying in 28° 10′ N. and 78° 28′ E., at a distance of four miles south of Gunnaur and 40 miles from Budaun. It is connected with the tahsil headquarters by an unmetalled road, and through the village passes a second class road from Islamnagar to Ramghat on the Ganges, about two miles distant. It became the capital of the pargana at the cession in 1801, and was originally included in the Moradabad district. At the last census it contained a population of 1,538 persons, of whom 166 were Musalmans and 160 Aryas. Ahars are the prevailing Hindu caste, but the proprietors are Banias and Sheikhs. The village lands include an area of 601 acres, of which less than half is cultivated,

and the revenue is Rs. 620. Asadpur possesses an upper primary school, a cattle-pound, and a bazar in which markets are held weekly; but the trade of the place is quite insignificant, and has been diverted to Gunnaur and Babrala.

ASADPUR *Pargana, Tahsil* GUNNAUR.

This pargana comprises the southern and larger half of the tahsil. It is bounded on the east by the Islamnagar and Sahaswan pargana, on the north by the Moradabad district and pargana Rajpura, and on the west and south by the river Ganges, which separates it from Bulandshahr and Aligarh. The total area in 1905 was 126,118 acres or 197 square miles. As is the case with all the parganas bordering on the Ganges, the area is liable to change from year to year owing to alterations in the course of that river; but for a considerable distance any movement is checked by the great training works erected above and below Narora, the head of the lower Ganges canal.

With the exception of a block of high sandy upland in the north-east corner, the whole pargana lies in the valley of the Ganges, and almost all the area is liable to inundation from that river or its tributaries. The sandy ridge, which rises abruptly to a height of some 25 feet above the level of the *khadir*, is prolonged through the whole district parallel to, but now well to the left of, the Ganges, though at one time it probably formed the bank of the great river. The intervening tract, ten or twelve miles broad, is of recent alluvial origin sloping gently towards the south-east. Underneath the *bhur* ridge flows the Chhoiya, a little stream that receives the drainage from the uplands and the marshy land beneath them. The next river is the Mahawa, which takes an irregular course through the centre of the pargana and is apt to do great damage in times of flood. It is joined on the northern border by the Burdmar, which drains part of Rajpura and crosses a few of the northern villages of Asadpur. The only other streams are small backwaters in the immediate neighbourhood of the Ganges, of no importance for drainage purposes, and apt to change their courses from time to time.

The pargana is divided naturally into four tracts, each with distinctly marked characteristics of its own. The first of these is

the *bhur*, already mentioned, consisting of a broad block of sandy uplands, on which the wind-swept downs are covered with the lightest soils, the homesteads are small and meagre, the population scanty and impoverished, and only the weaker staples of each harvest are grown on fields that frequently require long fallows after a few years of tillage. The only natural growth is that of high coarse grass, which gives shelter to pig and other animals, to the further detriment of cultivation. Below the *bhur* lies the Mahawa valley, a tract that is subject to floods and contains but few villages of any size, while cultivation is still interspersed with patches of *dhak* jungle, representing the remains of a once impenetrable forest. The whole area is liable to flooding, and the results of saturation are to be seen in large expanses of *usar*, while the soil is hard and cloddy. In spite of the damage done by the Mahawa, however, the improvement of late years has been marked, and fine spring crops are now obtained here, while sugarcane cultivation has rapidly developed. West of the Mahawa valley the ground rises gently, and along the line roughly indicated by the course of the road from Gunnaur to Sahaswan the soil becomes softer and richer, the cultivation closer, and the villages larger and more populous. This belt is known as the *changer*, and is chiefly inhabited by Ahars. Little harm is done by flooding, irrigation is easy and cheap, and all the ordinary staples of both harvests are grown; large quantities of maize are produced, and excellent *rabi* crops are obtained from the same land. The *changer* terminates in an irregular raised strip of hard soil, dotted in places with sandy hillocks, from which land dips into the fourth tract. This is the *bela* or alluvial loam on the banks of the Ganges, formed by the accumulation of silt upon and around the tamarisk jungles that flourish on the river shore. This layer averages from 12 to 18 inches in depth, but sometimes is so thin that the underlying sand is exposed by the action of the plough. It is very fertile, and irrigation is never needed; but below the range of the canal works the *bela* is still of a precarious character and fluctuating value. Near the river there are large expanses of waste sand or thick *jhau* jungle, haunted by pigs, *parha* and *nilgai*; grazing is plentiful, but cultivation is exposed to too many dangers to be profitable.

The improvement of the pargana is well illustrated by the rapid increase in the cultivated area. At the settlement of 1835 this amounted to but 53 per cent. of the whole, while at the last assessment it had risen to 63 per cent. In 1905 no less than 92,662 acres or nearly 74 per cent. were under the plough, while 29,132 acres bore two crops in the year, the increase in this direction also being very large. Of the remaining area 13,738 acres were classed as barren, although 6,654 acres were either under water or occupied by village sites and roads, leaving 7,084 acres as actually unculturable, a larger amount indeed than in any other part of the district; and 19,718 acres were returned as culturable waste, including 689 acres under groves. The irrigated area is small, but its extent depends entirely on the nature of the season; apart from the *bhur* villages, it has been estimated that at least 90 per cent. of the cultivation could obtain water if occasion so required. Wells are the principal sources of supply, and are mostly of the unprotected variety; they can be constructed everywhere except in the sandy uplands, where the crops are entirely dependent on the rainfall. The *kharif* area is only slightly exceeded by that sown in the *rabi*, but of late years the latter has exhibited a tendency to increase more rapidly. The chief autumn staples are maize, *bajra* and *juar*, among which *bajra* predominates in the *bhur*, but under ordinary circumstances *juar* is the most favourite crop throughout the pargana. There is a fair amount of rice, cotton and sugarcane, the first being almost confined to the *changer* and *bela*, while the last has largely increased of late years, so that a good deal of *gur* is exported to Chandausi. In the *rabi* the principal crops are wheat and barley, which comprise almost the whole sown area, and with the exception of a fair proportion of gram in the *changer* there is no other product worthy of mention.

The cultivation is generally of a high standard. Ahars hold by far the largest proportion of the land, generally tilling their own fields. Next to them come Brahmans, Chamars, Sheikhs, Muraos, Khagis, Rajputs and Gadariyas. Rents vary greatly, and at the last settlement ranged from Rs. 10 per acre of garden land in the best circle to Re. 1 per acre of the worst *bhur*. Since the settlement there has been a little increase in the rates, but this

is due chiefly to the extent of proprietary cultivation. At that time about 24 per cent. of the land was tilled by owners, 54 per cent. by ex-proprietary and occupancy tenants, and a little over 20 per cent. by tenants-at-will. Subsequent years have shown an enormous increase in the area held by the last class, owing chiefly to new cultivation, and partly to a decline in the occupancy holdings. A considerable area, exceeding 3,000 acres, is still held on grain rents, fully two-thirds of this lying in the *bhur* tract; the remainder is confined to two groups of villages belonging to the Ahars of Pataria and the Saiyids of Qadirabad. In practically every case the system observed is that known as *kankut*, a distribution of the grain based upon an estimate of the standing crop.

The revenue of the pargana as fixed at successive settlements will be found in the appendix.* In the early days of British rule Asadpur suffered greatly from the high pressure of over-assessment, which was carried to such an extent that the very land deteriorated from the excessive cropping that was necessary to meet the severe demand. More lenient treatment was accorded in 1835, with most beneficial results, and the same policy was maintained in 1871. At the last assessment an enhancement of 15·36 per cent. was taken, the revenue being 48·19 per cent. of the assets, and falling with an incidence of Re. 1-10-7 per acre of cultivation. The pressure is now considerably lighter, owing to the increased area under the plough and the rise in the total assets.† The demand varies from time to time, as 32 *mahals* in the alluvial tract along the Ganges come up for revision of settlement every five years.

The population of the pargana in 1881 numbered 61,238 persons, and since that time has very rapidly increased. The total rose to 79,515 in 1891, and at the last census Asadpur contained 94,146 inhabitants, of whom 42,998 were females. Classified according to religions, there were 81,477 Hindus, 11,758 Musalmans and 911 others, chiefly Aryas and Christians. There are 233 villages, but of these Gunnaur alone can be described as a town, and all the remainder are small, with the exception of Babrala and Asadpur, which are separately mentioned, and Qadirabad, which contains over 2,000 inhabitants. There is a

* Appendix, Table IX. | † Appendix, Table X.

considerable trade in sugar and grain passing through Gunnaur to Babrala station and thence to Chandausi, but the principal trade of the pargana is in cattle, the most noted market being at Jagannathpur, about two miles from the tahsil headquarters. Means of communication are but fair. The north-western corner is traversed by the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway from Chandausi to Aligarh, with a station at Babrala, while that of Dhanari lies within easy reach of the north-eastern tract. The only metalled road is that connecting Babrala with Gunnaur, but the unmetalled line from Sahaswan to Anupshahr is maintained in good order. It is crossed at Junawai by a road leading from Ramghat and Asadpur to Sambhal in Moradabad, with branches running to Dhanari and Islamnagar and from Asadpur to Gunnaur.

In ancient days the pargana was known as Gunnaur and included most of Rajpura. In 1748 it came into the possession of Ali Muhammad, and was subsequently held by Dunde Khan. It was annexed by the Nawab Wazir of Oudh in 1774, and in 1801 was ceded to the East India Company, being at first incorporated in Moradabad district. The pargana of Asadpur was then formed, and in 1824 was assigned to the new district of Sahaswan. Though Gunnaur itself has been held by Musalmans for many centuries, the Ahars have always been the predominant caste and still hold the largest share of the land. The 233 villages are now divided into 511 *mahals*. Of the latter 88 are held in single, and 217 in joint *zamindari* tenure; 144 are perfect and 60 imperfect *pattidari*; one is *bhaiyachara* and one is revenue-free, having been granted in perpetuity to the shrine of Shah Nusrat of Gunnaur. There are no large estates, the chief perhaps being that of Pataria, followed by that of the Chaudhris of Gunnaur, an overgrown and impoverished body, whose lands lie for the most part around the town and are as a rule very indifferently managed. Raja Jafar 'Ali Khan Lalkhani of Pindrawal in Bulandshahr owns Babrala and five other *mahals*; the Sheikhs of Sheikhupur have four *mahals* assessed at Rs. 1,722; the Raja of Sahespur in Moradabad owns 13 *mahals* paying Rs. 3,560; and nine *mahals*, with a revenue of Rs. 3,189, belong to the Bhiraoti family. The majority, however, are in the hands

of cultivating communities of Ahars and Musalmans, followed by Rajputs, Banias, Brahmans and Kayasths.

ASAFPUR, *Pargana and Tahsil* BISAULI.

This village, officially known as Asafpur Phakaoli, lies in 28° 23′ N. and 78° 54′ E., at a distance of six miles north from the tahsil headquarters, 29 miles from Budaun, and a mile south of the Asil river. The main site is to the west of the metalled road leading from Bisauli to the Asafpur station on the line from Bareilly to Chandausi, the station being actually situated in the lands of Dundpur, a village adjoining Asafpur on the north. The village lands cover 1,620 acres, and are very fully cultivated: they are assessed at Rs. 2,223, and are owned by Banias and Kayasths. The population at the last census was 1,406, including 127 Musalmans and a large community of Brahmans; Dundpur, which practically forms a single site with Asafpur, contained 489 inhabitants. Markets are held twice a week in Dundpur, and a growing export trade is carried on by means of the railway. Asafpur possesses a post-office, an upper primary school and an aided school for girls.

BABRALA, *Pargana* ASADPUR, *Tahsil* GUNNAUR.

The station of Babrala on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway stands a short distance to the north of the village of that name in 28° 16′ N. and 78° 24′ E., at a distance of three miles north of Gunnaur and 52 miles from Budaun. The station is connected with the tahsil headquarters by a metalled road, and through the village runs the road from Budaun to Anupshahr, from which a branch here takes off and leads north to Rajpura and Gawan. The advent of the railway has made Babrala of some importance, as a busy export trade is now carried on and is yearly increasing. In addition to the bazar, in which markets are held twice a week, there is a lower primary school in the village. The population at the last census was 1,746, of whom 241 were Musalmans. The proprietors are Musalman Bargujars, the present owner being Raja Jafar Ali Khan, who pays a revenue of Rs. 1,895 on some 870 acres of cultivation, out of a total area of 958 acres.

BEHTA GOSHAIN, *Pargana* KOT, *Tahsil* SAHASWAN.

A large village on the northern border of the pargana, lying in 28° 12′ N. and 78° 54′ E., between the roads leading from Bisauli to Sahaswan and Bilsi, at a distance of five miles north from the latter and 18 miles from the district headquarters. Like Parauli, which adjoins it on the east, the place was at one time administered under Act XX of 1856; but the measure was withdrawn on account of its small size, the village being purely agricultural in character. It is, however, subject to the provisions of the Sanitation Act. In 1901 the population numbered 2,681 persons, of whom 863 were Musalmans, chiefly Pathans, and 26 Christians. Behta Goshain possesses an upper primary school and a bazar in which markets are held weekly. The village lands are 1,874 acres in extent, and of this some 1,625 acres are cultivated and over 80 acres are under groves, which almost surround the main site. The revenue is Rs. 2,813, and the proprietors are Banias and the Goshains, from whom the place takes its name. During the mutiny Behta Goshain attained an unenviable notoriety as being the scene of the first outbreak in the district. The event has been narrated in Chapter V, and the inability of the police to cope with the disturbances led to the rapid spread of disorder.

BHIRAOTI, *Pargana* RAJPURA, *Tahsil* GUNNAUR.

This is one of the largest villages in the district, and is well known as the headquarters of the Ahars, a sturdy and turbulent race who in former days achieved considerable notoriety, especially during the mutiny, and even now their reputation is not of the best. In addition to this village, they own 25 others in the pargana and have shares in many more. Bhiraoti is a purely agricultural place, lying in 28° 24′ N. and 78° 27′ E., near the eastern border of the pargana, and to the north of the inferior branch road from Gawan to Dhanari station, at a distance of six miles east of the former and ten miles north of the tahsil headquarters. A mile south of the village runs the road from Anupshahr to Chandausi. To the north of the main site flows the Tikta, which is apt to inundate much of the lowlying ground in its vicinity. The population of Bhiraoti at the last

census was 3,048, of whom 358 were Musalmans, the bulk of the inhabitants being Ahars. Their *garhi* stands in the western part of the village, and is the home of the leading family. The place possesses a lower primary school, a post-office, and a considerable bazar in which markets are held weekly. The village lands cover no less than 5,486 acres, but of this not more than 2,300 acres are cultivated: they are shared between three Ahars, who pay a revenue of Rs. 3,609.

BILSI, *Pargana* KOT, *Tahsil* SAHASWAN.

A town of comparatively recent origin and still more recent decline, situated in 28° 7′ N. and 78° 55′ E., at a distance of 16 miles north-west from Budaun and some nine miles from Sahaswan. It is connected with both places by unmetalled roads, but a metalled road runs south-west to Aliganj on the road from Ujhani to Sahaswan. Other roads lead direct to Ujhani, to Islamnagar and to Bisauli, the last being metalled for some five miles. To the west of the town flows the Bhainsaur river, which after its junction with the Aswar separates the Kot pargana from Sahaswan.

The town was founded during the time when Budaun was under the sway of the Nawab Wazir of Oudh, by a Bania of Sirasaul, named Jas Ram, under the orders of Bilasi Singh, a landowner of the neighbourhood. It was at first called Bilasiganj, but the name has been corrupted into Bilsi. Before the opening of the railway, the town was one of the principal marts in this part of Rohilkhand, and it became the recognised collecting and distributing centre for all the trade of the surrounding country, and from it goods were largely exported to the Ganges, and thence to Hathras, Fatehgarh and Cawnpore. Of late years however, most of the trade has disappeared. The Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway is at least 20 miles distant, and the metalling of the road from Sahaswan to Ujhani, and the branch that leads from it to Bilsi, has failed to arrest the decay of the place. The recent introduction of the metre-gauge line will not improve matters, as it will lead to a further diversion of trade to Ujhani and Budaun.

Bilsi consists of two separate sites, known as Bilsi Khas and Sahibganj, the latter deriving its name from the indigo business

established there many years ago under European management and for a long time controlled by Messrs. Maxwell and Debnam. This firm owned a large amount of property with factories all over the district, and the former prosperity of Bilsi was in great measure due to their enterprise. The estate was subsequently bought by Sahibzada Haidar Ali Khan of Rampur, who enlarged and improved the fine house formerly occupied by the managers of the firm, and standing about a quarter of a mile to the north-west of the town. He gave up the indigo factories about 1899, and for a few seasons the concern was taken up by the late Mr. Campbell Hamilton; but the decline in indigo, resulting from European competition, caused its final abandonment. The house is still the residence of Sahibzada Saadat Ali Khan, son of the former proprietor.

Bilsi possesses a police-station, a post-office, a branch dispensary, a cattle-pound, a *sarai*, a large upper primary school, and a municipal school for girls. The market days are Monday and Friday in each week. The population of the town at the census of 1865 numbered 5,716 persons. This fell to 5,282 in 1872, but rose again to 6,301 in 1881. At the following census a decline was again observed, the total falling to 5,802, but at the last enumeration of 1901 it had risen once more to 6,035 persons, of whom 4,521 were Hindus, 1,192 Musalmans, and 322 of other religions, including 158 Jains, 88 Christians, and 76 Aryas. The Christians belong to the American Mission, which has a station here, with a chapel and schools for boys and girls. Banias form the predominant element among the Hindus.

Bilsi was formerly administered under Act XX of 1856, and became a municipality in July 1862. Subsequently, in April 1904, it was reduced to the status of a notified area under Act I of 1900. Its affairs are managed by a small committee, and the income is mainly derived from a tax according to circumstances and property, other sources being pounds, rents of *nazul* lands, shops and *sarais*, and conservancy receipts. A table showing the annual income and expenditure under the main heads for each year since 1890-91 will be found in the appendix.* The place is somewhat poorly drained and the death-rate is high,

* Appendix, Table XVI.

but of recent years considerable improvements have been effected.

BINAWAR, *Pargana and Tahsil* BUDAUN.

A small village on the main road from Budaun to Bareilly, lying in 28° 7′ N. and 79° 14′ E., at a distance of nine miles north-east from the headquarters of the district. Parallel to the road runs the Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway, with a station known as Ghatpuri, one mile due west from the village. Binawar is only of importance as possessing a police-station, a post-office, a cattle-pound, and a *sarai*. There is also a large military encamping-ground on the west side of the road, opposite the 21st milestone from Bareilly. The population at the last census numbered 742 persons, of whom 183 were Musalmans and 13 Christians. The principal inhabitants are Rathor Rajputs, but their proprietary rights have passed into the hands of Sheikhs. The village has an area of 795 acres, of which some 670 acres are cultivated, and the revenue is Rs. 1,350. Markets are held twice a week in the bazar, but the trade is unimportant. During the Holi festival the Rajputs from the neighbouring villages hold a gathering on a mound here, locally known as Ben; this is said to be the name of a Raja, probably the same Raja Ben or Vena, traditions of whom are to be found throughout Rohilkhand and other parts of the provinces.

BISAULI, *Pargana and Tahsil* BISAULI.

The headquarters of the tahsil of this name are located in a small town lying in 28° 18′ N. and 78° 57′ E., at a distance of 23 miles from Budaun, with which it is connected by an unmetalled road, entering from the south-east. A metalled road runs north to Asafpur station, branching off from the road to Chandausi and Moradabad; while others lead north-east to Dabtura station, south-west to Sahaswan, with a branch striking off eastwards to Islamnagar beyond the Nijra ferry over the Sot, and south to Bilsi, the last being metalled for a portion of its length.

On all sides of the town are mango groves, but those on the north have almost disappeared; they were known as the Chahabagh, and were cut down by a railway contractor, who purchased

them from a Bania into whose hands they had fallen. The town itself consists of three *muhallas,* called Katra, Kaghazitola and Gadapura. The first is the market, and is said to have been built by a merchant, named Kanh Mal, for the sale of grain. Gadapura derives its name from some religious mendicants who once inhabited it, the name denoting the beggars' town. The tradition that Bisauli was founded by Firoz Shah has been mentioned in the history of the district. It appears somewhat improbable, and a more plausible identification of the place in question is Beoli, some eight miles to the south-east. The local derivation of the name Bisauli is from the large number of bamboos that once grew here, but in that case the proper form would be Basauri. The town does not seem to have assumed any importance till the days of Dunde Khan, the Rohilla chieftain, who about 1750 occupied the large fort which still stands to the north-west, between the Asafpur and Chandausi roads. The date of its foundation is doubtful, for the building is clearly of some antiquity and anterior to the days of the Rohillas. Two fine gates and imposing bastions are still standing, as well as portions of the walls, and the place deserves the careful attention of archæologists. The fort is remembered as the scene of the alleged indignities inflicted on the family of Hafiz Rahmat Khan by the Nawab Wazir—an incident that assumed so much prominence in the impeachment of Warren Hastings. Dunde Khan built several houses in Bisauli, which remained in the possession of his descendants till the mutiny, when most of them were confiscated for rebellion. One of them now serves as the tahsil, and others are occupied by the munsif and by the Saiyids of Bisauli; the old Shisha Mahal has disappeared, the very bricks having been sold by the impoverished descendants of the famous leader. The same Dunde Khan erected a mosque, an *imambara* and a *sarai.* His tomb stands to the south of the town on a commanding spot overlooking the broad valley of the Sot, over which he constructed a substantial bridge of masonry, not long ago carried away by a flood. Bisauli is a rare mint of Shah Alam II; the recorded dates on coins being 1182-3 H. or 1768-9 A.D. During the Rohilla war Bisauli was occupied by British troops, but did not long remain a cantonment. The fort was sold to Mr. Donald of

Bilsi by Government in 1839, and ultimately became the property of Sahibzada Haidar Ali Khan of Rampur, who resided at Bilsi. For many years it contained an indigo factory, but this has lately been abandoned.

The population of Bisauli numbered 4,522 persons in 1872, and has since increased slowly. In 1881, the total had risen to 4,465, and ten years later to 4,784. At the last census of 1901 there were 5,323 inhabitants, of whom 2,860 were Hindus, 2,313 Musalmans, and 150 of other religions, chiefly Aryas and Christians. The last belong for the most part to the American Mission, which has a branch here with a school and chapel. Bisauli possesses, in addition to the tahsil buildings, a police-station, a munsif's court, a post-office, a branch dispensary, a registration office, a village bank, a large middle school with a boarding-house attached, and a primary school for girls. Markets are held twice a week in the bazar, but the trade is unimportant. Fairs of no great size take place on the occasion of the Muharram, Ramlila and Janmashtami festivals.

The provisions of the Sanitation Act and also of Act XX of 1856 have been applied to Bisauli, in the latter case since 1859. The town contained 1,205 houses in 1906, of which 741 were assessed to taxation. The average income, including the available balance, for the three previous years was Rs. 1,533, cf which Rs. 1,050 were derived from the house-tax and Rs. 327 from other sources, the former falling with an incidence of Re. 1-6-8 per assessed house and Re. 0-3-2 per head of population. The average expenditure for the same period was Rs. 1,345, the chief items, as usual, being the maintenance of the local police, Rs. 505, the upkeep of the conservancy staff, Rs. 240, and lighting and various improvements, Rs. 428. The *chaukidari* area is 69 acres, while that of the revenue *mauza* of Bisauli is 1,205 acres, of which 1,065 are cultivated. The revenue is Rs. 1,817, and the proprietors are Banias and Pathans.

BISAULI *Pargana, Tahsil* BISAULI.

This pargana occupies the central portion of the tahsil, lying between Islamnagar on the west and Satasi on the east and south-east. On the north and north-east the boundary is formed

by the river Aril and a small tributary known as the Chhoiya, which separate the pargana from the Bilari tahsil of Moradabad, the Rampur State and the Bareilly district. To the south is pargana Kot of the Sahaswan tahsil. Prior to 1894 Bisauli was much smaller than at present, for in that year 39 villages with an area of 35·4 square miles were transferred from Kot, which formerly extended as far north as the Sot river. The present area of the pargana is 87,842 acres or 137·25 square miles.

In its general appearance the pargana is a broad and level plain of marked fertility, highly cultivated, well wooded, and covered with numerous and populous villages. The whole tract belongs to the *katehr* or upland plateau, sloping gently from north-west to south-east. In the same direction run the two rivers, the Aril and the Sot or Yar-i-Wafadar, the latter draining the south-west portion and the former washing the north-eastern border. The Sot flows in a narrow, clearly-defined bed and rarely shifts its course; but the Aril, on the other hand, has a shallow channel and after a succession of wet years is apt to cause saturation in the low ground in its vicinity, resulting in a considerable area being thrown out of cultivation. Such was the case after the wet cycle which terminated in 1894, some 1,700 acres of land becoming a marsh covered with rank grass and reeds. Along the rivers the ground is slightly undulating and broken by ravines, with narrow strips of *khadir* in the immediate neighbourhood of the channel. The predominant soil is a fine friable loam with a firm substratum, varied by small ridges or hillocks of sandy *bhur* or else by clay in the depressions. The latter occupies about two per cent. of the area, and *bhur* 6·35 per cent., the rest being loam. This loam is not of a uniform description throughout, as in the low riverain terraces it deteriorates into a light soil of an alluvial nature, sometimes with a distinct tendency towards sand.

The pargana has attained a very high state of development. At the settlement of 1835 as much as 77 per cent. was already under cultivation, and by the time of the last assessment the area under the plough had risen to 72,935 acres or 83·03 per cent. Subsequent years have seen a further increase, and in 1905 the cultivated area was 78,351 acres or 89 per cent. while 9,778 acres

bore a double crop. No further extension of the cultivation can be expected, for the land classed as culturable is but 4,310 acres, and of this 1,605 acres are under groves. The barren area is also small, amounting to 5,181 acres, of which all but 656 acres are either covered with water or occupied by buildings and roads. Means of irrigation are ample, as temporary wells can be sunk everywhere, and this source is supplemented by a number of tanks and ponds. The extent of irrigation depends on the season, as when the rains are plenteous and well-timed, only the poppy and sugarcane fields are regularly watered; on the whole some 70 per cent. is irrigable, if occasion so requires. In most years the *kharif* harvest covers a slightly larger area than the *rabi*, but sometimes the positions are reversed. In the former *bajra* takes the lead, followed at some distance by *juar*, while rice, sugarcane and cotton are produced in considerable quantities. The chief *rabi* staple is wheat, which covers three-fourths of the area sown for this harvest; barley and gram are grown to some extent, and there is a fair amount of poppy cultivation. In former years indigo was extensively produced in this pargana, but the crop has disappeared with the closing of the factories.

Among the cultivating classes Ahars hold the largest area, and after them come Brahmans and Rajputs, followed by Muraos, Chamars, Gadariyas and Pathans. The Ahars are husbandmen of considerable ability, but Muraos alone stand in the first rank. Rents run fairly high in this pargana. At the settlement the standard rates varied from Rs. 6 per acre of garden land to Rs. 2 for *bhur*, the average rental for occupancy tenants being Rs. 3-1-6 and for tenants-at-will Rs. 4-9-9. Since the settlement there has been a large increase, the average for tenants-at-will in 1905 being about Rs. 6-8-0 per acre. But by far the greater proportion of the land is in the hands of the occupancy tenants, who at the time of the settlement held nearly 69 per cent. while 11·5 per cent. was cultivated by the proprietors.

The revenue demands at successive settlements will be found in the appendix.* Each assessment has resulted in a considerable rise, and on the last occasion an enhancement of nearly 40 per cent. was taken, though even this represented but 46·21 per cent.

* Appendix, Table IX.

of the assets and gave an initial incidence of no more than Re. 1-10-5 per acre of cultivation, while in subsequent years the increase in the rental and the expansion of the rent-paying area have materially reduced the pressure of the demand.*

The population of the pargana at the census of 1891 numbered 73,939 souls. The figures of previous enumerations are misleading, owing to the alteration in the area. At the last census the number of inhabitants was 79,924, of whom 37,505 were females. Classified by religions there were 68,549 Hindus, 10,607 Musalmans and 768 others, chiefly Christians and Aryas. The pargana contains 144 villages, among which Bisauli and Mundia rank as towns, being administered under Act XX of 1856. These are the principal markets, but there are several other large villages, such as Lachhmipur, Sikri and Parauli, which will be separately mentioned, as well as Bhanpur, Muhammadpur and Nizamuddinpur Sah. The tract is well provided with means of communication. Through the north passes the railway from Bareilly to Chandausi, with stations at Dabtura and Asafpur, while that of Karengi lies close to the eastern border. A metalled road connects Asafpur with Bisauli, continuing in the opposite direction to Bilari and Moradabad. Other roads run from Bisauli to Chandausi, Dabtura, Aonla, Budaun and Sahaswan. The last crosses the Sot by a ferry at Nijra, the bridge having been washed away by a flood, and from this point two other roads branch off, one going west to Islamnagar, and the other south to Bilsi.

In former days the pargana constituted part of the large *mahal* of Mundia Satasi, which was included in the government of Budaun. Its history is practically identical with that of the district generally, and it was not till the days of Rohilla rule that it acquired any individual prominence. On the death of Ali Muhammad it was made over to Dunde Khan, in trust for the absent sons of the Nawab; but Dunde Khan retained possession, the rightful heirs being compensated to some extent by other territory and a money payment. The Rohilla general fixed his headquarters at Bisauli, adorning that town with several buildings which still exist. In 1774 Mundia Satasi was annexed

* Appendix, Table X.

to Oudh by Shuja-ud-daula, and in 1801 it was ceded to the East India Company with the rest of the district. At first it was incorporated in Moradabad, and the pargana was divided into two parts, known henceforward as Bisauli and Satasi. These were transferred in 1824 to the newly-constituted district of Sahaswan, of which the capital was afterwards moved to Budaun. Before the days of Rohilla rule the land was in the possession of Rajputs, Katehrias holding the north, Gaurs the south, and Bais that portion of Bisauli which formerly lay in Kot. They still are the principal proprietors, though here as elsewhere their thriftless and improvident habits in addition to bad management, have had disastrous results on the clans and many of their villages have passed into the hands of money-lenders. At the present time the 144 villages of the pargana are divided into 410 *mahals*, of which 91 are held in single *zamindari* tenure, 243 in joint *zamindari*, 34 in perfect *pattidari*, 40 in the imperfect form of *pattidari*, and the remaining two, including the whole village of Mannunagar, are revenue-free. Banias and Mahajans own land in 173 *mahals*, and next come Rajputs with 161, of which 66 are held by Katehrias, 41 by Gaurs and 38 by Bais. Next come Brahmans with 86, Sheikhs, with 74, Kayasths with 48, and Pathans with 39 *mahals*, either in whole or part. The chief proprietors are the Bais of Bhanpur, of whom Rao Narayan Singh owns five *mahals;* the Kayasth family of Bisauli, the old *qanungos* of the pargana, with 19 *mahals* paying Rs. 4,169; Sahibzada Saadat Ali Khan of Bilsi, who owns four *mahals* assessed at Rs. 2,059; another Rampur Pathan who holds the large village of Lachhmipur: the Ahar Chaudhris of Mannunagar, who possess nine *mahals* with a revenue of Rs. 3,071; the Sheikhs of Sagrampur with 14 *mahals* paying Rs. 4,183; and three Agarwals of Bisauli, who together own 108 *mahals*, with a combined demand of Rs. 13,663.

BISAULI *Tahsil.*

This subdivision forms the north central portion of the district, and consists of the three parganas of Bisauli, Islamnagar and Satasi, each of which forms the subject of a separate article. It is bounded on the north-west and north by the Moradabad

district, on the north-east by the Rampur State, on the east by Bareilly, on the south by the parganas of Budaun, Kot and Sahaswan, and on the west by Asadpur. The total area is 230,603 acres, or 360 square miles.

In its general aspect the tahsil is a fertile and highly developed plain. The western portion of Islamnagar pargana lies in the sandy *bhur* tract, but apart from this the entire area belongs to the upland *katehr* and is generally the richest part of the district. The rivers of the tahsil comprise the Sot, which flows through Islamnagar and Bisauli and along the borders of Satasi in a clearly-defined channel, flanked by a narrow strip of *khadir*, with broken and sandy soil on its banks; the Aril, which traverses the extreme north and then forms the district border for some miles, having a wide and shallow bed in which periodical floods do considerable damage; and a small tributary of the latter, known as the Chhoiya, which for a short distance forms the Rampur boundary. The soil is generally loam of a high quality, varied by sand in the more elevated parts and by clay in the depressions. The latter are not numerous, except in pargana Satasi, where several large sheets of water occur; there is also a considerable *jhil* at Charsaura in Islamnagar.

The tahsil is administered as a subdivision of the district in the charge of a full-powered deputy collector and magistrate. There is a tahsildar with headquarters at Bisauli, and at the present time Rao Narayan Singh of Bhanpur is an honorary magistrate for the Bisauli police circle. For the purposes of civil jurisdiction the tahsil is included in the circle of the munsif of Bisauli. Under existing arrangements there are police-stations at Bisauli, Wazirganj, Islamnagar and Mirzapur Behta, the circles of which comprise the bulk of the tahsil, while a few villages of Islamnagar belong to Bilsi; on the other hand, a large portion of Asadpur lies within the Islamnagar circle. According to the new scheme the station at Mirzapur Behta will be abolished, the circle being partitioned between Bisauli and Islamnagar, while that at Wazirganj will probably be moved to Saidpur.

The population of the tahsil has steadily increased during the past 50 years. The first enumeration was that of 1853, when it contained 161,579 inhabitants, and this rose to 170,356

in 1865, to 185,372 in 1872 and to 187,658 in 1881. At the following census a decline was for the first time observed, the total being 183,716; but in 1901 the tract had fully recovered, the recorded population being 211,507 persons, of whom 89,276 were females. It should be noted that the boundaries have undergone several alterations, as in 1894 a portion of Islamnagar pargana was transferred to Asadpur, while a large part of Kot was given in exchange to Bisauli. Classified according to religions, there were 180,094 Hindus, 29,423 Musalmans, 1,505 Christians, 417 Aryas, and 68 Sikhs. Among the Hindus the best represented castes are Chamars, 32,009; Ahars, 20,454; Brahmans, 17,961; Muraos, 16,048; Rajputs, 15,555; and Kahars, 10,079. The Rajputs belong to a great variety of clans, the chief being the Gautams, followed by Katehrias, Gaurs, Chauhans, Rathors and Bais. Other castes occurring in large numbers are Gadariyas, Banias, Kumhars, Kisans, Nais, Bhangis, Barhais, Dhobis and Jats. Among the Musalmans Pathans and Sheikhs predominate, and after them come Telis, Faqirs, Dhobis and Julahas. The population is almost wholly agricultural, and nearly 73 per cent. were shown by the last census to be directly dependent on cultivation. The only trade of importance is that connected with the produce of the land, and apart from this the sole industry of any note is cotton-weaving.

The tahsil contains the towns of Islamnagar, Bisauli and Mundia, which are administered under Act XX of 1856. These places are also subject to the provisions of the Sanitation Act, as well as the large villages of Lachhmipur, Parauli and Sikri in pargana Bisauli, Saidpur and Wazirganj in Satasi, and Rudain in Islamnagar. The schools, post-offices, markets and fairs of the tahsil will be found in the appendix.

Means of communication are fairly good. The Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway from Bareilly to Chandausi and Aligarh passes through the northern portion of the tahsil, with stations at Karengi, Dabtura and Asafpur. The only metalled road, however, is that connecting the last-mentioned station with Bisauli, forming part of the road to Bilari and Moradabad. Among the other roads the chief are the two connecting Budaun with Chandausi, one leading through Bisauli and the other

through Islamnagar. From Bisauli roads run to Aonla, Dabtura and Sahaswan, the last crossing the Sot by a ferry at Nijra, at which point two branches take off towards Islamnagar and Bilsi. Islamnagar is also connected by roads with Sahaswan, Bahjoi and Ramghat on the Ganges.

BUDAUN, *Pargana and Tahsil* BUDAUN.

The capital of the district is a large municipal town lying in 28° 2′ N. and 79° 7′ E., on the provincial highway from Bareilly to Muttra, at a distance of 30 miles south-west from the former. Till recently the nearest railway station was that of Aonla, on the line from Bareilly to Chandausi and Aligarh to which access was obtained by a metalled road running north from Budaun for a distance of 19 miles. This defect has of late been removed by the construction of the metre-gauge line of the Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway from Bareilly to Soron, which follows the course of the provincial road, running through the eastern and southern outskirts of the town, with a station in the suburban village of Nagla Sharqi. Other roads lead from Budaun to Dataganj, Bisauli, Sadullahganj, Bilsi, Baksena, Jalalabad in Shahjahanpur, and to Usehat and Farrukhabad. Most of these are unmetalled, though the first two are metalled for a portion of their length, and the others are similarly treated within municipal limits. The town and civil station are traversed by a number of good, broad, metalled roads, which are maintained by the municipality.

Budaun is built on rising ground about a mile to the east of the Sot or Yar-i-Wafadar river, which is crossed by a substantial bridge on the provincial road. The town consists of two portions, known as the Qila or old city and the new city. The former, as its name implies, was originally a fortress, and the remains of its ramparts are still to be seen on the north, south and west faces. Those on the south stand out most prominently and are crowned with good masonry houses; while the old fortifications on the west and north are skirted by a rampart-road or boulevard. The view from the western side is very extensive, taking in all the country from the ancient Muhammadan cemetery beneath one's feet to the Sot and the vast

expanse of fertile country beyond. The old city contains thirteen *muhallas* or quarters, for the most part named after the class of the inhabitants such as Saiyidbara, Maulvi-tola and Qazi-tola; while two are markets, Chaudhriganj being called after Chaudhri Abdul Ali and Mirzaganj after Mirza Karam Ali..

The new city covers a much larger area, and consists of 38 *muhallas* on the south and east of the Qila. Some of them bear the usual names, such as Katra, Chakla, Jogipura and Bhangi-tola, while ten are called after *sarais*, and eight are *ganjes* or markets named after their founders. One of these was built by the famous Oudh nobleman, Tikait Rai, another by Maulvi Tafazzul Husain, a third by Mr. Fagan, a former collector of the district, and a fourth by Mr. Carmichael, some time collector and settlement officer of Budaun. The last is the principal bazar, consisting of a large circular space in the middle of the town, from which radiate four wide streets lined with good masonry shops. Trade is on the increase, though Budaun has not yet attained much commercial importance. The chief imports are grain, fuel, cattle, unrefined sugar, drugs and tobacco. There are no industries or manufactures of any note, and only such things as the necessities of a fairly large city and a civil station render indispensable are produced here. The sole handicraft peculiar to the place is the manufacture of a form of *papier-mâché* generally in the shape of *qalamdans* or ink-stands.

To the south-east of the town lies the civil station. This is no great extent and contains but few bungalows: many are not required, for the European residents are limited to two or three revenue and executive officers, a civil surgeon, a superintendent of police and his assistant, and the superior staff of the opium agency. Owing to the proximity of Bareilly there is no garrison, and indeed Budaun is one of the few stations in these provinces which have at no period been a cantonment for troops. The civil station is provided with good metalled roads, along which are fine avenues of trees. Besides the residences of the officials there is a dak-bungalow and a sessions house. Close to the civil station are the district courts and offices, and hard by are the police lines and the district jail. In the same vicinity are the public gardens,

with a Christian cemetery and the small church built in 1872. At some distance to the west of the courts, in *sarai* Nahar Khan, stood the old distillery, now used as a leper asylum.

To the south-west, connected by two roads with the civil lines and the railway station, is the Victoria Memorial Park, which now forms a very conspicuous feature of the place. It covers some twelve acres of land, which was formerly a bare and unsightly waste covered with scattered mud huts inhabited by low-caste people, and was laid out with flower gardens, tennis courts, and playing grounds in 1904 at a total cost of about Rs. 25,000. In the centre is a bronze life-sized statue of Her late Imperial Majesty the Queen Empress Victoria, erected at a cost of Rs. 10,000 and unveiled in 1906; and hard by is a small building, used as a club and public reading rooms, built by Sahibzada Saadat Ali Khan of Bilsi. This, as well as the gardens, has been made over to the municipal board, which annually expends some Rs. 4,500 on their maintenance.

The other public institutions of Budaun include the town-hall, a two-storeyed building in a central position just outside Carmichaelganj, the lower floor serving as a municipal office, while upper is used for meetings; the tahsil and *kotwali*, or city police-station, adjoining Carmichaelganj on the north-west; the *sadr* dispensary, a commodious building with two wings, one of which was built by the late Sheikh Sharf-ud-din, C.I.E., of Sheikhupur; the head post-office near the civil station, with a branch in the city; and two large *sarais*, one in the principal market, and an older one close to Mustafaganj. Mention should also be made of the female hospital, which was built in 1888 out a sum of Rs. 10,000 raised in this district during the Jubilee year 1887. The institution, to which subsequent additions have been made, is under the control of the municipal board, but as much as Rs. 1,246, out of a total expenditure of Rs. 1,600, is contributed annually for its maintenance by the district board. The educational establishments consist of the high school in the Kalsen *muhalla;* the middle vernacular school in the same neighbourhood; four lower primary schools supported by the municipality, including the free school in Carmichaelganj; and seven municipal schools

for girls in different parts of the city. In addition to these, the American Mission, which has a large station here, supports a number of small schools for boys and girls, as well as two institutions of a higher standard in which English is taught. The high school is soon to be moved to a new site, a suitable piece of land having been acquired for the purpose to the south of the Victoria Park. The estimated cost of construction of the school and boarding-house will be about Rs. 60,000.

The first enumeration of the population of Budaun was that of 1853, when the place contained 27,635 inhabitants. Since that time the total has slowly but steadily risen. In 1865 it was 31,044, in 1872 it had increased to 33,322, in 1881 to 33,680, and ten years later to 35,372. The last census was that of 1901, and then Budaun contained 39,031 inhabitants, of whom 19,263 were females. Classified according to religions, there were 16,033 Hindus, 21,995 Musalmans, 408 Christians, 579 Aryas and 16 Sikhs. The town has been administered as a municipality since July 1862. Its affairs are managed by a board of 12 members, of whom three are appointed by Government and the remainder elected by the tax-payers. The income is derived chiefly from an octroi tax on imports collected at the municipal barriers. Another important source of income is afforded by the rents of shops and lands, the whole of Carmichaelganj as well as other property belonging to the municipality; while small sums are obtained from the tax on professions and trades, the municipal cattle-pound, and the sale of sweepings and manure. The details of income and expenditure for each year since 1890-91 will be found in the appendix.* In 1905-06 the former totalled Rs. 58,609 and the latter Rs. 59,603; and it is interesting to compare these figures with those of thirty years ago, when the corresponding totals were Rs. 29,851 and Rs. 23,818 respectively. The drainage of the town is somewhat defective, and a new scheme is under consideration, a survey of the place having been undertaken with this object in view.

Budaun is for its size particularly rich both in historical associations and in the possession of ancient buildings and monuments. All that is known for certain regarding the early

* Appendix, Table XVI.

history of the place has been narrated in chapter V. The fort, of which some mention has already been made, is variously assigned by local tradition to Raja Buddh or to Ajayapal, one of his Rathor successors; it is more probable, however, that the founder was Lakhanapal, whose name remains in the neighbouring village of Lakhanpur, where a fair is held annually in honour of the Musalman invader, Saiyid Salar Masaud. The date would thus be about 1020 A.D. and it is certain that a great fortress was in existence here before the advent of Muhammadan rule. The story goes that the walls of the fort were built of limestone and brick, and were so broad and solid that four chariots could stand abreast on them. There were originally three large gates: the northern called Bhartaul, the eastern named Marhi, and the southern known as Sotha; but with the exception of the first, the remains of which are traceable in the Mirzaganj *muhalla*, none of these is now to be seen. It was near the Marhi gate that Burhan Katil, an officer in the army of either Saiyid Salar or Qutb-ud-dīn Aibak, was buried, and the place is now vulgarly called Burankhattal.

The oldest Musalman building is probably the *idgah* of Shams-ud-din Altamsh, the first governor of Budaun, who was in command from 1202 to 1209 A.D. It stands at a distance of about a mile from the western outskirts of the old city, and consists of a massive brick wall, 300 feet in length, with lines of ornament near the top. There is a long inscription over the central *mihrab*, but it is covered with plaster and only a few letters are visible. To the right of the *mimbar* or pulpit is a fragmentary inscription in one line, apparently an extract from the Quran. Close by is an ancient shrine dedicated to Badr-ud-din Hazrat Wilayat, covered thickly with whitewash. It possesses three Arabic inscriptions, two of which are dated 981 H. and belong to the time of Akbar, while the third is said to be of 391 H., though this is clearly far too early, being 18 years before Mahmud's raid.*

Altamsh left his mark on Budaun in a more conspicuous manner, as he was responsible for, if he did not complete, the building of the famous Jami Masjid. This stands on the higher

* Monumental Antiquities, p. 21.

part of the old city, in the Maulvi-tola *muhalla*, and its commanding position renders it the most conspicuous object in the landscape for many miles around. It was built on the site of a celebrated stone temple dedicated to Nilkanth Mahadeo and erected by Ishana Shiva, the head of a monastery, during the reign of Lakhanapal. This temple was destroyed by Altamsh and the materials used for building the mosque, many exquisitely carved statues, pillars and architraves being employed as common building stones. The mosque measures some 280 feet across from north to south and about 226 feet from the face of the western external wall to the front of the eastern gate. Thus in point of size it rivals those of Jaunpur and ranks among the largest Muhammadan buildings in India. In plan it is an irregular parallelogram, widening as it approaches the roadway on the eastern side. The interior courtyard measures 176 feet on the west, 175 feet on the east, 99 feet 6 inches on the south and 98 feet on the north; and in the centre is a tank, some 28 feet square, while to the north-east is a well. On the west side of the court is the *masjid* proper, 75 feet in depth and extending over the whole breadth of the building; it is divided into three portions, the central chamber being 43 feet 3 inches square, with massive walls 16 feet thick, and roofed by a large dome. On either side is a long vaulted chamber, that on the north measuring 78 feet by 58 feet, and that on the south 90 feet by 58 feet. Each chamber is divided into five bays longitudinally and four laterally by heavy piers from nine to ten feet apart composed of limestone and brick, supporting a barrel roof. There are windows at each end, and light is also admitted by small embrasures high up in the western wall. The central chamber is 69 feet in height internally, but at 31 feet from the floor it becomes octagonal in shape, the sides being arched and recessed. The walls are pierced on the east, north and south by arched openings 18 feet in width, and on the west is a deep *mihrab*, flanked by two short carved pillars, which were apparently taken from the old Hindu temple. The eastern arch is now hidden from view by an immense propylon, which even screens the dome. This measures some 52 feet 4 inches in height and 61 feet 6 inches in breadth; in the centre is a large archway 35 feet 6 inches in height, and within is a second, 26

feet 10 inches to the crown, giving access to the central chamber. This archway is ornamented with the cut brickwork, which forms one of the most striking features of the mosque; but much of it is now concealed behind plaster and cement which have been liberally applied from time to time. The propylon was added in 1604 by Sheikh Khubu Koka, the foster-brother of Jahangir, as recorded in an inscription on the right side of the inner arch. The dome, which rises above the ground to a height of some 90 feet, including the gilded finial, was also restored, or rather rebuilt, by the same Khubu or Qutb-ud-din Khan, in 1671. It is constructed of *kankar* blocks, which have also been employed for the lower courses of the mosque generally, the rest being of brick, either carved or else decorated with blue encaustic tiles. Round the courtyard on the north, south and east sides runs a row of cloisters, divided by piers into two aisles and roofed by brick barrel vaults, except in the north and south angles which were covered with domes. A dome also stood in the rear of each of the north, south, and east entrance gateways. The whole of these outer buildings fell into a dilapidated condition, but of late years they have been thoroughly repaired, to their lasting credit, by the Musalman community of Budaun. These repairs in many parts amounted to complete reconstruction; the eastern gateway alone remained standing, and even this was pulled down and rebuilt for greater security. Over the doorway is an inscription of two lines giving the date 620 H. during the reign of Altamsh; the actual construction of the mosque being carried out under the supervision of the Sultan's son, Rukn-ud-din.* Another inscription over the northern doorway records the fact that the mosque was restored during the reign of Muhammad *bin* Tughlaq in 1326. Externally the walls of the mosque are very plain, being relieved only by lines of simple brick moulding; but the small bastioned towers at the four corners are richly ornamented with various patterns of geometric tracery. Attached to the door of the mosque is an iron chain, which in former days was used for the trial by ordeal of suspected criminals. It was supposed that the touch of the guilty would cause the chain to shrink away from the contaminating hand, but that the innocent could handle it with

* J. A. S. B., XLI., p. 112.

impunity. A common tradition relates that the ancient images of Nilkanth Mahadeo and other deities were hidden in a well when the old temple was demolished by the Musalmans. They have not yet been found.

Several other buildings in Budaun belong to the same period. Among these mention may be made of the *dargah* of Miranji Shahid, the reputed tutor of Saiyid Salar, which stands in the Saiyidbara *muhalla*, near the north gate of the old city, and bears an Arabic inscription of Altamsh and another of Muhammad *bin* Tughlaq, dated in 728 H.; the mosque of Ahmad Khandan, built in 633 H. during the reign of Rukn-ud-din, and standing about a mile north-east of the city on the Bareilly road near the village of Khera, where is a military encamping-ground; the house of Bundiwala in the Sotha *muhalla*, with an inscription of Altamsh; the Nabikhana of Hakim Hafiz Mujahid-ud-din, with an inscription dated 420 H., though this is probably incorrect; and the tomb of Alham Shahid, also with an inscription of Altamsh. The subsequent annals of Budaun have been already narrated in the history of the district, but they are further illustrated to some extent by the buildings which remain. To the same dynasty belong the mosque of Dada Hamid, built by Nasir-ud-din Mahmud in 648 H., and the *dargah* of Sultanji, dating from the same reign. Several monuments belong to the later Pathan period, including the Nayi Ziarat, dated 700 H.; the tomb of Azam Shahid, dated 771 H.; and the tomb of Shahzadi, dated 796 H. A number of mausoleums are sacred to the family of Ala-ud-din Alam, the Sultan who abdicated in favour of Bahlol Lodi, and ended his days in retirement at Budaun. That of the monarch and his wife stands to the west of the town and is a building 25 feet 6 inches square, possessing two inscriptions dated 1472 and 1477 A.D. That of his mother, Makhduma Jahan, lies to the south of Budaun, and bears an inscription over the doorway with the date 1461. To the south of this is the tomb of one of Ala-ud-din's sons. On the east side of Budaun is the mausoleum of Fateh Khan, the son of Firoz Shah, who for a time shared the government with his father. It is a square building, ornamented with some blue glazed tiles, and over the eastern door is a long slab bearing an inscription dated 860 H.

or 1456 A.D.* Other notable persons, who are buried at Budaun and whose tombs are still standing are Daulat Khan Lodi, so often mentioned in imperial history, and Ikhlas Khan, the grandson of Qutb-ud-din who restored the great mosque. Ikhlas Khan was a soldier of distinction and contemporary of Shah Jahan; his mausoleum stands about a mile east of the city on a slight eminence, and is a square brick structure with four substantial turrets at the corners; the building was used as a jail after the mutiny, and was at one time occupied as a residence for European officers. The tomb of Chimni, the sister of Ikhlas Khan, is an octagonal building, highly decorated and in good preservation, standing about half a mile to the west of the great mosque. There are many other tombs of no architectural or historical importance in the neighbourhood of the town; but they contain the remains of persons of renown, famed in old days for their piety or learning, whose presence won for Budaun the honoured title of Piranshahr or the city of saints. Such are the mausoleums of Shah Jhanda, dated 868 H., Sheikh Afrid, Shah Ujala, Saiyid Ahmad Shah, and Sheikh Jalal, built by Jahangir in 1018 H., the *dargah* of Yahya Khan built by Islam Shah in 950 H. and the mosque of Haidar Shah erected by Muhammad Adil Shah in 957 H.

During the days of the later Mughals Budaun lapsed into comparative insignificance, as the seat of government was removed to Bareilly. Aurangzeb built the Badam Masjid and the Khurma Masjid in 1080 and 1092 H. respectively, while the mosque of Nizam-ud-din was constructed by Muhammad Shah in 1140 H. No other buildings, however, belong to this period, and the Bangash Nawabs of Farrukhabad left no traces of their sway. When Budaun passed into the hands of the Rohillas, it was entrusted to Fateh Khan Khansaman. This man built a bridge over the Sot, to replace the original structure erected in the days of Shah Jahan and destroyed by lightning: the new bridge was restored about 1840, but was subsequently swept away by floods. There are no tombs of the Rohilla period deserving of any mention, as most of the chieftains were buried at Bareilly or Aonla; and the Nawab Wazirs of Oudh left behind them nothing to record their rule.

* J. A. S, B., XLI., p. 110.

BUDAUN *Pargana, Tahsil* BUDAUN.

This pargana occupies the northern and eastern portion of the Budaun tahsil, being separated from Ujhani by the river Sot. To the south lies Usehat, and to the east Salempur, both of the Dataganj tahsil; to the north-west are Kot and Satasi, and to the north the Bareilly district, the boundary being partly artificial and in part formed by the Aril river. The total area of the pargana is 134,602 acres or 210·3 square miles.

Taken as a whole, the country is a level plain, sloping gently from north-north-west to south-south-east, the total variation in height being not more than 30 feet. Topographically, however, it is divided into three well-marked tracts, each with distinct characteristics of its own. These belts are of varying width and run from north to south. Beginning from the west, the first zone is the valley of the Sot, a narrow strip comprising a small area of moist semi-alluvial land fringing the stream, subject to annual floods and producing fine crops of rice, cane, wheat, and other *rabi* staples. The slopes of the high bank which rise above this *khadir* are often broken by ravines and the soil is for the most part poor and sandy. Beyond this lies a broad and fertile plain, embracing the bulk of the pargana and forming part and parcel of the Rohilkhand *katehr.* It is a region of large and prosperous villages, with close and careful tillage, and ample means of irrigation, as temporary wells can be sunk everywhere without difficulty, and in certain favoured localities in the centre of the tract they will last for years without any artificial protection. The predominant soil is a rich loam, and barren spots are few and far between: the northern portion of the Budaun *katehr* is a continuation of that in Satasi, but in the south-east the land gradually shades off into the lighter, drier, and somewhat overdrained loam of the Usehat *katil.* Here the crops become distinctly inferior, and wells are more scarce and less easy to construct.

The third tract lies further to the east, where the land sinks suddenly to the valley of the Aril. This is a long expanse of *khadir* country, and is known as the *bankati;* it was once covered with an impenetrable forest, which figured prominently in the early history of the district, though the only existing relics are a few patches of date palm and thickets of *dhak* trees. The Aril

and its tributary the Bajha run for a few miles through the north-eastern corner, passing into Salempur; but the tract is traversed throughout its length by a disjointed series of swamps known as the Kadwara and doubtless marking an old bed of the Aril. This part of the pargana is generally of an inferior quality: the soil is hard and lumpy, the principal crops being rice, *bajra* and wheat; and though abundant water for irrigation is provided by the rivers and numerous *jhils*, the danger lies in excessive moisture rather than in drought, and in wet years inundation is general.

The inferior land is, however, limited in extent, and the returns of the last survey show only 3·24 per cent. of *bhur* soil and 8·56 per cent. of clay, the rest being loam, and that in most cases of an admirable quality. The general standard of development is high, and the pargana has rapidly improved during the past half-century. At the settlement of 1835 only 53 per cent. of the area was under cultivation, while in 1894, at the time of the last assessment, the land under tillage amounted to 105,750 acres or 78·6 per cent. Subsequent years have shown a further improvement, and in 1905 as much as 113,289 acres or 84·2 per cent. of the whole was cultivated, while 16,141 acres of this was sown with two crops within the year. The remaining area is consequently small. That returned as barren amounted to 8,376 acres, though of this all but 1,505 acres was either covered with water or occupied by buildings and roads, the city of Budaun itself taking up a considerable space; and the so-called culturable waste was 12,937 acres, including 1,936 acres under groves or a larger area than in any other pargana, and a high proportion of current fallow. The irrigated area varies with the rainfall. When the precipitation is timely and abundant, only sugarcane, poppy and garden crops need artificial watering; while in a dry year the *katehr* is covered with numberless small wells and there is hardly a village in which ample irrigation is not obtainable. In the *bankati* little is required, and the tanks are supplemented when necessary by small excavations known as *bihars*, whence the cultivator obtains a sufficient supply at a depth of four or five feet. Of the two principal harvests the *rabi* covers the larger area, the chief crops being wheat, barley and gram, added to which is a large and increasing amount of poppy. Among the

kharif products *bajra* takes the lead, followed by *juar*, rice and sugarcane: there is also a fair proportion of cotton and maize, the latter annually growing in popularity.

The cultivating community is very mixed. The largest areas are tilled by Rajputs, Sheikhs, Chamars, Ahars and Kurmis, the last being more numerous than in any other part of the district; and after them come Kisans, Brahmans and Muraos. At the last settlement 17 per cent. of the land was cultivated by proprietors, 57·8 per cent. by ex-proprietary and occupancy tenants, and 24 per cent. by tenants-at-will. Since the settlement the extension of the occupancy area has been checked, partly owing to the extension of the proprietary cultivation, but mainly on account of the action of the *zamindars;* the land held by tenants-at-will had increased by 1905 to the extent of 22 per cent., although the rise was proportionately less than in any pargana of the district. Rents run higher than elsewhere, the recorded rate at the time of assessment being Rs. 5·21 per acre for tenants-at-will. The general rate has risen of late years, and is now about Rs. 6·15, while that of occupancy tenants has also increased, though not to the same extent. These rates are for the whole pargana generally, but in actual practice they vary considerably in the different tracts, those of the *katehr* being much higher than the rents ruling in the lowlying and somewhat precarious *bankati.*

A table given in the appendix shows the revenue as fixed at each successive settlement.* In spite of the large enhancements that have been obtained since 1835, the pressure of the assessment has never been in any way severe. At the last settlement an increase of nearly 50 per cent. was imposed, but even so the demand was little more than 44 per cent. of the assets and gave an initial incidence of Re. 1-13-1 per acre of cultivation. It is now very much lighter, owing both to the increase in the area under tillage and also to the rise in rents.†

The population of the pargana in 1872 numbered 133,073 souls, and since that time has steadily increased, the total rising to 135,576 in 1881, and to 141,882 ten years later. At the last census of 1901 the number of inhabitants was 148,590, of whom

* Appendix, Table IX. | † Appendix, Table X.

70,142 were females. Among these were 101,909 Hindus, 44,442 Musalmans, and 2,239 others, chiefly Christians and Aryas. This includes the city population, those residing without municipal limits numbering 109,559. There are 216 villages in the pargana, but the only place of real importance is Budaun itself. Some of the larger villages will be separately mentioned, such as Kumargawan, Jagat and Gularia, while several others have large populations, among them being Sakhanu, Bewar, Gurgaon, and Gabhwai. Markets are held in these places and elsewhere, the most important being that of Kumargawan, which is a busy centre of the sugar trade. The pargana is exceptionally well provided with means of communication, and these have been further improved by the introduction of the railway from Bareilly to Soron, on which there are stations at Budaun and at Ghatpuri near Binawar. Parallel to the railway runs the provincial road from Bareilly to Budaun and Muttra, and in addition the roads from Budaun to Aonla, Dataganj and Bisauli are metalled for the whole or a portion of their length in this pargana. Unmetalled roads lead from the headquarters to Bilsi, Usehat, Sadullahganj, Baksena, and Jalalabad in the Shahjahanpur district.

The history of the pargana is practically identical with that of Budaun. It originally included Ujhani, which was not separated till the days of Rohilla rule. At the cession in 1801 the pargana formed part of the large district of Moradabad, but four years later was transferred to Bareilly, and so remained till 1824, when it was made part of a new district, the headquarters of which were at first at Sahaswan. Several alterations in the area took place in 1844, when the Azamabad *taluqa* was transferred to Salempur, and other villages were assigned to Usehat and Ujhani. At the present time the 216 villages are divided into 773 *mahals*, of which no fewer than 96 are revenue-free, as already mentioned in Chapter IX; of the remainder, 181 are owned by single proprietors, 298 are joint *zamindari*, 18 are *bhaiyachara*, 100 are held in perfect *pattidari*, and 80 in the imperfect variety of the same tenure. Among the proprietary castes Sheikhs take the lead with 381 *mahals* in whole or part. Next come Brahmans with 167, the largest community being

that of Jagat, Banias and Mahajans with 135, Rajputs with 114, Pathans, Kurmis, Saiyids and Kayasths. The largest estates are those of the Tonkwala Sheikhs, who hold 33 *mahals* with a revenue of Rs. 4,716; the Sheikhs of Sheikhupur with 21 *mahals* assessed at Rs. 5,491; the Sheikhs of Khera, who own 42 *mahals*, paying Rs. 9,967; Sahibzada Saadat Ali Khan of Bilsi, who has seven *mahals* with a demand of Rs. 1,468; and several Banias of Budaun, of whom the chief is Lala Pahladi Lal, holding 23 *mahals*, paying as revenue Rs. 4,195.

BUDAUN *Tahsil.*

This is the largest of the five subdivisions of the district, having an area of 284,575 acres or 444·7 square miles. It extends from the Ganges and the Etah boundary on the south to the borders of the Bareilly district on the north: to the east lie the Salempur and Usehat parganas of the Dataganj tahsil, and to the west the parganas of Satasi, Kot and Sahaswan. The tahsil is composed of the two parganas of Budaun and Ujhani, separated by the river Sot, each being the subject of a separate article, in which may be found a full account of the physical features, agriculture and revenue.

The great bulk of the area lies in the upland plain known as the *katehr* of Rohilkhand: a fine expanse of fertile country, well wooded, densely populated, and covered with rich tillage. The level is broken only by the Sot, which flows in a deep and narrow valley, with a small fringe of alluvial *khadir* on either bank. To the east the *katehr* terminates in the low *bankati*, which represents the valley of the Aril and extends into Salempur. To the west is the raised belt of poor sandy soil which traverses the whole district and represents the original high bank of the Ganges. Here the soil is dry and light, sparsely cultivated, producing but inferior crops, and at all times precarious, though not to the same extent as the similar zone in Sahaswan. Beyond the *bhur* ridge is the Ganges *khadir* separated from the former by a line of morasses, the chief of which are at Jalalpur, Qadir Chauk and Nurpur. This low alluvial ground is of great fertility, but is liable to inundations and consequently of a somewhat precarious nature. It terminates in the recent alluvial

deposit or *bela* which lies in the immediate vicinity of the Ganges and is subject to annual floods from that river.

The population of the tahsil has steadily increased during the past fifty years, though at a less rapid rate than other parts of the district. In 1853 it contained 212,431 inhabitants, and this rose to 215,327 in 1865 and to 223,727 in 1872. At the following census of 1881 a slight decline was observed, the total being 222,312, but ten years later it again rose to 226,673. The last enumeration was that of 1901, when the tahsil had a population of 243,141 persons, of whom 113,229 were females. Classified according to religions, there were 181,361 Hindus, 58,992 Musalmans, 1,650 Christians, 716 Aryas, 419 Sikhs and three Jains. Among the Hindus the most numerous castes were Chamars, 31,311; Muraos, 21,729; Ahars, 18,639; Rajputs, 12,194; Kisans, 12,006; and Brahmans, 11,278. The Rajputs belong, as usual, to many different clans, the best represented being Tomars, Chauhans, Gaurs and Rathors. Other castes occurring in numbers exceeding five thousand are Kahars, Banias, Gadariyas and Telis. Among the Musalmans of this tahsil Sheikhs largely predominate, numbering 17,645. Next come Julahas, 11,673, and then Pathans, Gaddis and Faqirs. The people are mainly agricultural, though the tahsil has a larger urban population than any other. The census returns show about 60 per cent. as directly dependent on agriculture, a distinctly lower proportion than in any other parts of the district. Nearly 21,000 persons are shown as engaged in cotton-weaving and similar trades, about 20,000 in the supply of food and drink, and some 3,700 belong to the commercial community.

The tahsil contains the two municipal towns of Budaun and Ujhani, as well as many large villages, of which Sheikhupur and Kumargawan are the chief, being administered under the provisions of the Sanitation Act. The markets, fairs, post-offices, schools and ferries of the tahsil will be found in the appendix.

Means of communication are far better than in any other portion of the district. Through the centre of the tahsil runs the metre-gauge line from Bareilly to Soron, and parallel to this is the provincial road connecting the same places. Other metalled roads are those leading from Budaun to Aonla, Bisauli and

Qadir Chauk, and from Ujhani to Sahaswan. Numerous unmetalled roads radiate from Budaun, as will be seen by a reference to the map of the district. There are inspection bungalows at Budaun and Kachhla, and military encamping-grounds at the latter place, Ujhani, Khera and Binawar.

The tahsil is administered as a subdivision of the district in charge of a full-powered officer, to whom the criminal and revenue work is entrusted, while for the purposes of civil justice it is divided between the munsifs of Budaun east and Budaun west, subordinate to the judge of Shahjahanpur. Under existing arrangements there are police-stations at Budaun and Binawar in pargana Budaun, and at Ujhani and Qadir Chauk in pargana Ujhani, while there are also police outposts at Kumargawan and Kachhla, and bodies of municipal police for the two towns.

CHITRI, *Pargana* SALEMPUR, *Tahsil* DATAGANJ.

A large village in the south of the pargana, standing on the right bank of the Aril in 27° 54′ N. and 78° 25′ E., at a distance of one mile north of Hazratpur, and five miles south-east from Baksena, with both of which it is connected by an unmetalled road. The lands of Chitri lie in the *bankati* tract, and are 2,083 acres in extent; but a large proportion of this is waste and the cultivated area is only 1,070 acres or barely 50 per cent., the revenue being but Rs. 1,150. There are eight *mahals,* of which seven are very small and are held in *zamindari* tenure, while the eighth comprises the bulk of the village and is owned by a *pattidari* community; the proprietors are Rajputs and Banias. The place, to which the provision of the Sanitation Act have been applied, contains an upper primary school and a lower primary girls' school, but nothing else of any importance. The population at the last census numbered 2,464 persons, of whom 349 were Musalmans; Rajputs of the Janghara clan form the bulk of the Hindu inhabitants.

DABTURA, *Pargana and Tahsil* BISAULI.

An insignificant village with a railway station on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway from Bareilly to Chandausi. It lies in 28° 22′ N. and 79° 0′ E., at a distance of 24 miles from Budaun,

and five miles north-east from the tahsil headquarters, with which it is connected by an inferior unmetalled road. About a mile to the north-west lies the village of Lachhmipur, which is separately described, and two miles to the north flows the river Aril. Dabtura contained at the last census a population of 547 persons, of whom 185 were Musalmans, while Muraos are the prevailing Hindu caste; the owners are Banias, Rajputs and Musalmans, and the revenue Rs. 400. The station actually lies, however, in Dabturi, a larger village with 915 inhabitants adjoining Dabtura on the east. Dabtura possesses a branch post-office, but nothing else of any importance.

DATAGANJ, *Pargana* SALEMPUR, *Tahsil* DATAGANJ.

The headquarters of the tahsil are located in a small town standing in 28° 2′ N. and 79° 24′ E., on the road from Budaun to Bela Dandi ferry on the Ramganga and thence to Fatehganj and Shahjahanpur, at a distance of 17 miles from Budaun. Other roads lead north to Sadullahganj and south-west to Baksena and Usehat. The place is of comparatively recent origin, having been selected as the headquarters of the tahsil in 1833. Dataganj is properly the name of a bazar in the village of Arela, doubtless called after the river Aril, which flows some three miles to the west. The tahsil building consists of a square structure of brick and stone with bastions at the four corners, having been designed with a view to defence against raids; it has recently been altered and enlarged. The place also possesses a police-station, a post-office, a branch dispensary, an inspection bungalow, a cattle-pound, a middle vernacular school, and a school for girls. The American Mission also has a station here with a school and chapel. Markets are held twice a week in the bazar, and the trade is of considerable importance. The population has steadily risen during the past 40 years, increasing from 2,281 in 1872 to 2,442 in 1881 and 2,484 at the following census. In 1901 Dataganj contained 2,944 inhabitants, of whom 1,706 were Hindus, 1,028 Musalmans, 210 of other religions, chiefly Christians and Aryas. Banias are the best represented Hindu caste, but the village lands belong to a Kayasth *zamindar*. They are 344 acres in extent, some 260 acres being cultivated, and the revenue is Rs. 500.

Dataganj is under the provisions of the Sanitation Act and also of Act XX of 1856, which has been in force since 1859. In 1905 there were 652 houses within the *chaukidari* area of 32 acres, and of these 502 were assessed to taxation. The average income from the house-tax for the three preceding years was Rs. 834, giving an incidence of Re. 1-7-10 per assessed house and Re. 0-4-1 per head of population. The total income for the same period was Rs. 1,482, a considerable sum being annually derived from bazar dues and rents. The expenditure averaged Rs. 1,238, the chief items being Rs. 383 for the upkeep of the town police force, Rs. 180 for the maintenance of a conservancy staff, and Rs. 517 for local improvements.

DATAGANJ *Tahsil.*

This is the eastern subdivision of the district and comprises a long and narrow stretch of country extending from the district of Bareilly on the north to the Ganges on the south, the country beyond that river belonging to the districts of Etah and Farrukhabad in the Agra division. To the west lies the Budaun tahsil, and to the east Shahjahanpur, the boundary for more than half its length being formed by the Ramganga river. Both the latter and the Ganges have an unstable channel, so that the area varies from year to year. In 1905 it amounted in all to 270,049 acres or nearly 422 square miles.

The tahsil consists of the two parganas of Salempur and Usehat, each of which has been separately described in detail. Its physical characteristics present many diversities.

In the south is the fertile *khadir* of the Ganges, the northern part of which is traversed by the Sot river, here flowing in a shallow bed and serving a system of canals. Beyond this the land rises to a high strip of sandy soil, of a similar nature to that found in all the parganas which fringe the Ganges. This *bhur* gradually gives place to a wide stretch of light loam, locally known as the *katil*, which comprises almost all the rest of pargana Usehat and extends into the south-eastern corner of Salempur. The *katil* is bounded on the north by the low *bankati* tract, once covered with forest, and representing the basin of the Aril. It is a long and narrow belt of country, running

from north to south parallel to the Budaun border. East of this the land rises again into a fairly fertile expanse of country, which forms the central portion of Salempur, and terminates on the east in the low alluvial *khadir* of the Ramganga.

The tahsil is administered as a separate subdivision in the charge of a full-powered officer on the district staff. There is a tahsildar with headquarters at Dataganj, where the tahsil has been located since its transfer from Salempur in 1833. At the present time there are two honorary magistrates, Thakur Rum Singh of Bhatauli and Thakur Dalthaman Singh of the same place, who have magisterial powers of the third class within the Sadullahganj and Dataganj police circles respectively. The civil jurisdiction of the tahsil is entrusted to the munsif of Budaun East, who is subordinate to the district judge of Shahjahanpur. Under existing arrangements there are police stations at Dataganj, Sadullahganj, and Hazratpur in pargana Salempur, and at Usehat and Kakrala in the rest of the tahsil; the Kakrala circle also extends into the Budaun pargana; but on the other hand one or two villages are included in the Binawar circle. Considerable alterations are contemplated under the new scheme, as Sadullahganj will be abolished and its circle merged in that of Dataganj, and as a result of the redistribution the Kakrala *thana* will be moved to Alapur; at the same time the outpost at Agesi will pass out of existence.

The population of the tahsil at the census of 1853 numbered 156,613 souls, and since that time has very largely increased. The total rose to 193,686 in 1865, but at the two following enumerations a decline was observed, that of 1872 giving an aggregate of 193,500 persons, and that of 1881 showing a total of 186,815. During the next ten years a complete recovery was effected, the population in 1891 being 196,083. At the last census of 1901 the tahsil contained 215,186 inhabitants, of whom 98,480 were females. Classified according to religions, there were 187,481 Hindus, 26,033 Musalmans, 917 Christians, 643 Aryas and 112 Sikhs. The principal Hindu castes are Chamars, 28,291; Ahars, 22,666; Rajputs, 21,021; Muraos, 19,843; Kahars, 15,049; and Brahmans, 10,593. Other well represented castes

are Banias, Gadariyas, Kisans, Telis and Barhais. The chief Rajput clans are the Bais and Janghara, while there are large numbers of Chauhans, Bachhils, Gaurs, Bargujars and Rathors. Among the Musalmans the lead is taken by Sheikhs with 8,947 representatives, and after them come Pathans, 5,632, Julahas, Faqirs, and converted Rajputs. The population is almost wholly agricultural, and according to the census returns about 70 per cent. are directly dependent on agriculture, while many others betake themselves to cultivation as a secondary means of subsistence. There is no manufacture peculiar to the tahsil and very little export trade, the principal industrial occupation being cotton-weaving.

The tract contains many large villages, but the only towns are the decayed Muhammadan settlements of Alapur and Kakrala and Dataganj itself, all of which are administered under Act XX of 1856. The provisions of the Sanitation Act have been applied to these places and also to Khera Jalalpur, Usehat, Gauntra, Usawan and Chitri, each of which forms the subject of a separate article. There are dispensaries at Dataganj and Usehat and an inspection bungalow at the tahsil headquarters. The lists of schools, markets, fairs, post-offices and ferries in the tahsil will be found in the appendix.

The subdivision is somewhat inadequately supplied with means of communication. It possesses no railway, though the metre-gauge line is within reach of the western borders and the main line of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway is at no great distance from the east bank of the Ramganga. There is no metalled road, and the unmetalled roads are often of a poor description. Almost the whole length of the tahsil is traversed by a road running from Sadullahganj to Dataganj, Usehat on the Ganges at Bichaura, and this is joined or crossed by five roads leading from Budaun. These run to Sadullahganj, Dataganj in the Shahjahanpur district, Baksena, Jalalabad in Shahjahanpur, with branches to Hazratpur and Usawan, and to Farrukhabad, passing through Usehat. The last road lies for several miles through the *bhur* tract, and is consequently very sandy and difficult. The class and description of these roads is shown in the appendix.

DHANARI, *Pargana* RAJPURA, *Tahsil* GUNNAUR.

A considerable village in the south-east of the pargana, lying in 28° 21′ N. and 78° 30′ E., at a distance of a mile east of the Tikta stream, and eight miles north-east of the tahsil headquarters, near the road leading from Gawan to Islamnagar. The place is chiefly noticeable as giving its name to a station, which is a mile distant from the village on the south, of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway from Chandausi to Aligarh. In spite of its comparative inaccessibility, there is a fair amount of trade, including quantities of fish, which are sent to Bareilly by one of the *zamindars*, who has a number of Kahar fishermen in his employ. Dhanari possesses a small bazar in which markets are held weekly, a post-office, and a lower primary school. The population at the last census numbered 1,925 persons, of whom 278 were Musalmans, the prevailing Hindu castes being Chamars and Banias. The village lands cover no less than 2,985 acres, but much of this lies low and is liable to inundation, the cultivated area being about 1,690 acres. The revenue is Rs. 2,490, and the proprietors are Rajputs and Brahmans, the former belonging to the Bargujar clan.

GAUNTRA, *Pargana* USEHAT, *Tahsil* DATAGANJ.

Gauntra is a large village lying near the eastern borders of the pargana in 27° 52′ N. and 79° 20′ E., on the north side of the road leading from Budaun and Miaon to Jalalabad in the Shahjahanpur district, at a distance of some 16 miles from Budaun and 12 miles south-west from the tahsil headquarters. The place contains a bazar, an upper primary school and a small school for girls. It had at the last census a population of 2,836 persons, including 485 Musalmans, a large number of Chamars, and a colony of Janghara Rajputs. The village lands are divided into a number of separate *pattis*, with an aggregate area of 2,010 acres: of this about 1,875 acres are cultivated, the country being generally fertile, except in the north-east where the land slopes towards the Kadwara *nala*, which marks the edge of the uplands. The revenue is Rs. 2,776, and the present proprietor is Sheikh Iltifat Husain, the old Rajput owners having transferred their rights several years ago. The village is administered under the provisions of the Sanitation Act.

GAWAN, *Pargana* RAJPURA, *Tahsil* GUNNAUR.

A large village lying in 28° 25′ N. and 78° 21′ E., on the old posting road from Aligarh and Anupshahr to Moradabad and Naini Tal, at a distance of four miles from the Ganges, six miles north from Rajpura and 60 miles from Budaun. To the west of the village flows the Mahawa river, close to which is a large grove. From the south branch roads lead to Rajpura and Bhiraoti, giving access to the railway at Babrala and Dhanari respectively; but both are of an inferior description and liable to be submerged during the rains. Before the construction of the railway Gawan was a recognised halting-place on a much frequented road, and a staging bungalow was maintained here; but the latter has for some time been abandoned and the village has declined in importance. There is still a *sarai* for travellers, as well as a post-office, a village bank, and an upper primary school. A small market with a purely local trade is held weekly, and a fair takes place at the Dasehra. The population at the last census numbered 2,222 persons, including 447 Musalmans and a large community of Banias. The village is the headquarters of the Bargujar Rajputs of the pargana. Their estate suffered severely from internal disputes and again during the mutiny from the inroads of the Bhiraoti Ahars, who killed the chief proprietor. His widow, Ratan Kunwar, managed a large estate for many years with success; but Gawan is now held by Lala Kundan Lal, a Bania. The area is 1,835 acres, of which some 1,235 are cultivated, the proportion being low on account of the large extent of swampy and barren land; the revenue is Rs. 2,405. The village was from 1859 to 1876 administered under Act XX of 1856, and the Sanitation Act is still in force.

GULARIA, *Pargana and Tahsil* BUDAUN.

This is a large agricultural village near the eastern borders of the pargana, lying in 28° 3′ N. and 79° 14′ E., at a distance of seven miles east from Budaun, between the roads leading to Dataganj and Sadullahganj. The village is built on the edge of the high ground overlooking the valley of the Aril to the east, the bottom of the slope being marked by an old channel of that river. On the edge of the high bank is a small mound with the

ruins of an old mud fort, but apart from this Gularia contains nothing of interest. There is an upper primary school, and a bazar in which markets are held twice a week. The population at the last census numbered 3,703 persons, including 600 Musalmans and a very large community of Kurmis. The village lands extend over 4,118 acres, of which some 3,335 acres are cultivated, and the revenue is Rs. 4,100; the proprietors are Kurmis and Musalmans.

GUNNAUR, *Pargana* ASADPUR, *Tahsil* GUNNAUR.

The place which gives its name to the westernmost tahsil of the district is merely a large village on the road from Budaun to Anupshahr, consisting chiefly of mud-built huts interspersed with a few brickwork houses in a more or less dilapidated condition. It stands in 28° 14′ N. and 78° 27′ E., at a distance of some three miles from the banks of the Ganges, about 49 miles from Budaun and three miles from the Babrala railway-station, with which it is connected by a metalled road of recent origin. The market of Gunnaur was formerly of some importance, but the traffic has been diverted by the opening of the railway, though a good deal of trade passes through the place to Babrala, whence large quantities of grain are transported to Chandausi. The population of Gunnaur numbered 5,167 in 1853, and this rose to 5,298 in 1865. It then dropped to 4,574 in 1872, but thereafter rose steadily, the total being 4,920 in 1881 and 5,541 ten years later. At the last enumeration in 1901 the number of inhabitants was 6,644, of whom 3,755 were Musalmans. This is the population of Gunnaur Khas, but there are thirteen or more hamlets surrounding the town and called after their founders or some notable resident, but all having the prefix Gunnaur attached to them. They contained an additional population of 3,860 persons. Gunnaur proper is divided into three *muhallas*, known as Chaudhri, Julahapura and Sarai. The place possesses, besides the tahsil buildings and police-station, which are both square masonry buildings of a solid appearance, a branch dispensary, a post-office, a cattle-pound, a middle vernacular school with a boarding-house attached, a small girls' school, and an inspection bungalow. The last stands at the eastern entrance of the

town, and was built by Mr. Carmichael in 1865. To the west of the town by the side of the Anupshahr road is an encamping-ground. Markets are held twice a week in the bazar, and a considerable fair takes place on the occasion of the Muharram. A village bank was started here in July 1902. The town has been administered under Act XX of 1856 since 1859. In 1906 it contained 1705 houses, of which 1,137 were assessed to taxation. The average income from the house-tax for the three previous years was Rs. 1,050 giving an incidence of Re. 0-14-5 per assessed house and Re. 0-2-6 per head of population; while the income from all sources, including the opening balance, was Rs. 1,277. The expenditure for the same period averaged Rs. 1,063, the chief items being the upkeep of the town police force, Rs. 500; the maintenance of a conservancy staff, Rs. 240; and miscellaneous improvements, Rs. 181. The provisions of the Sanitation Act are also in force.

Local tradition states that in ancient times Gunnaur was called Bahmanpuri, a name derived from the circumstance that some Brahman held it revenue-free from the Raja of Majhaula. In the thirteenth century a Persian pilgrim, named Sheikh Tahir Majid-ud-din, better known as Makhdum Sahib, settled here with his two disciples, Taj-ud-din and Muizz-ud-din. A feud soon arose between them and the Brahmans on matters of religion, and the latter appealed to the Raja, who set out for Bahmanpuri to chastise the intruders. Having arrived at the Burdmar river, he and his forces were smitten with blindness, and it was not till they implored the aid of the holy man that they regained their sight. The Raja thereupon bestowed Bahmanpuri and other adjoining villages on the saint, and the name was thereafter changed to Gunnaur. The tomb of Makhdum Sahib is still pointed out and is an object of veneration; and his descendants, known as Pirzadas, and those of his disciples, who are styled Chughani Sheikhs, are the principal residents. There are two other clans called Sheikhzadas and Qazizadas, but neither of them can give any definite account of their origin. When the district came under the sway of the Nawab Wazirs of Oudh the Gunnaur chaudhris, as they are generally styled, were deprived of some of their villages, but the others are still

in their possession. They are now in poor circumstances owing to constant subdivisions resulting from the increase in the number of sharers. The lands of Gunnaur cover altogether 3,721 acres, of which 2,885 are cultivated, and are assessed at Rs. 5,478; the principal proprietor is Sheikh Mushtaq Ali Beg. The Musalmans of Gunnaur behaved well during the mutiny, giving strong support to the loyal tahsildar and police officials; and it was not till a late stage in the rebellion that the place was given up, and even then the rebels were never able to make any impression on the people, who remained independent till the restoration of order.

GUNNAUR *Tahsil.*

This is the westernmost tahsil of the district, and is a somewhat remote tract bounded on the north by Moradabad, on the south and west by the Ganges, and on the east by the Bisauli and Sahaswan tahsils. It comprises the two parganas of Asadpur and Rajpura, each of which forms the subject of a separate article. With the exception of a small block in the north-east corner, which forms part of the high ridge of sandy *bhur* that traverses the district for its entire length, the tahsil lies wholly in the alluvial basin of the Ganges, and is drained, though very imperfectly, by the Mahawa river and its tributaries. The latter include the Tikta, Andheria, and Chhoiya, which join it on its left bank, and the Burdmar on the right. The tahsil consists of several different tracts, each with marked characteristics of its own. From the sand uplands the land dips to a low valley possessing a clay soil, dotted with numerous *jhils,* and liable to heavy floods from the rivers which pass through it; beyond this is a higher strip, of a somewhat sandy nature in Rajpura, but of great fertility in Asadpur, where it is known as the *changer;* and further west is the rich expanse of low alluvial *bela*, sloping down to the sandy shores of the Ganges, where cultivation is sparse and precarious, and the only natural growth is the tamarisk. The tahsil had in 1905 a total area of 230,436 acres or nearly 360 square miles. The area is liable to change from year to year owing to the action of the Ganges, though for a considerable distance the training works at the head of

the lower Ganges canal have obviated the possibility of any further movement.

The tahsil is administered as a subdivision of the district in the charge of a full-powered deputy collector and magistrate, assisted by a tahsildar stationed at Gunnaur. For the purposes of civil jurisdiction it lies within the circle of the munsif of Sahaswan. Under the existing scheme there are police-stations at Gunnaur and Rajpura, while a considerable portion of pargana Asadpur is included in the circle of Zarifnagar in Sahaswan.

The population of the tahsil has exhibited considerable fluctuations during the past fifty years. In 1853 the number of inhabitants was 119,690, and in 1865 the total had dropped to 119,444. By 1872, however, a marked increased was observed, the figure having risen to 128,788, but this again dropped to 117,535 in 1881. Since that time the increase has been rapid and constant. The aggregate rose to 126,440 in 1891, and at the last census the tahsil contained a population of 162,291 persons, of whom 73,943 were females. Classified according to religions, there were 142,039 Hindus, 18,648 Musalmans, 912 Christians and 692 Aryas. The best represented Hindu castes are Ahars, 47,481; Chamars, 16,707; Brahmans, 10,705; Kahars, 7,231; and Muraos, 6,532. No others occur in numbers exceeding five thousand, the next in order being Khagis, Banias, Rajputs, Gadariyas and Kisans. The Rajputs are in a strikingly small proportion, and are chiefly of the Bargujar clan, others being Tomars, Chauhans and Panwars. Musalmans also are comparatively scarce; they are mainly Sheikhs, Telis, Faqirs, Lohars and other converted Hindus. The population is almost wholly agricultural, and according to the census returns 70 per cent. of the people were directly dependent on cultivation; the only other occupations of any note being general labour, the supply of food and drink, cotton weaving, and work in wood and other jungle products.

The only town in the tahsil is Gunnaur, which is administered under Act XX of 1856 and the Sanitation Act. The latter enactment is also in force at Gawan and Bhiraoti. These are the largest villages, and are the subjects of separate articles,

as also are Asadpur, Rajpura, Dhanari and Babrala. Lists of the markets, post-offices, schools and fairs of the tahsil will be found in the appendix. There is a dispensary and an inspection bungalow at Gunnaur.

Although so remote from the district headquarters, the tahsil has the benefit of railway communication in the shape of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway line from Chandausi to Aligarh, on which there are stations at Dhanari and Babrala. The only metalled road is that connecting the latter with Gunnaur. Of the unmetalled roads the chief is that from Sahaswan to Gunnaur and Chaopur, where a ferry leads across the Ganges to Anupshahr. From the same point roads run east to Chandausi, and north-east to Moradabad. The latter is the old road from Aligarh to Naini Tal, though now but little used; an encamping-ground is still maintained at Gawan, whence two roads take off, leading to Dhanari and Babrala. The eastern portion of the tahsil is traversed by a road from Ramghat to Asadpur and Sambhal, with a branch to Islamnagar. With the exception of the road from Sahaswan to Anupshahr, which runs at a comparatively high level, the unmetalled roads of the tahsil are of an inferior description, and in many parts they are liable to be submerged during the rains.

HAZRATPUR, *Pargana* SALEMPUR, *Tahsil* DATAGANJ.

A village lying in 27° 53′ N. and 79° 26′ E., a mile to the south-east of Chitri and a mile west of the Aril in the south of the pargana near its junction with the Ramganga. A road leads south-west from Hazratpur to join that from Jalalabad to Miaon and Budaun at Nabiganj, the distance to the district headquarters being 21 miles; a cart track leads through Chitri to Baksena and thus to Dataganj, twelve miles in all. The place is only of importance as possessing a police-station, as well as a post-office and a cattle-pound. There is a bazar in which markets are held twice a week and a small fair takes place on the occasion of the Ramlila festival in Kuar. The population at the last census numbered 1,431 persons including 80 Musalmans. The village has an area of 495 acres, of which some 435 are cultivated, and is assessed at Rs. 997.

The proprietors are Rajputs and Banias, the former being of the Janghara clan, and the latter owning a considerable amount of land in the neighbourhood; they are connected with the wealthy family of Hasanpur.

ISLAMNAGAR, *Pargana* ISLAMNAGAR, *Tahsil* BISAULI.

The capital of the pargana is a town of no great size, lying within three miles of the Moradabad border, in 28° 20′ N. and 78° 44′ E., on the unmetalled road from Budaun to Sambhal, at a distance of 34 miles from the former. Other roads lead east to Bisauli, 13 miles distant, west to Asadpur and the Bulandshahr district, north to Chandausi and the railway, and south to Sahaswan. The town is pleasantly situated among fine groves of mango, which surround it on all sides. The population in 1853 numbered 5,364 souls, and has since risen steadily; the total was 5,424 in 1872, increasing to 5,890 at the census of 1881, and to 5,931 ten years later. At the last enumeration of 1901 the place contained 6,367 inhabitants, of whom 3,589 were Hindus, 2,614 Musalmans, and 164 of other religions, chiefly Christians and Aryas. There are ten *muhallas*, named in most instances after the classes who inhabit them. Islamnagar is the principal mart within the pargana for the sale of agricultural produce, and markets are held here twice a week, while there is a busy export trade in raw sugar to Chandausi. The town possesses a police-station, a post-office, a branch dispensary, a cattle-pound, a *sarai* for travellers, and a well-attended middle school.

Islamnagar is administered under the provisions of the Sanitation Act and also of Act XX of 1856. It contains 1,377 houses, of which 858 were assessed to taxation in 1906. During the preceding three years the total income, including the available balance, averaged Rs. 1,826, of which Rs. 1,235 were derived from the house-tax and Rs. 221 from other sources, the incidence of the former being Re. 1-7-0 per assessed house and Re. 0-3-1 per head of population. The average expenditure for the same period was Rs. 1,620, of which Rs. 596 were devoted to the maintenance of the town police force, Rs. 240 to conservancy and Rs. 370 to local improvements. The town area is 64 acres,

and the total area of the revenue *mauza* 1,373 acres, of which a very high proportion is cultivated. The revenue demand is Rs. 2,965, and the proprietors are Banias and Khattris, the former belonging to a well-known family who own a number of villages in the neighbourhood.

The town is of considerable antiquity, and is mentioned in the *Ain-i-Akbari* as Neodhana, said to be a corruption of the old name Hinudhna. A local tradition states that it was called Islamnagar after an officer of the time of Altamsh; but this seems to be without any foundation, and in all probability the change was made in honour of his son, Islam Khan, by Rustam Khan Dakhani, a governor of Sambhal in the days of Shahjahan, who afterwards met his death at the battle of Samogar in Agra. Islamnagar did not again figure in history till the mutiny. In May 1858 the turbulent inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood were attacked here and defeated by Hakim Saadat Ali Khan, commander of the Rampur forces, who inflicted on them severe loss and captured two guns.

ISLAMNAGAR *Pargana, Tahsil* BISAULI.

This pargana is one of the three that compose the Bisauli tahsil, and comprises a stretch of country, roughly triangular in shape, bounded on the east by Bisauli, on the south by Kot and Sahaswan, on the west by Asadpur, and on the north-west and north by the Moradabad district. It has a total area of 86,723 acres or 135·5 square miles.

In its general appearance Islamnagar is a level plain of considerable fertility, interspersed here and there with small patches of *dhak* jungle and dotted with tanks and *jhils,* though none of the latter are of any size, except that at Charsaura. In the extreme south-west there is a block of seven villages adjoining the Asadpur boundary, and belonging to the raised belt of sandy *bhur* that traverses the whole district parallel to the Ganges. Here the soil is thin and poor, sometimes rising into ridges or hillocks, cultivation is inferior and fluctuating, and wells are rarely to be seen. Apart from this, the pargana belongs to the *katehr* or central uplands, and possesses a loam soil of good quality, covered with populous and prosperous villages, and

producing the best crops of both seasons. The drainage is effected partly by the Sot, which divides the pargana into two portions, and partly by the Aril, which flows through the extreme north-eastern corner; but in places the system is defective, and no adequate channels exist for the removal of the surplus water discharged over the broad plain from the adjoining pargana of Sambhal in Moradabad. Along the two rivers the ground is somewhat more elevated and less uniform: the soils are lighter and the lands bordering on the streams undulating or lowlying, injured by ravines and subject to flooding, while the banks themselves are somewhat sandy, so that wells are difficult to construct and the fields are dependent on the rainfall. Taking the pargana as a whole, some 17 per cent. of the area consists of *bhur* soil, 4·5 per cent. of clay, which is confined to the depressions, and the remainder of loam: this last is for the most part of an excellent quality, though somewhat light between the Aril and Sot.

The pargana is no less highly developed than Bisauli, although the *bhur* tract is used as much for pasture as for cultivation. At the settlement of 1835 as much as 63 per cent. of the area was under the plough, and by the last assessment the land under tillage had increased to 72,995 acres or 84·17 per cent. Subsequent years have witnessed a further increase, the cultivated area in 1905 being 78,356 acres or 90·35 per cent., while 11,716 acres bore two crops in the year. Consequently very little land remains available: including 1,090 acres under groves and 587 of current fallow, only 4,165 acres are returned as culturable waste, and 4,202 acres as barren, although of the latter all but 309 acres are either under water or else occupied by buildings and roads. The irrigated area varies in extent with the nature of the season; but it may be safely asserted that, apart from the *bhur* villages, 75 per cent. of the cultivation can obtain water when necessary. Wells constitute the chief source of supply, while the tanks are of considerable value, and the Aril is employed for the same purpose, although the Sot is little adapted for irrigation by reason of the sandy nature of its tanks. The water-level varies from 20 to 30 feet below the surface, and in the country west of the Sot the firm nature of the subsoil

enables unprotected wells to be worked for as long as twenty years. From these the water is obtained by means of bullocks, which are also employed for the numerous masonry wells; but east of the Sot small temporary hand wells are the rule. The *rabi* harvest is the more prominent, in that it covers a larger area than the *kharif*; the chief crop is wheat, followed at a long distance by barley, gram and peas, with a fair amount of poppy grown in the richer lands. Among the autumn crops *bajra* and *juar* are by far the most important, and after these come maize, rice, cotton and sugarcane. Rice is chiefly grown in the neighbourhood of the *jhils*, and is mainly of the variety known as *sathi*, so called from its coming to maturity in 60 days. Quantities of melons are raised during the hot weather on the sandy banks of the rivers.

Cultivation attains a fair standard of excellence throughout the pargana. Rajputs and Brahmans hold the largest areas, generally tilling their own fields; as elsewhere, they have little capacity and depend largely on hired labour. Next come Ahars, Chamars, Muraos, Jats, Pathans, and Khagis. The Jats are immigrants, having come from Jaipur in the famine of 1837; they are found in a small colony in the central part of the pargana, and are excellent cultivators, with a great addiction to masonry wells. Rents are much the same as in the neighbouring pargana of Bisauli. At the last settlement occupancy tenants paid on an average Rs. 3-8-10 per acre and tenants-at-will Rs. 4-15-11. Since that time they have risen to a marked extent, the average for the latter class in 1905 being over Rs. 6. The settlement returns show about ten per cent. of the area in the cultivation of owners, 70 per cent. held by occupancy and ex-proprietary tenants, and less than 19 per cent. by tenants-at-will; but of late years there has been a considerable decline in the occupancy area, this phenomenon being noticeable almost throughout the district.

The revenue of successive settlements will be found in the appendix.* The demand in 1835 was fixed at Rs. 78,822, but this proved somewhat excessive and shortly afterwards a substantial reduction was made. The results were most beneficial,

* Appendix, Table IX.

and at each of the following assessments a large enhancement was taken. At the last settlement it amounted to nearly 43 per cent. but in spite of this the revenue was only 45·28 per cent. of the assets, and the initial incidence Re. 1-13-3 per acre of cultivation. This was undoubtedly moderate for so rich a pargana, and the pressure of the demand has become lighter with the spread of cultivation and the rise of rents; although even at the present time the incidence is higher than in any other part of the district.*

The pargana underwent an alteration in area in 1894, when a number of villages were transferred to Asadpur, and consequently it is impossible to determine accurately the population of the present area at former enumerations. In 1891 it contained 73,230 persons, and at the last census the total rose to 79,488, of whom 36,617 were females. Hindus largely preponderate, numbering 69,244, as against 9,464 Musalmans, and 780 of other religions, Christians, Aryas and Jains. There are 152 villages, but the only town is Islamnagar. A few places, such as Rudain and Chandoi, have large populations and small markets, but are otherwise of no importance. The trade is confined to agricultural produce, the chief article being raw sugar, which is exported to Chandausi. The Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway passes through the north-eastern corner, the nearest station being Asafpur in pargana Bisauli, though Chandausi itself is within easy reach of the northern border. Several unmetalled roads converge on Islamnagar, leading from Chandausi, Bahjoi, Dhanari, Sahaswan, Bilsi and Bisauli. Other roads include those connecting Bisauli with Chandausi and Moradabad.

In ancient days the pargana was called Neodhana, and the name was apparently changed to Islamnagar during the reign of Shah Jahan. After being held by the Rohillas and then by the Nawab Wazir of Oudh, it was ceded to the British in 1801 and included in Moradabad. In 1824 it was transferred to the newly-formed district of Sahaswan, now known as Budaun. The former proprietors were Gautam Rajputs, but their extravagance and mismanagement have lost them most of their estates, the chief purchasers being the Raja of Sahespur and a Bania family of Islamnagar. At the present time the 152 villages are divided

* Appendix, Table X.

into 370 *mahals*, and of the latter 125 belong to single proprietors, 157 are joint *zamindari*, 28 are perfect *pattidari* and the remaining 60 are held in the imperfect form of the same tenure. Among the proprietary castes Rajputs still come first, holding in whole or in part 156 *mahals*, of which all but two belong to Gautams, and then Banias and Mahajans, owning land in 161 *mahals*, Brahmans and Khattris. Among the last is the chief *zamindar* of the pargana, Raja Kishan Kumar of Sahespur in Moradabad, who now owns 80 *mahals* with a revenue of Rs. 34,432. Next come the two Bania families of Islamnagar, holding altogether 75 *mahals* assessed at Rs. 13,317; the various Agarwal Banias of Bisauli, who possess 27 *mahals*, with an aggregate demand of Rs. 2,812; the Sheikhs of Sagrampur in Bisauli, owning 15 *mahals*, paying Rs. 3,729 as revenue; and the Sheikhs of Sheikhupur, who hold five small *mahals*.

JAGAT, *Pargana and Tahsil* BUDAUN.

A large agricultural village near the south-eastern borders of the pargana, lying in 27° 58′ N. and 79° 14′ E., some nine miles south-east from Budaun, and two miles east of the road leading to Alapur and Miaon. The place belongs to a community of Saraswati Brahmans, who own a considerable estate in the neighbourhood, and are traditionally said to derive their rights, as well as the title of Chaudhri borne by the head of the family, from the Sultan Ala-ud-din Alam, when he resided at Budaun. Their estates have been reduced of late, owing to mismanagement and litigation. The population of Jagat numbered 2,620 persons in 1901, including 476 Musalmans. The place contains an upper primary school, a small school for girls, a branch post-office, and a bazar in which markets are held twice a week. A fair takes place here on the Ramlila festival in Kuar. The main site is surrounded by groves, which cover some 75 acres out of a total area of 1,188 acres, while some 985 are cultivated; the revenue amounts to Rs. 1,600.

KACHHLA, *Pargana* UJHANI, *Tahsil* BUDAUN.

This village, of no great size but of some importance on account of its position, lies in 27° 56′ N. and 78° 53′ E., on the

banks of the Ganges at a distance of 17 miles from Budaun. Through the village runs the main road from Bareilly to Muttra, crossing the river by a bridge of boats, replaced during the rains by a ferry. To the north of Kachhla the road is joined by that from Sahaswan, and a mile further to the north-east, at the bridge over the Kamra river, by that from Bilsi. A mile west of the main road runs the railway to Soron, crossing the Ganges by a substantial bridge, the station being on the road to Sahaswan, while another, known as Sahaswan Road station, lies three miles to the north of Kachhla on the route to Bilsi. The village contained at the last census a population of 1,717 persons, of whom 99 were Musalmans. It possesses a police outpost, a post-office, an inspection bungalow, a *sarai*, a cattle-pound, and a lower primary school. The place is practically the headquarters of the opium agency for this district, the department having a bungalow and extensive godowns here, and all the weighments take place at these offices. Markets are held here twice a week, and a small bathing fair takes place in the month of Jeth. A considerable traffic passes through Kachhla, consisting chiefly of agricultural exports from Ujhani and Budaun, but the railway is rapidly taking the place of the road. The village lands cover 791 acres, and of this somewhat less than 500 acres is cultivated, a large area being under groves to the north of the main site. The revenue is Rs. 1,185, and the proprietors are Brahmans and Tomar Rajputs.

Kachhla is noted for the manufacture of *khari*, a kind of sulphate of soda, which is produced in large quantities. The raw material is the *reh* which is collected from the *usar* plains in the neighbourhood. This is boiled and strained in open mud vats, and the *khari* thereby obtained is exported to Farrukhabad and elsewhere. The lessees pay an excise duty of Rs. 10 for each vat to the Salt department, and lease the vats from the *zamindars* at the rate of Rs. 50 or Rs. 60 apiece. The landowners make advances to the manufacturers, who take the risk themselves, the chief danger being from rain, which destroys the *khari* altogether.

KAKORA, *Pargana* UJHANI, *Tahsil* BUDAUN.

A village of considerable size and importance, standing some three miles from the bank of the Ganges in 27° 53′ N. and

79° 3′ E., at a distance of 14 miles south-west from Budaun and eight miles south from Ujhani, with which it is connected by an unmetalled road. Adjoining it on the east is the village of Qadir Chauk, where there is a police-station, and to the north is the large village of Jalalpur. The population of Kakora at the last census numbered 2,941 persons, of whom 192 were Musalmans, the prevailing Hindu castes being Muraos and Tomar Rajputs. The village lands cover no less than 4,333 acres, but a large area is waste or under water, as cultivation amounts to 2,820 acres only; the proprietors are Sheikhs, and the revenue demand is Rs. 3,800. Kakora possesses an aided school, a village bank, and a bazar, in which markets are held twice a week; but the place is chiefly noted for the great bathing fair which takes place here on the full moon of Kartik. The gathering lasts for several days, and sometimes as many as 300,000 persons come hither from Muttra, Dehli, Farrukhabad, and various parts of Rohilkhand and the Doab. The fair no longer takes place, as was formerly the case, in the village of Kakora itself, but at a distance of a few miles, the site varying according to the vagaries of the river, though it is always known as the Kakora fair. The ostensible object of the pilgrims is to bathe in the sacred waters of the Ganges at the auspicious moment; but at the same time a great deal of trade is carried on in cloth, metal articles, leather goods, carts and cattle. A special force of police is sent here to preserve order during the fair, and conservancy arrangements are made under the direction of the district officers.

KAKRALA, *Pargana* USEHAT, *Tahsil* DATAGANJ.

This small town is the principal place in the pargana, and lies in 27° 53′ N. and 79° 12′ E., on the road from Budaun to Usehat and Farrukhabad, at a distance of 11 miles south-east from the district headquarters, and some two miles east from the river Sot. The name is said to be a corruption of Kankrala, and to be derived from the *kankar* or calcareous limestone which abounds here. The town does not figure in ancient history, but during the days when Budaun was under the Nawab Wazir of Oudh it was included in the revenue-free *jagir* of a nobleman,

named Yusuf Ali Khan. By 1805 it had passed from the possession of this family, and was granted revenue-free to Jangi Khan, a Rohilla chieftain who had deserted the service of Holkar for that of the East Indian Company. He did good service for the English in the Maratha war of 1803, and was rewarded with a pension, afterwards commuted at his own request for a grant of land. This grant was resumed at his death in 1829, when his heirs were pensioned off. Kakrala is memorable as having been the scene of an engagement which took place in 1858 between the rebels and a British column. An account of this event has been given in the history of the district, and it derived its importance not only from the death of General Penny, but also from the signal defeat of the insurgent force, resulting in the termination of rebel rule at Budaun.

Kakrala possesses a police-station, a post-office, a cattle-pound and a *sarai*, the last being a small enclosure bounded by high wells and entered by a large gateway. It is almost the only brickwork structure in the place, the houses being generally of mud, owing to the fact that it was sacked and burnt during the mutiny. In the centre is an open square shaded by tamarind trees, and here bazars are held three times a week, and though of no great importance the market is the largest in the pargana. The place also contains a large upper primary school, several mosques of no historical or archæological value, and a Hindu temple. The population numbered 5,874 persons in 1853, but afterwards declined, the total dropping to 5,392 in 1865, and to 4,944 in 1872. It rose again to 5,810 in 1881, but fell once more to 5,483 at the following census. By 1901 the place had completely recovered, the number of inhabitants being 5,954, of whom 3,093 were Musalmans and 52 Christians. The last belong to the American Mission, which has a station here, with a school and a small church. The outlying hamlets contain an additional population of 239 persons. The lands of Kakrala cover altogether 4,751 acres, and extend as far as the Sot on the west; the cultivated area is some 4,050 acres, but the soil is poor, as the place lies in the *bhur* tract and on the south there is a large expanse of barren sand. Over 150 acres are under groves, which surround the town on three sides. The revenue is Rs. 4,047, and

the proprietors are an immense community of Bhatti Pathans, almost all of whom are in very reduced circumstances.

Kakrala is administered under the provisions of the Sanitation Act and also of Act XX of 1856, which has been in force since 1859. The *chaukidari* area comprises 60 acres, and in 1906 contained 1,000 houses, of which 695 were assessed to taxation. The average income from the house-tax during the three preceding years was Rs. 1,040, giving an incidence of Re. 1-7-11 per assessed house and Re. 0-2-10 per head of population. The total income for the same period, including the opening balance, was Rs. 1,292, and the expenditure Rs. 1,010; the main heads being the upkeep of the town police, Rs. 479, the maintenance of a conservancy staff, Rs. 189, and miscellaneous local improvements, Rs. 196.

KARENGI, *Pargana* SATASI, *Tashil* BISAULI.

This small village lies in the extreme north of the pargana, in 28°20′ N. and 79°4′ E., at a distance of three miles north from Bagren on the road from Bisauli to Aonla, about eight miles from the tahsil headquarters and the same distance fros Saidpur on the road to Budaun. It only deserves mention as possessing a station on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway from Bareilly to Chandausi. This station was formerly called Mahmudpur, from the adjoining village of that name in the Bareilly district. Karengi also contains an aided school, and at the last census had a population of 409 persons, including 24 Musalmans and 27 Christians; the majority of the Hindus are Katehria Rajputs, but the present owners are Banias. The village has an area of 560 acres and is fully cultivated, the revenue being Rs. 664.

KHANDWA, *Pargana* KOT, *Tahsil* SAHASWAN.

A large village in the extreme north-west of the pargana, lying in 28° 13′ N. and 78° 46′ E., between the roads leading from Bilsi and Sahaswan to Islamnagar, at a distance of ten miles from Bilsi and 26 miles from the district headquarters. The village lands cover no less than 4,002 acres, of which about 3,720 acres are cultivated; much of the remainder is taken up by groves and scattered clumps of palm trees. The population

resides in a central site, and at the last census numbered 3,599 persons, of whom 257 were Musalmans and 33 Christians. There is a considerable bazar here, in which markets are held weekly, and a lower primary school. The village pays a revenue of Rs. 4,852, and is held by Musalmans. It was formerly included in the estate of Messrs. Maxwell and Debnam of Bilsi, and was sold by them to Sahibzada Haidar Ali Khan of Rampur. The village has been brought under the operations of the Sanitation Act, but little is attempted beyond the protection of the water-supply.

KHERA JALALPUR, *Pargana* USEHAT, *Tahsil* DATAGANJ.

This is the largest village in the pargana, consisting of two extensive tracts of land lying on either side of the Sot river and reaching as far as the Ganges on the south. The main site lies in 27° 44′ N. and 79° 16′ E., at a distance of four miles south of Usehat and 22 miles from the district headquarters. It lies off the road, but that from Budaun to Farrukhabad passes through the northern portion of the village. In addition to the principal site there is a number of hamlets scattered over the village lands, which have a total area of no less than 8,554 acres. Of this some 7,050 acres are under cultivation, and in spite of the unhealthy climate the village is in a high state of tillage. In the north irrigation is obtained from a system of small canals which take off from the Sot; they belong to the *zamindars*, who manage the business privately, as already mentioned in Chapter II. The proprietors are a large body of Bais Rajputs, of high and ancient descent, but at the present time they are in a somewhat impoverished condition as a result of constant litigation. They own several villages in the neighbourhood, and for Khera Jalalpur alone they pay a revenue of Rs. 10,000. The population at the last census numbered 7,308 persons, of whom 6,816 were Hindus, 460 Musalmans, and 42 of other religions; Rajputs and Muraos are the predominant Hindu castes. A market is held here twice a week, and is the most important in the pargana; and a small fair, known as the Jakhia, takes place in Jeth. An upper primary school is maintained in the village, which is administered under the provisions of the Sanitation Act.

KOT, *Pargana and Tahsil* BISAULI.

Kot gives its name to a pargana of the Sahaswan tahsil, but since 1892 has been included in Bisauli, as well as 38 other villages of the old fiscal subdivision, which were transferred at the same time for purposes of administrative convenience. It lies in 28°15′ N. and 78°53′ E., on the west side of the road from Bisauli to Sahaswan, at a distance of five miles south-west from the former and 20 miles from the headquarters of the district. The place is now quite insignificant, and at the last census contained but 566 inhabitants, of whom 66 were Musalmans. The village lands include an area of 915 acres, of which 880 are cultivated, and are assessed at Rs. 1,220; the proprietors are Kayasths, Rajputs and Musalmans. There is a lower primary school, but no other public institutions.

To the south of the cluster of houses which forms the main *abadi* is an ancient mound, the site of the fort from which the place derives its name. No trace remains of the building save a few scattered pieces of masonry; but in former days it was the stronghold of the early Bais settlers, and called by them Kot Salbahan, in honour of their mythical ancestor, Salivahana. It is probable that the masonry fort was of Musalman origin, for as early as the days of Akbar the place was the capital of the pargana, and the building is specifically mentioned in the *Ain-i-Akbari;* it was again occupied during the period of the Rohilla rule. This fact may account for the migration of the Bais to Bhanpur, a village one mile distant to the east, and still the headquarters of the clan in this district.

KOT *Pargana, Tahsil* SAHASWAN.

Kot is the most central pargana of the district, and comprises the eastern half of the Sahaswan tahsil, lying to the south of Bisauli and Islamnagar. To the east are Satasi and the Budaun pargana, and to the south Ujhani. The eastern boundary is formed throughout by the Sot river, while the pargana is divided from Sahaswan by the small and sluggish stream known as the Aswar, which falls into the Bhainsaur close to Bilsi. Until the last settlement the pargana extended to the Sot on the north also, but in 1894 some 39 villages with an area of 35·4

square miles were transferred to Bisauli. In this manner the pargana lost the village of Kot, from which it derives its name, as well as Bhanpur, which is intimately connected with its former history. The present area is 90,880 acres or 142 square miles.

The pargana is of a very homogeneous character and the whole belongs to the *katehr* or upland tract, being a level plain which extends from the high ridge of the Sahaswan *bhur* to the low terrace that fringes the Sot on the eastern border. The drainage lines are consequently somewhat defective, as the slope is too gentle to draw off the surface water, which finds its way across the pargana in ill-defined courses, filling up and saturating all the depressions. The Sot is a useful stream that does no damage; but the Bhainsaur, which has its origin in Islamnagar and runs diagonally across the pargana to Bilsi, whence it turns south into the dip between the *bhur* and the *katehr*, has a shallow channel and is apt to overflow its banks in wet years. The Aswar is merely a chain of *jhils*, which perhaps once formed the bed of a river; it has but a very slight current, and owing to this a good stretch of light loam in its vicinity is apt to become waterlogged and weakened. The only other stream worthy of the name is a *nala* known as the Chhoiya, which winds eastwards from Sateti to the Sot, and in some measure performs a useful function for a small area.

Apart from the danger of flooding, the pargana is a tract of great fertility, closely cultivated, and at the same time possessing a sufficiency of excellent pasture land. The soil is a light friable loam, with a tendency to stiffen into clay in the depressions, and rising at rare intervals into sandy slopes. Of the whole area some 82·5 per cent. is loam, 12 per cent. clay, and 5·5 per cent. sandy *bhur*. Means of irrigation are generally plentiful, and in dry years nearly 40 per cent. of the cultivated area obtains water, although in favourable seasons the proportion is very much smaller. As usual, most of the irrigation is derived from wells, of which the pargana has a larger supply than any other in the district; masonry wells are more numerous than elsewhere, excepting Islamnagar, while those of the unprotected type can be constructed in almost every part without difficulty. In places where the subsoil is firm, the wells contain an abundance

of water and last for four or five years; but occasionally the presence of sand renders it necessary to protect the wells with a wattle cylinder, and in such cases they generally fall in after a year's work.

The pargana has attained a very high state of development. At the settlement of 1835 the cultivated area was 71 per cent. of the whole, and the last assessment it had risen to 74,918 acres or 82·43 per cent. Since that time there has been a considerable increase, for in 1905 no less than 81,766 acres, or nearly 90 per cent. were under the plough, while 10,413 acres bore a double crop. The barren area is consequently very small, amounting to 4,621 acres, of which all but 612 acres are under water, or occupied by village sites, buildings and roads. The remaining 4,493 acres are classed as culturable, but a considerable portion consists of current fallow, while 1,403 acres are under groves. The pargana is well wooded, though the grove area has decreased of late years, owing to the poverty of the Rajput landlords, who have cut down and sold large numbers of their trees. The *kharif* and *rabi* harvests are approximately equal in extent. The principal crops in the former are *bajra*, *juar*, and rice, while there is a fair amount of cotton, sugarcane and maize. Indigo was at one time largely grown, but its cultivation has almost disappeared. In the *rabi* wheat takes the foremost place, followed at a long distance by barley, gram and poppy.

The cultivating community includes a great variety of castes, the most numerous being Rajputs, Chamars and Muraos, followed by Brahmans, Ahars, Pathans, Banias, Kahars, Lodhs, Gadariyas and Pasis. At the time of the last settlement 65 per cent. was held by ex-proprietary and occupancy tenants, 17 per cent. was cultivated by the proprietors, and 16 per cent. by tenants-at-will; the grain-rented area is quite insignificant, but a fair amount of land is held at privileged rates by the old Rajput tenants known as *dawidars*, of whom some mention has been made in Chapter III. Rents run very low in this pargana, owing perhaps to the unfortunate history of the early settlements, the strength of the old privileged tenants, and the absence of strong and capable landlords. At the last assessment the average accepted rate for the best garden land was only Rs. 4-12-0 per acre,

while the bulk of the pargana was held at rates ranging from Rs. 2-6-0 to Rs. 3-12-0. Since the settlement there has been a distinct rise, amounting to perhaps 20 per cent., but the average is still low as compared with that of other parganas of similar capabilities.

The revenue demand at successive settlements will be found in the appendix.* During the early days of British rule the pargana was shamefully handled, and this treatment culminated in the suspension and suicide of Mr. Wyatt in 1833. This officer was entirely in the hands of those around him, and when ordered to revise the settlement he selected ten estates, quadrupled the revenue, and then stopped. Consequently his subordinates, when in need of funds, threatened the remaining proprietors with further settlement operations, the result being that large areas went out of cultivation. In 1836 a very moderate demand was imposed, and the pargana recovered, so that a large increase could be taken in 1869. It should be noted that the figures for each settlement up to 1897 refer to the pargana as originally constituted, and therefore the enhancement imposed at the last assessment was much greater than at first sight appears, amounting to over 35 per cent.: it represented 47 per cent. of the assets, and gave an initial incidence of Re. 1-9-6 per acre of cultivation, though at the present time it is distinctly lighter.†

The population of the pargana in 1891 numbered 76,940 and has since increased; at the last census it contained 79,583 persons, of whom 36,601 were females, giving an average density of 560 to the square mile. Classified according to religions, there were 70,217 Hindus, 8,349 Musalmans and 1,017 others, Christians, Aryas and Jains. There are 104 villages, but the only town is Bilsi, which has been separately described. Several other places have large populations and small markets, but they are merely agricultural communities and of no importance; the chief are Sirasaul, Khandwa, Rasauli and Behta Goshain, which have been separately mentioned, while next come Sateti and Haibatpur, the latter having for a time been administered under Act XX of 1856.

Means of communication are fair. A metalled road runs from Bilsi to Aliganj on the road from Ujhani to Sahaswan, and

* Appendix, Table IX. | † Appendix, Table X.

another, metalled for a portion of its length, leads north to Bisauli. Unmetalled roads lead from Bilsi to Budaun, Ujhani, Sahaswan and Islamnagar. Besides these, the north-western portion of the pargana is traversed by the roads connecting Sahaswan with Islamnagar and Bisauli, the latter crossing the road from Bilsi to Islamnagar at Nareni. The remoteness of the railway has, however, injuriously affected the pargana, and has led to the decline of the once important market of Bilsi. The trade has been diverted to more favourable situated places, especially Chandausi in Moradabad, and matters will not be improved by the opening of the metre-gauge line, which will prevent Bilsi from competing with the markets on the railway such as Budaun and Ujhani.

Kot was known as a pargana as early as the days of Akbar at any rate. It was then called Kot Salbahan, the original name of the principal village. Its subsequent history has been practically identical with that of the district generally, the tract having been acquired by the Rohillas in 1748, seized by the Nawab Wazir of Oudh in 1774, and ceded to the East India Company in 1801. At first it was included in Moradabad, but in 1805 was transferred to Bareilly and so remained till the formation of the new district of Sahaswan in 1824. Its internal history is mainly that of the Rajput clans, among whom in former days the Bais of Kot and Bhanpur were predominant. The others belong chiefly to the Bachhil, Rathor, Tomar and Chauhan subdivisions. All of these have lost ground; with few exceptions the Bais no longer belong to the pargana, most of their villages being now in Bisauli, while the other Rajputs, in spite of lenient treatment, have fallen into great distress, the sole exception being the Bachhils of Rasauli. A large estate which has disappeared was that of Messrs. Maxwell and Debnam, the indigo planters of Bilsi, whose property was purchased by Sahibzada Haidar Ali Khan of Rampur. Rajputs still own nearly half the pargana; but Banias, Sheikhs, Kayasths and Khattris have rapidly extended their possessions of late years, the chief purchasers being the Sheikhs of Budaun and the Raja of Sahespur in Moradabad. At the present time the 104 villages are divided into 370 *mahals:* of the latter 84 are owned by single proprietors, 167 are joint *zamindari,*

78 are held in perfect *pattidari*, 35 in imperfect *pattidari* tenure, three are *bhaiyachara*, and three, of insignificant dimensions, are revenue-free. Many *mahals* are in the possession of more than one caste. Thus Rajputs have holdings in 234, chiefly of the Bais, Rathor, Bachhil and Gaur clans; Banias in 128, Brahmans in 64, Kayasths in 51, Sheikhs in 47, and Pathans in 30 *mahals*. The largest single proprietor is Sahibzada Saadat Ali Khan of Bilsi, who owns 16 *mahals* assessed at Rs. 9,387, and acquired by his father, Haidar Ali Khan; while other *zamindars* include the Raja of Sahespur with 25 *mahals*, paying Rs. 4,373; the Sheikhupur Sheikhs with 13 *mahals*, assessed at Rs. 2,635; the Bais of Bhanpur, of whom Rao Narayan Singh holds three *mahals* with a revenue of Rs. 2,491; the Bachhils of Rasauli; the Saiyids of Sahaswan; and several Banias residing at Budaun.

KUMARGAWAN, *Pargana and Tahsil* BUDAUN.

A large and flourishing village on the northern borders of the pargana and district, standing in 28° 10′ N. and 79° 9′ E., on the west side of the metalled road leading from Budaun to Aonla, at a distance of ten miles north from the district headquarters. The place contains a police outpost, a post-office, a cattle-pound, a large upper primary school, and a small girls' school. Markets are held here twice a week, and the trade is of considerable importance owing to a large traffic in *gur*. The village, which is administered under the provisions of the Sanitation Act, contained at the last census a population of 3,883 persons, of whom 741 were Musalmans and 54 Christians. The prevailing Hindu castes are Kisans and Rajputs of the Rathor clan. The latter are the owners of the village, and pay a revenue of Rs. 3,119. The lands of Kumargawan cover 2,035 acres, of which some 1,830 acres are cultivated, while over a hundred acres are under groves, which surround the village on every side. A small and unimportant fair takes place here on the Ramlila festival in Kuar.

LACHHMIPUR, *Pargana and Tahsil* BISAULI.

A village situated in 28° 23′ N. and 78° 59′ E., at a distance of six miles north-east from Bisauli and about a mile

from the Dabtura station on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. The place stands on high ground above the valley of the Aril, and the drainage is carried off by two *nalas* which unite to the east of the main site. Lachhmipur has a total area of 2,141 acres, of which about 1,715 acres are cultivated, and is held in joint *zamindari* tenure at a revenue of Rs. 3,002. A small plot of 25 acres is revenue-free. The place, to which the provisions of the Sanitation Act have been applied, possesses a lower primary school and a small bazar with a weekly market. A fair takes place here on the Muharram festival. The population at the last census numbered 2,509 persons, of whom 1,299 were Musalmans and 25 Christians. The proprietors are Kayasths and Pathans.

MIAON, *Pargana* USEHAT, *Tahsil* DATAGANJ.

A large agricultural village lying in 27° 53′ N. and 79° 17′ E., at the junction of the unmetalled roads leading from Usehat to Dataganj and from Budaun to Jalalabad in the Shahjahanpur district. Another road runs south-eastwards from the village to Usawan on the borders of the pargana. The distance from Usehat is seven miles, and from the district headquarters about 14 miles, the town of Alapur being three miles to the north-west. Miaon is only noticeable for the number of its inhabitants, the population at the last census being 3,106 persons, of whom 404 were Musalmans, the prevailing Hindu castes being Chamars and Rathor Rajputs. The latter are the owners of the village, and come of good stock, though the number of co-sharers is too great to enable them to live in comfort. The village lands are divided into a great number of *mahals*, and cover 2,939 acres, of which some 2,635 acres are cultivated, the revenue being Rs. 3,530. The place is well wooded, being 73 acres under groves, and to the west of the main site is a considerable stretch of water. There is an upper primary school in the village, but nothing else of any importance or interest.

MIRZAPUR BEHTA, *Pargana* ISLAMNAGAR, *Tahsil* BISAULI.

A village in the north-east of the tahsil, lying in 28° 23′ N. and 78° 51′ E,. on the east side of the road from Bisauli to

Chandausi, at a distance of eight miles north-west from the former, four miles from Asafpur railway station, and 31 miles from Budaun. It contains a police-station, a post-office, a cattle-pound, and a small bazar in which markets are held weekly. The *thana*, which will soon be abolished under the new scheme of distribution, is commonly known as Faizganj, from a village of that name on the opposite side of the road. There is a lower primary school in Faizganj, and fairs take place there on the occasion of the Ramnaumi and Muharram. The population of Mirzapur Behta at the last census was 1,098 persons, including 152 Musalmans. The village lands cover 1,127 acres, of which about 1,100 are cultivated, and are assessed at Rs. 1,648; they are divided into four *mahals*, held in joint *zamindari* tenure by Banias, Kayasths and Khattris. Faizganj, which derives its name from the Rohilla chieftain, Faiz-ullah Khan, contained 1,157 inhabitants, of whom 286 were Musalmans.

MUNDIA, *Pargana and Tahsil* BISAULI.

A small market town in the east of the pargana, lying in 28° 21′ N. and 78° 53′ E., on the west side of the road leading from Bisauli to Chandausi in Moradabad, at a distance of some four miles from the tahsil headquarters and 27 miles from Budaun. About a mile to the south-east flows the river Sot, on the banks of which the ground is swampy and untilled. As its name implies, Mundia is a bazar of some importance, markets being held twice a week; the place is the seat of the chief Bania family of the pargana, who own the village and display considerable activity in the export of wheat and sugar to Chandausi. The population at the last census numbered 2,684 souls, of whom 221 were Musalmans. There is a post-office here and two schools, one managed by the district board, and the other an aided indigenous institution; a small fair is held on the occasion of the Ramlila festival. The area of the village is 1,262 acres, of which 1,165 are cultivated, and the revenue is Rs. 2,010. The main site, comprising 32 acres and 554 houses, has been administered under Act XX of 1856 since 1872. The income derived from the house-tax, imposed on 390 houses, has averaged Rs. 580 for the three years ending in 1906, giving an incidence of Re. 1-7-0 per

assessed house and Re. 0-3-5 per head of population. The total income, including the available balance, for the same period was on an average Rs 678, and the expenditure Rs. 592, the chief items being the maintenance of the local police force, Rs. 290; conservancy, Rs. 108; and minor improvements, Rs. 69. The provisions of the Sanitation Act are also in force.

PARAULI, *Pargana and Tahsil* BISAULI.

A large village in the south of the pargana, forming part of the tract which originally lay in Kot and was transferred to Bisauli after the last settlement. It lies in 28° 13′ N. and 78° 56′ E., on the east side of the road from Bilsi to Bisauli, at a distance of 20 miles from Budaun and seven miles south of the tahsil headquarters. The Sot flows about a mile to the east and the village land is drained by this river and a small tributary which rises some two miles to the north and flows close to the main site. The population at the last census numbered 2,477 persons, of whom 520 were Musalmans; the prevailing Hindu castes are Brahmans and Bais Rajputs. The latter are connected with the Bhanpur family, and still retain the proprietary right, sharing the village with Pathans. The total area is 3,390 acres, of which about 2,925 are cultivated, and 44 acres are revenue-free; the remainder is assessed at Rs. 3,502. Parauli was at one time administered under Act XX of 1856; but the measure was withdrawn in 1876, though at the present time the Sanitation Act is in force. There is a small bazar here, in which markets are held weekly on Saturdays, and a lower primary school.

QADIR CHAUK, *Pargana* UJHANI, *Tahsil* BUDAUN.

An inconsiderable village lying in 27° 52′ N. and 79° 5′ E., in the south of the pargana, some three miles north of the Ganges and about 12 miles from Budaun, with which it is connected by a metalled road. The name appears to be derived from Ghulam Qadir, the famous Rohilla leader, whose connection with the place is referred to in the district history. To the south of the village are the remains of a fort, which owes its origin to the same person. Qadir Chauk possesses a police-station, a cattle-pound, and a post-office. A small fair is held

on the Ramlila in Kuar, and markets occur twice a week in the large neighbouring village of Labhari, and also in Kakora, which adjoins Qadir Chauk on the west. The population at the last census numbered 1,195 persons, of whom 117 were Musalmans. The village lands occupy an area of 2,661 acres, but a large proportion is unculturable, owing to the presence of an extensive *jhil* in the north and several backwaters of the Ganges in the south; some 1,635 acres are under tillage, but the cultivation is always precarious and the revenue is only Rs. 902. The proprietors are Tomar Rajputs and Musalman Sheikhs.

RAJAULA, *Pargana* USEHAT, *Tahsil* DATAGANJ.

A very large and scattered village in the centre of the pargana, lying in 27° 50′ N. and 79° 16′ E., some three miles to the north-east of Usehat, 17 miles from Dataganj, and 18 miles from the district headquarters. The road from Usehat to Miaon and Dataganj runs some two miles to the west, and the village is approached by rough cart-tracks. The lands of Rajaula cover no less than 9,030 acres, of which some 7,080 acres are cultivated; the revenue is Rs. 6,450, the low incidence being due to the nature of the soil, as the place lies wholly in the belt of sandy *bhur* which traverses the pargana. It is owned by a Bania lady of Lucknow, who has assigned the revenue to a temple at Brindaban in the Muttra district. The population at the last census amounted to 3,815 persons, of whom 140 were Musalmans; among the Hindus Rajputs of the Bais clan largely predominate, representing the former owners of the place. Rajaula possesses a lower primary school, a post-office, a village bank, and a small bazar. A fair of insignificant dimensions takes place here on the occasion of the Ramlila festival.

RAJPURA, *Pargana* RAJPURA, *Tahsil* GUNNAUR.

The capital of the easternmost pargana of the district is a considerable village lying in 28° 20′ N. and 78° 24′ E., on the unmetalled road leading from Gunnaur to Gawan, at a distance of some eight miles north from the former, and 56 miles from Budaun. East of the village flows the Mahawa, a stream which occasionally does great damage by flooding the country in its

vicinity. Rajpura is a purely agricultural village with a small weekly market. It was at one time administered under Act XX of 1856, but the provisions of this measure were withdrawn in 1876. The population at the last census numbered 2,094 persons, of whom 833 were Musalmans. Among the Hindus are several Bania families of considerable wealth, derived from a monopoly of the carrying trade of the pargana. Rajpura possesses a police station, a post-office, a cattle-pound, and an upper primary school; small fairs take place on the occasion of the Muharram and Dasehra festivals. The village is said to have been founded in the time of Akbar by Raja Dharam Singh, the then head of the Bargujars of the pargana; but it is now owned by Banias, who pay a revenue of Rs. 1,270 on a cultivated area of some 750 acres out of a total of 1,003 acres.

RAJPURA *Pargana, Tahsil* GUNNAUR.

This pargana occupies the north-western corner of the district, being bounded on the north and north-east by Moradabad, on the south-east and south by Asadpur, and on the west by the Ganges, which separates it from the Bulandshahr district. It is a remote and somewhat backward tract with a total area of 104,318 acres or 163 square miles. This figure is constantly liable to variations, owing to the action of the Ganges, the land in the neighbourhood of which is of a purely alluvial character.

The whole pargana forms part of the alluvial basin of the river, and the high *bhur* ridge of Sambhal and Asadpur runs along the eastern border. It is traversed by a network of small streams, which act as overflow channels of the Ganges during the rains. The largest of these is the Mahawa, which has its origin in Moradabad and runs through the centre of the pargana and during the rains is apt to do considerable damage by overflowing its banks. Between this river and the Ganges there is no considerable stream, but the local drainage collects in the Burdmar, which has a running current only in the wet weather. East of the Mahawa there is the stream known as the Tikta or Nakatia, which has its origin in the *jhils* under the *bhur* cliffs in Sambhal and enters this pargana at Singhaula, passing through Bhiraoti to join the Mahawa at Garha. A small tributary of the

stream, known as the Andheria, rises near Gawan and flows through Hirauni to unite with the Tikta at Arthal. There are no very clearly marked tracts in this pargana as in Asadpur: the country is more broken and more varied, and a great deal more subject to inundation. Along the Ganges there is the *bela* or alluvial belt, consisting of a thin, but rich, layer of loam dotted with patches of sand and tamarisk jungle; a comparatively narrow tract, on which fine crops of rice, sugarcane, *juar* and wheat are raised. Beyond the *bela*, at a small height above it, is a clean dry block of upstanding country in which the cultivation is close and the homesteads numerous; two harvests can ordinarily be raised in the year, and wheat and maize are the staple crops. This tract is known as the *khadir*, and somewhat resembles the *changer* in Asadpur, though not equally fertile; the soil is a light friable loam with an occasional inclination to *usar*, possessing ample means of irrigation, as water is everywhere close to the surface. Groves are comparatively scarce, and the *babul* is the only wild tree of common growth, though in the depressions there is a small amount of *dhak* jungle. This *khadir* runs parallel to the *bela* for the whole length of the pargana, with a breadth varying from one to two miles. Beyond it to the east is a remarkable belt of high sandy soil, about five miles long and never much more than a mile in breadth. It was probably an island in some old channel of the Ganges, and though the soil is naturally poor, fair crops of barley and *bajra* are produced on the higher ground, and in the lower levels, where the *dhak* jungle has disappeared, good harvests of cane and wheat are obtained. There are several villages on this ridge, including Rajpura, the pargana capital. The eastern portion of the pargana is a low-lying plain, with large and straggling village areas, distant hamlets, and a comparatively sparse population. It is known locally as the *dhaker*, a name derived from the jungle which once covered it and which is now slowly yielding to the plough. In former days the whole tract was covered with a forest named the Kala Dhaka, but the greater part of this has disappeared since the cession of the district, and the only compact blocks of jungle now remaining lie on the eastern border, especially in the neighbourhood of the great Purainia *jhil* near Madaoli. This

portion possesses abundant natural means of irrigation, and earthen wells can be sunk everywhere with little trouble, the water-level varying from eight to 14 feet. In years of light rains the soil retains so much moisture that no irrigation is necessary for the *rabi* harvest; the land indeed is apt to suffer from too much moisture, and *usar* is a marked characteristic of the tract.

At the settlement of 1835 less than 50 per cent. of the area was cultivated, but since that time there has been a distinct improvement. At the last survey the area under the plough amounted to 61·1 per cent., and subsequent years have shown a further increase. In 1905 the land under cultivation amounted to 64,571 acres or nearly 62 per cent., while 21,284 acres or 33 per cent. of the former figure bore a double crop, the increase under this head being especially noticeable. The grove area is small, aggregating 448 acres, while 29,638 acres are returned as culturable waste, and 9,661 acres as barren. Of the latter, 3,008 acres are shown as actually unculturable, the remainder being either under water or occupied by buildings and roads. The irrigated area is very small in ordinary years, but when necessary almost all the land that requires water can obtain a sufficient supply. Wells are the principal source of irrigation, and are usually of the unprotected variety, worked with the *dhenkli* or lever, though in Murao villages the *karwara* or pot and pulley system is to be seen. Of the two main harvests, the *rabi* covers a considerably larger area than the *kharif*. In the former the chief staple is wheat, followed by barley and gram; poppy is almost unknown, and there are no other crops of any importance. The chief *kharif* products are *bajra*, maize, and *juar*, followed by sugarcane, rice and cotton, with a small area under the coarser pulses. A considerable income is derived from jungle products, such as gum from the *dhak* and *pipal* trees, grass for thatching and other purposes, the fisheries of the *dhaker*, and even the *reh* found in the *usar* tracts, which is collected by Manihars and employed in the manufacture of glass.

Among the cultivators Ahars largely preponderate, and after them come Brahmans, Rajputs, Chamars, Muraos, and Khagis. The last are found in the north-west of the pargana; they are excellent husbandmen, industrious and neat in their methods, and

clever in constructing wells and fences. Some 61 per cent. of the land is in the hands of ex-proprietary and occupancy tenants, and of the rest about 11·4 per cent. is cultivated by proprietors and 18 per cent. by tenants-at-will. As in Asadpur, the grain-rented area is considerable, though it has been greatly reduced of late years; it is chiefly found in the Bhiraoti and Singhaula estates. At the last settlement the average rent rate for occupancy tenants was Rs. 3-2-11 per acre, and for tenants-at-will Rs. 3-5-8; the accepted rates range from Rs. 6-6-0 per acre of garden land in the *khadir* to Re. 1-10-0 per acre of *bhur*. Since the settlement there has been a considerable increase in the occupancy rental, which in 1905 averaged Rs. 3-8-8, giving a rise of about 12 per cent., though this is inconsiderable as compared with the neighbouring pargana of Asadpur.

The results of successive assessments may be seen in the appendix.* The demand at the last settlement gave an increase of 11·4 per cent. on the previous revenue, being 47·74 per cent. of the assets, and falling with an average initial incidence of Re. 1-8-8 per acre of cultivation. The realisable revenue varies from time to time by reason of the alluvial *mahals*, which are 14 in number and come up for revision every five years. The small increase in the Government demand achieved during the past 50 years is indicative of the slow rate of progress in this backward tract, and is simply due to the serious natural obstacles which have to be encountered: the land is of reasonable quality and irrigation is abundant and easy, but the whole natural drainage is out of gear, and the shadow of flooding is over everything, so that it is only to be expected that improvement should come slowly and painfully.

The population of the pargana has increased steadily during the past 30 years. In 1881 it contained 56,297 inhabitants, and this rose to 58,522 at the following census. The last enumeration of 1901 showed a total of 68,145 persons, of whom 30,945 were females. Classified according to religions, there were 60,562 Hindus, 6,890 Musalmans, and 693 of other religions, mainly Christians and Aryas. There are 143 villages in the pargana, but none of these is of any great size or importance, the largest

* Appendix, Table IX.

being Bhiraoti, Gawan, Rajpura, and Dhanari, each of which has been separately described. Markets are held at these places, but the trade is small and local. As regards means of communication, the pargana has the benefit of the railway line from Chandausi to Aligarh, with a station at Dhanari in the south-east corner; that at Babrala lies just within the Asadpur boundary, and is within easy reach of Rajpura. The roads are plentiful but bad, as they are constantly cut up by the annual floods. Through the north runs the old unmetalled highway from Aligarh to Moradabad, now in an indifferent condition. It is joined at Gawan by two roads, one of which runs south to Rajpura and Babrala, and the other east to Bhiraoti and Dhanari stations. The first-named road crosses the Ganges by a ferry at Chaopur, opposite Anupshahr in the Bulandshahr district, and on this point two other roads converge, one leading from Chandausi, and the other from Gunnaur, Sahaswan and Budaun.

Pargana Rajpura was formed at the cession of the district in 1801 from parts of pargana Gunnaur added to the *taluqa* of Majhaula, which formerly belonged to Bahjoi in Moradabad. Under the Rohilla administration Rajpura had begun to emerge from its obscure and general backwardness, and had already showed signs of improvement and prosperity, when the misrule of the Oudh government caused a retrogression. When handed over to the British it was as badly cultivated and thinly populated as at any stage of its history. In former days the pargana was divided between the Ahars and the Bargujar Rajputs from the Bulandshahr district. The former have largely supplanted their Rajput neighbours, and still possess a large proportion of the area. Their chief family is that of Bhiraoti, but the estate has been split up into several portions: the three chief members of the house own together 57 *mahals* assessed at Rs. 22,297. Of the Bargujars the Raja of Anupshahr held a large property at one time, but his descendants have parted with most of the land. The Musalman Bargujars of Pindrawal in Bulandshahr, members of the great Lalkhani family, own seven *mahals*, paying a revenue of Rs. 4,322 and 91 others are held by the Hindu Bargujars. The only other large proprietor is a Bania of Gawan, who has 12 *mahals* assessed at Rs. 3,192. At the present time the 143 villages of the pargana

are divided into 223 *mahals*, and of the latter 62 are held by single proprietors, 81 are joint *zamindari*, 58 are held in perfect, and 22 in imperfect *pattidari* tenure. Of the various proprietary castes, Ahars own 95 *mahals* in whole or part, Rajputs 91, Banias 43, Brahmans 31, and Musalmans 29, the majority being Sheikhs and including the Sheikhupur family who have a small property here.

RAMZANPUR, *Pargana* UJHANI, *Tahsil* BUDAUN.

This village belongs to the eastern half of the pargana, and lies in 27° 56′ N. and 79° 6′ E., a short distance to the east of the metalled road leading from Budaun to Qadir Chauk, and nine miles south from the district headquarters. It is of little importance, possessing nothing beyond an upper primary school. The population at the last census numbered 2,084 persons, of whom 1,160 were Musalmans, chiefly Sheikhs. The village has a total area of 1,911 acres, of which 1,750 are cultivated, as much as 50 acres being under groves. The revenue is Rs. 2,150, and is paid by Sheikhs and Saiyids; but the whole is assigned to a family of Bareilly Kayasths, who also receive the revenue of six other *mahals* in this pargana.

RASAULI, *Pargana* KOT, *Tahsil* SAHASWAN.

Rasauli lies in the south of the pargana, adjoining the borders of Ujhani and situated in 28° 4′ N. and 78° 59′ E., some two miles east of the unmetalled road from Ujhani to Bilsi, at a distance of six miles south-east from the latter and nine miles west from Budaun. It is a purely agricultural village, remarkable only for its size. The population at the last census numbered 3,326 persons, including 294 Musalmans and 14 Christians. The place contains a lower primary school and a bazar in which large markets are held twice a week. The village lands cover 3,967 acres, of which some 3,590 acres are cultivated, much of the remainder being under groves, which surround the main site on every side. The revenue is Rs. 5,830; a portion of the village is held by Sheikhs, but the larger part belongs to a community of Bachhils, who are almost the only Rajput family of the pargana now in prosperous circumstances, and have added to their possession of late years.

RASULPUR KALAN, *Pargana and Tahsil* SAHASWAN.

This is the largest village of the pargana, and lies in 28° 11′ N. and 78° 38′ E., between the Chhoiya and Mahawa rivers, which unite about a mile to the east. It is a wholly agricultural place, three miles north of Zarifnagar police-station and the road from Budaun to Gunnaur, at a distance of 13 miles from Sahaswan and 37 miles from the headquarters of the district. Its sole claim to mention is the size of its population, which in 1901 numbered 2,680 souls, including 627 Musalmans, 63 Christians, and a large community of Ahars. The place was founded by Sheikhs, whose descendants still hold the village, though a portion is now owned by Banias. These Sheikhs were originally Ahars from Asadpur, and are one of the chief branches of a family which holds a considerable amount of property in the pargana. In former years they indulged in indigo speculations and set up a factory here; but it has long been abandoned and is now in ruins. Rasulpur Kalan, so called to distinguish it from the adjoining village of Rasulpur Dudhi and from Rasulpur Bela near Sahaswan, possesses a weekly market, but nothing else of importance. The area is 696 acres, of which about 565 acres are cultivated, and the revenue is Rs. 1,000.

RUDAIN, *Pargana* ISLAMNAGAR, *Tahsil* BISAULI.

A considerable village in the south of the pargana, lying in 28° 17′ N. and 78° 47′ E., at a distance of four miles south-east from Islamnagar and nine miles west from Bisauli. On either side of the village run the roads from Islamnagar to Bisauli and Budaun, with the latter of which Rudain is connected by a short branch, continuing southwards to Sahaswan. The place is administered under the provisions of the Sanitation Act, and possesses an upper primary school and a bazar of some local importance. The lands of Rudain cover 2,476 acres and are divided into four *mahals* of equal size with a cultivated area of about 2,230 acres, and a total assessment of Rs. 4,335, one being held in single *zamindari* and the rest in imperfect *pattidari* tenure. The main site stands in the centre of the village amid a cluster of groves, and at the last census the total population was 3,095, of whom 348 were Musalmans and 30 Christians; the prevailing castes are Brahmans and Chamars. The proprietors of the village

are Banias, Khattris and Rajputs. A small fair takes place here on the occasion of the Ramnaumi festival.

SADULLAHGANJ, *Pargana* SALEMPUR, *Tahsil* DATAGANJ.

A village in the north of the tahsil, lying in 28° 8′ N. and 79° 26′ E., some two miles west of the Ramganga and eight miles north from Dataganj. It is connected with the tahsil headquarters by an unmetalled road, while another runs south-west through Hasanpur to Budaun. The latter is almost impassable in the rains, and the second road to Budaun leading through Bilhat has been abandoned recently. Sadullahganj stands on slightly raised ground between the Ramganga and Narha rivers; but owing to the marshy and malarious nature of the surrounding country the climate of the place is very unhealthy and the inhabitants suffer much from fever. It derives its name from Sadullah Khan, one of the younger sons of Ali Muhammad, having formed part of his *jagir* before the conquest of the district by the Nawab Wazir of Oudh. At present it is chiefly noticeable as containing a police-station, though this will shortly be abolished under the new scheme of distribution; a post-office, a cattle-pound, and an upper primary school. Small markets are held here twice a week, and an inconsiderable gathering takes place on the Ramlila festival in Kuar. The population in 1901, numbered 1859 persons, of whom 116 were Musalmans and 19 Christians. The principal inhabitants are Bargujar Rajputs, the owners of the village. The lands of Sadullahganj are 1,136 acres in extent, some 995 acres being under cultivation; they are held in *pattidari* tenure, and are assessed at Rs. 1,965.

SAHASWAN, *Pargana and Tahsil* SAHASWAN.

The capital of the pargana and the headquarters of the tahsil of the same name is a considerable town standing in 28° 4′ N. and 78° 45′ E., a short distance from the north or left bank of the Mahawa river. The place is built on either side of the main road from Budaun and Ujhani to Gunnaur and Anupshahr, of which the portion from Sahaswan to Budaun is metalled, the distance from the headquarters being 24 miles. Other roads lead to Bilsi, Bisauli, Islamnagar, Kachhla, and to the banks of the Ganges on

the way to Kasganj in Etah. The town is in reality a collection of scattered villages, thirteen in number, which constitute the various *muhallas* of the municipality. Among the chief of these are Chamarpura and Saifullahganj to the north of the road, Akbarabad to the south, and Shahbazpur, some distance to the east. Others are known as Bhagta Nagla, Gopalganj, Jahangirabad, Nawada, Isapur, the Qazi *muhalla*, Patti Qanungoyan and Patti Yaqin Muhammad. To the north-west, adjoining Chamarpura and the last-mentioned portion, is the great Dhand *jhil*, which is the largest in the pargana. The town stands at the junction of the *bhur* tract with the alluvial soil that fringes the Ganges, and the place is naturally unhealthy, but much has been done in recent years to improve the drainage system. Although the level is low, Sahaswan appears to stand on an eminence, as there is a considerable slope towards the river.

The town is a place of undoubted antiquity, and tradition relates that it was founded by a Hindu chieftain named Sahasrabahu, who according to one account was a king of Sankisa, and came here on a hunting expedition. He is said to have built the fort and town, his city being represented by an earthen mound in the Qazi *muhalla*, and to have been afterwards killed by one Parasurama. These names are, however, in all probability mythical, but it appears certain that there was a considerable town here before the coming of the Musalmans. A very ancient temple stands on the banks of the Dhand *jhil*, between the lake and the Bisauli road; it is held in great veneration, and attached to it is a bathing tank, where fairs take place in the month of Phagun. The tank contains number of fish called *singi*, which are held sacred, and scattered about are several *sati* monuments. The old Musalman buildings include three mosques and several tombs. The most ancient is that of a religious mendicant known as Miyan Sahib, standing in Bhagta Nagla, while another, called the Rauza Piranpir, is to be seen in Patti Yaqin Muhammad. Sahaswan became the seat of several Musalman families, most of whom are now in a decayed condition. The leading house is that of Hidayat Ali Khan, who is locally known as Nawab. Another family, which is in more prosperous circumstances, is

that of the Saiyids of the Qazi *muhalla*; the Sheikhs of Sahaswan are for the most part converted Ahars. In 1824 Sahaswan was selected as the headquarters of the present district of Budaun, the chief reason assigned for the choice being "the proximity of *jhil* and jungle shooting." This very fact led to its downfall, for it was found to be very malarious and unhealthy during the rains. In 1838 the headquarters were permanently fixed at Budaun, and Sahaswan lapsed into insignificance. The collector's house was sold to a native of the place, and in 1845 was destroyed by fire; all that remains of the old civil station is a small English graveyard.

The population of Sahaswan at the census of 1853 numbered 7,452 souls, but it would appear that the boundaries were then much smaller. In 1865 the total had risen to 17,422; but subsequently a decline set in, the number of inhabitants dropped to 17,063 in 1872, and afterwards to 14,605 in 1881. The place then recovered, and ten years later the population was 15,601, while at the last census the town contained 18,004 inhabitants, of whom 9,706 were Musalmans, 8,067 Hindus, 122 Christians, and 109, chiefly Aryas, of other religions. The town possesses no commercial importance. Markets are held twice a week in Shahbazpur and weekly in Chamarpura and Saifullahganj, at both of which cattle are brought for sale. The trade of the place long ago passed to the more important mart of Bilsi, and the construction of the railways has exercised a still more adverse influence. The only manufacture is that of *itr* or otto of roses, jasmine, and *keora* or screw-pine, which are largely grown in the gardens adjoining the town. Formerly one or two indigo concerns were started by the Musalman proprietors, but these have all broken down. The principal buildings of the place include the tahsil, the munsif's court, a branch dispensary, and a *sarai*, all in Bhagta Nagla; the police-station, which is a square two-storeyed building, a cattle-pound, and a middle school, in Isapur; and a post-office, located near the tahsil. For many years there was a Government distillery here. There is also a masonry bungalow built in 1861, which is used as a rest-house by the district officials, and to the west of the town, by the Gunnaur road, is an encamping-ground. Several other educational

institutions are to be found in Sahaswan, including four lower primary schools for boys supported by the municipality, in Shahbazpur, Saifullahganj, Mohiuddinpur, and Qazitola; an aided school in Akbarabad, and two municipal girls' schools in the last-mentioned quarter and Saifullahganj. A central village bank, with sixteen affiliated societies, was started experimentally at Sahaswan in 1905: it already shows promise of success, having in 1906 nearly 400 members and a subscribed capital of more than Rs. 4,000.

The town was constituted a municipality in 1872, and is now administered under Act I of 1900. Its affairs are managed by a board of 13 members, of whom nine are elected, and the rest, including the chairman, are appointed by Government. The chief source of income is the tax on circumstances and property, while other sums are derived from rents of *nazul* shops and houses, pounds and the sale of refuse. The statement showing the main heads of income and expenditure for each year since 1890-91 will be found in the appendix.*

SAHASWAN *Pargana, Tahsil* SAHASWAN.

This pargana forms the western and larger portion of the Sahaswan tahsil, and comprises a wide stretch of country extending along the banks of the Ganges, which forms the boundary between this district and those of Aligarh and Etah, from Ujhani to the south-east to Asadpur on the north-west. To the north lies Islamnagar and to the north-east and east pargana Kot. The area is liable to constant changes by reason of fluvial action, and the total was permanently reduced in 1894 by the transfer of 33 villages, involving some 40 square miles, to pargana Asadpur of the Gunnaur tahsil. In 1905 the area of Sahaswan was 182,028 acres or 284·4 square miles, the pargana being still the largest in the district.

At the same time it is probably the worst. The pargana consists of two clearly-defined tracts. All along the eastern boundary runs a high ridge of sandy *bhur*, entering from Asadpur on the north and running in a south-easterly direction into Ujhani. It is an unbroken stretch of high sand four or five

* Appendix, Table XVI.

miles in width, rising gently from the fertile plateau of the *katehr* beyond, and terminating on its outer flank in a steep cliff, below which lies the second tract, the *khadir* of the Ganges. The *bhur* zone is of a very inferior description, being thinly populated, sparsely wooded, with poor and scanty hamlets, and practically devoid of irrigation. The cultivation is fluctuating and scattered, tillage being obstructed by great stretches of coarse thatching grass, by the rapid growth of *kans* and other noxious weeds, and by the numerous wild animals that infest the country. On the eastern edge of the *bhur* is a low depression in which runs a sluggish stream called the Aswar, joining the Bhainsaur near Bilsi in pargana Kot, from which point the channel becomes more marked as the south-eastern extremity of the pargana is reached. On the west below the *bhur* cliff is a long string of irregular morasses known as the Kadwara. At first they take a definite channel occupied by the Chhoiya, but this stream soon joins the Mahawa and then turns south-west; and from that point onwards the drainage is pent up in marshes and *jhils*, of which the largest is the Dhand outside the town of Sahaswan. Owing to the absence of any natural outlet, the tract suffers from saturation, though relief is afforded at intervals by small rivulets which cut diagonally across to the Mahawa. The soil is either sandy or a kind of clay, and the crops grown in this part are inferior; no hamlets can be built in the low ground and the higher levels between the *jhils* are generally covered with *dhak* jungle, the cultivation being mainly in the hands of tenants from the *bhur* uplands.

Beyond this hollow lies the *khadir* proper. This varies in breadth from five to eight miles, and is bisected by the Mahawa, a tortuous and destructive stream which invariably overflows its banks during the rains, damaging the autumn crops and frequently retarding the winter sowings. The inundations of the Mahawa are in no way beneficial, as the deposit left behind is a coarse sand, and in places *reh* is apt to make its appearance. The soil of the *khadir* is mainly an inferior loam, in which barley and *bajra* are the chief staples. In the immediate neighbourhood of the river the ground is sandy and uneven, and in the extreme south it becomes absolutely unfertile. On the higher ground

between the Mahawa and Kadwara the soil is harder, cultivation alternating with patches of *usar* and *dhak* or palm jungle. It yields, however, good crops of wheat, *juar* and rice, while round the town of Sahaswan is some of the best suburban cultivation in the district.

Between the Mahawa and the Ganges is a tract of some 30 villages known as the Baiswara. This was originally a stronghold of Bais Rajputs, and is still largely occupied by the clan, though many of them have become converts to Islam. Here the soil is a rich loam, with ample means of irrigation, while drainage is provided by the Aka, a small tributary of the Mahawa. Little damage is done by flooding, and such inundations as occur come from the Ganges rather than from the Mahawa; *usar* is fairly common, but the tract is perhaps the most stable part of the pargana.

Beyond this again lies the rich alluvial *bela* that fringes the Ganges. It is annually submerged and fertilized by the river's overflow, and is marked by a number of *nalas* and watercourses which change their channels from time to time. The upper portion, known locally as the *danda*, is free from diluvial action, and produces without any need of irrigation fine crops of rice, sugarcane and other staples. Great progress has been made here of late years, and rents are high. Below the *danda* lies a stretch of purely alluvial loam spread over a bed of sand. The latter is of varying thickness, but of great fertility, though there is always some danger of overcropping, and consequently this portion of the pargana, though very rich, is to some extent precarious.

Taken as a whole, 38·6 per cent. of the area consists of sandy *bhur*, 3·7 per cent. of clay, and the rest of loam; the last is a somewhat wide term, as the quality varies greatly in different places. Under such conditions it is only natural that the standard of development should be low. At the settlement of 1835 no more than 40 per cent. of the area was cultivated, and though considerable progress was effected in after years, the last assessment showed a cultivated area of only 57·7 per cent. Since that time matters have markedly improved. In 1905 the area under the plough was 135,266 acres or 74 per cent., while 23,500 acres bore a double crop. Of the remainder, 32,257 acres, including

5,309 acres of current fallow and 994 acres under groves, are classed as culturable waste; and 14,505 acres as barren, though of this all but 4,126 acres were covered with water or occupied by village sites, roads and the like. It should be noted, however, that the spread of cultivation is far from permanent, and a series of unfavourable seasons would inevitably result in the abandonment of a large proportion of the *bhur* lands. Generally speaking, the *bhur* is unirrigable, except for small patches round the hamlets. In the *bela*, on the other hand, the natural moisture of the soil usually obviates the need for irrigation, and in the *khadir* little is required in years of good rainfall. The Baiswara is regularly watered by means of wells, which are fairly durable and are worked by means of bullocks. In the Mahawa valley, which is more or less a dry tract, small temporary wells are employed, serving a very limited area and having only a brief existence. Of the two harvests the *kharif* covers a somewhat larger area than the *rabi*. The main staples are *bajra* and *juar*, the former largely predominating in the *bhur* circle; while other crops that deserve notice are rice, maize, sugarcane and cotton. In former days both cotton and indigo were extensively produced, but of late years the land has been devoted to other products. In the *rabi* most of the area is occupied by wheat and barley, to which may be added gram and poppy, the latter being extensively grown in the better portions of the *khadir*.

Among the cultivators of the pargana Ahars very largely preponderate, holding nearly one-half of the land. Next, but at a long distance, come Pathans, Muraos, Chamars, Sheikhs, Brahmans, Rajputs, Kahars and Lodhs. At the time of the settlement 56 per cent. of the land was cultivated by ex-proprietary and occupancy tenants, 14 per cent. by proprietors, and 29 per cent. by tenants-at-will; and since that time the occupancy area has but little increased. The rents are generally low, as both in the *bhur* and *bela* fixed customary rates are to be found. At the last assessment occupancy tenants paid on an average Rs. 2-7-0 per acre, while a still lower rate was paid by tenants-at-will, owing to the absence of competition. There has been some increase since the settlement, but not to the same extent as in other parts of the district.

The precarious nature of the pargana is well illustrated by the small enhancement of revenue at successive settlements.* In early years the tract was over-assessed, and in 1835 a substantial reduction was found necessary. At the last assessment an increase of 15 per cent. was obtained, the revenue being 46·4 per cent. of the assets and giving an initial incidence of Re. 1-2-11 per acre of cultivation. The demand varies from time to time owing to the presence of 33 alluvial *mahals*, which come up for revision every five years.†

The population of the pargana at the census of 1872 numbered 103,179 souls, but in 1881 this had dropped to 95,974. It rose again ten years later to 98,583, and in 1901 the total was 114,045, of whom 52,104 were females. Hindus numbered 86,785, while Musalmans are more numerous than usual, aggregating 26,575 persons, the remaining 685 being chiefly Christians and Aryas. The pargana contains 319 villages, but the only town is Sahaswan, and no other places are of any size except Rasulpur Kalan and Zarifnagar, which are separately described. There are a few small markets, but the trade is quite unimportant, the chief exports being raw sugar and *ghi*. Means of communication are somewhat poor, though they have been improved, as regards the southern villages, by the opening of the metre-gauge railway from Bareilly to Soron. A metalled road connects Sahaswan with Ujhani, and a branch from this leads to Bilsi, taking off at Aliganj, whence an unmetalled road runs south to Sahaswan road station. Similar roads connect Sahaswan with Gunnaur, Islamnagar, Bisauli, Bilsi, Kachhla and Kasganj, the last crossing the Ganges by a ferry.

The history of the pargana is practically identical with that of the district generally. It passed into the hands of the Rohillas in 1748, and after the death of Ali Muhammad was held by Abdullah Khan. In 1774 it was annexed by the Nawab Wazir of Oudh, and in 1801 was ceded to the British, being at first included in the Bareilly district. In 1824 a new district was formed with headquarters at Sahaswan, whence a transfer was subsequently made to Budaun. Sahaswan is an old Musalman town, and for a long period Muhammadans have been the

* Appendix, Table IX. | † Appendix, Table X.

principal proprietors. Many of them were originally Hindus, chiefly Ahars and Bais Rajputs. The 319 villages are now divided into 566 *mahals*, and of the latter 104 are owned by single proprietors, 259 are joint *zamindari*, 138 are perfect, and 56 imperfect *pattidari*, while two are *bhaiyachara* and the remaining seven are revenue-free. The last are all small and lie in the villages of Loharpura, Shahbazpur, Jahangirabad, Kanksi and Abhanpur. The largest property in the pargana is that of the Sahaswan Sheikhs, who own eleven *mahals* assessed at Rs. 3,317. Next comes a Bania of Sahaswan, with 14 *mahals* paying a revenue of Rs. 2,478; and then the Saiyids of the same place, who have 15 *mahals* with a net revenue demand of Rs. 1,303. Altogether Musalmans have land in 415 *mahals*, Banias in 177, Ahars in 130, Rajputs in 121, Kayasths in 87, and Brahmans in 84. The Rajputs belong chiefly to the Gaur and Katehria clans.

SAHASWAN *Tahsil.*

This is the west central subdivision of the district, and is composed of the two parganas of Sahaswan and Kot, each of which forms the subject of a separate article. It is bounded on the north by Bisauli, on the west by Gunnaur, on the east and south-east by tahsil Budaun, and on the south by the Ganges, which separates it from the Aligarh and Etah districts. The total area in 1905 was 272,908 acres or 426·9 square miles, though this is liable to alteration on account of fluvial action in pargana Sahaswan.

Though of a compact shape, the tahsil presents very diverse natural features. The whole of Kot lies in the central upland tract known as the *katehr*, and this passes in Sahaswan into the high ridge of unfertile *bhur*, which runs along the whole boundary of that pargana. Below the *bhur* lies the *khadir* of the Ganges, a tract of very varying quality, fully described in the account on Sahaswan pargana. Besides the Ganges, the principal rivers are the Mahawa and Chhoiya in the *khadir*, the Bhainsaur, which separates the southern portion of Kot from Sahaswan, and the Sot, which flows along the north-eastern boundary.

The tahsil forms a subdivision of the district for criminal and revenue purposes, and is in the charge of a full-powered deputy collector and magistrate. There is a tahsildar stationed at Sahaswan, with criminal and revenue powers of the third and second class respectively, while at the present time Sahibzada Saadat Ali Khan is an honorary magistrate for the Bilsi police circle. Civil jurisdiction is in the hands of the munsif of Sahaswan, who is subordinate to the judge of Shahjahanpur. Under existing arrangements there are police-stations at Sahaswan, Zarifnagar and Bilsi, while parts of the tahsil are included in the circles of Ujhani and Budaun. On the other hand, that of Zarifnagar extends into Asadpur, and a few villages of Islamnagar are under the supervision of the Bilsi police.

In 1853 tahsil Sahaswan had a population of 195,555 inhabitants, and since that time there have been constant fluctuations. In 1865 the total had dropped to 190,997, but in 1872 it rose again to 203,383. A decline was again observed in 1881, when the population was 192,131, while ten years later it was 193,070. The last enumeration of 1901 showed that it had remained stationary. The number of inhabitants was 193,628, of whom 88,705 were females. Classified according to religions, there were 157,002 Hindus, 34,924 Musalmans, 1,132 Christians, 412 Aryas, and 158 Jains. The most numerous Hindu castes are Ahars, 34,665; Chamars, 25,688; Muraos, 21,511; Brahmans, 10,401; and Rajputs, 7,837. The last are drawn from many clans, the best represented being Chauhans, Katehrias, Gaurs, and Bais. Other numerous castes are Banias, Kahars, Gadariyas, Pasis, and Barhais. Among the Musalmans the foremost place is taken by Pathans, of whom there were 8,883, and next come Sheikhs, Julahas and Faqirs. The great bulk of the population is purely agricultural, and very few persons are engaged in commerce. The census returns show 70 per cent. as directly dependent on agriculture, and the only other occupations deserving mention are general labour and cotton-weaving.

The tahsil contains the municipal town of Sahaswan and the notified area of Bilsi, but no other place of any size or importance. There are several large villages, such as Behta Goshain and Khandwa, to which the Sanitation Act has been

applied, and other overgrown agricultural communities, such as Sirasaul, Rasauli, and Rasulpur Kalan, which have been separately described. The markets, fairs, post-offices and schools of the tahsil will be found in the appendix.

The subdivision lies beyond the railway, though the line from Budaun to Soron is within easy reach of the southern border, roads connecting Sahaswan and Bilsi with the various stations. The chief highway is the metalled road from Ujhani to Sahaswan, with a branch taking off at Aliganj, and thence leading to Bilsi and Bisauli. Of the unmetalled roads the chief are those connecting Bilsi with Budaun and Islamnagar, and Sahaswan with Gunnaur, Islamnagar and Bisauli. There are road inspection bungalows at the two towns.

SAIDPUR, *Pargana* SATASI, *Tahsil* BISAULI.

This large village stands some distance to the east of the unmetalled road from Budaun to Bisauli, in 28° 14′ N. and 79° 2′ E., being 16 miles north-west from Budaun and seven miles from the tahsil headquarters. A branch road leads due north from the village to Bagren and the Karengi station on the railway. Saidpur is chiefly remarkable for the number of its inhabitants, of whom there were at the last census 3,182 including 2,455 Musalmans and 26 Christians. The former are Sheikhs and Saiyids; they are in poor circumstances, but are turbulent folk who give a good deal of trouble in the law courts. The place is the home of a family of Kayasths, who in former times held a considerable estate in this district and in Bareilly. Of recent years, however, they have lost ground, and their share in the village has been sold to Amarnath Sah of Naini Tal, while the remainder is held by Pathans. The village lands have an area of 1,085 acres, of which some 860 are under cultivation, while no less than 115 acres are under groves; the revenue is Rs. 1,258. Saidpur, which is administered under the Sanitation Act, possesses a middle vernacular school and a bazar in which markets are held twice a week; a small fair takes place here on the occasion of the Janmashtami festival in Bhadon. It is proposed to move the police-station from Wazirganj to this place, when the new distribution scheme comes into force.

SALEMPUR, *Pargana* SALEMPUR, *Tahsil* DATAGANJ.

The place which gives its name to the pargana is a village lying in 28° 1′ N. and 79° 26′ E., at a distance of two miles south-east from the tahsil headquarters and 19 miles from Budaun. It has long ceased to be of any importance, at any rate since 1833, when the tahsil was removed from here to Dataganj. The place consists of a collection of mud houses with an old mound to the south-west, on which are to be seen the remains of the mud fort, where the Government offices were once located. At the last census Salempur contained a population of 1,322 inhabitants, of whom 75 were Musalmans. There is a lower primary school here, and a bazar in which markets are held twice a week. The proprietors are Janghara Rajputs, who pay a revenue of Rs. 1,108. The village lands occupy an area of 758 acres, of which some 680 are cultivated, while 107 acres are revenue-free.

SALEMPUR *Pargana*, *Tahsil* DATAGANJ.

This is the easternmost pargana of the district, and comprises the northern and larger portion of the Dataganj tahsil. It is bounded on the south by Usehat, on the west by pargana Budaun, on the north by the Bareilly district, and on the east by the river Ramganga, which separates it from Shahjahanpur. The river forms the boundary for the greater portion of its length, but elsewhere the dividing line is artificial, owing to frequent changes in the channel. The same cause accounts for continual fluctuations in the total area of the pargana, which in 1905 amounted to 142,520 acres or 222·7 square miles.

In its general appearance Salempur is a flat and fairly fertile plain covered in places with *dhak* jungle and dotted with numerous ponds and *jhils*. The south-east corner, which forms part of the old *taluqa* of Hazratpur, lies on a high plain of loam soil, while the remainder belongs to the alluvial region of the Ramganga, the level being generally lower than that of other parganas. The tract is traversed by a network of rivers, streams, rain torrents. The largest and most important is the Ramganga, an eccentric and capricious river, which causes immense damage by shifting its channels or overflowing its banks in time of flood. The principal tributaries are the Narha, which intersects the

north-east portion of the pargana and finally joins the Ramganga near Urena; and the Aril, which flows in a tortuous course from north-east to south-west through nearly the whole length of the tract and eventually joins the larger river in the south-east corner. The Aril is fed by the Bajha and Andheria, which drain the north-west portion and unite at Sirsa, shortly afterwards discharging their combined waters into the Aril near Naugawan. The Aril is a perennial stream, but is usually fordable except in the rains, and the Narha sometimes comes down in heavy floods, but is extensively used for irrigation during the cold weather.

The pargana is divided into three well-defined tracts. The first of these is the *khadir* of the Ramganga, subject to fluvial action. The bank of the river is generally sandy, covered in places with tamarisk, but further inland fine *rabi* harvests are reaped on the thin alluvial loam. There are few hamlets in this belt, and the cultivators come mostly from the upland plateau; the *mahals* of the *khadir* are all treated as alluvial and are subject to quinquennial revisions of settlement. The *khadir* terminates in a well marked bank, above which is an extensive plain stretching westwards to the Aril and joining the *katehr* on the right bank in the south-east. Here close cultivation alternates with *dhak* jungle and grassy wastes, but the country is full of populous and prosperous homesteads: the prevailing soil is a firm and productive loam, sinking in places into a rich clay. The water level is everywhere high, so that temporary wells can be sunk without difficulty, and two harvests are usually obtained in the year, though the *kharif* is often endangered by floods. The third tract is that known as the *bankati*, extending from the Aril to the borders of Budaun and Usehat. It was once covered with a dense forest, and in numerous places patches of *dhak* and thorn jungle are to be seen. The soil is a dry, hard and heavy clay, in many cases yielding a scanty outturn, irrigated chiefly from ponds, and producing mainly wheat and rice. On the whole, 21·3 per cent. of the area has a clay soil, while the remainder is loam, the extent of sandy *bhur* being extremely small.

In 1834 the cultivated area amounted to 50 per cent. of the whole, and since that time a noteworthy improvement has been observed, the proportion at the last settlement being 73 per

cent. During the subsequent years progress has been well maintained, and in 1905 as much as 109,553 acres or 76·8 per cent. were under the plough, while 23,750 acres bore a double crop. The remaining area comprises 21,102 acres returned as culturable waste, including current fallow and 1,218 acres under groves; and 11,865 acres as barren, although all of this save 3,533 acres were either under water or occupied by villages, roads and the like. Irrigation is obtained principally from wells, but the tanks and streams supply a larger area than in any other pargana. The extent of irrigation depends on the nature of the monsoon and the winter rains; in time of need unprotected wells can be constructed almost everywhere, while the rivers render the villages on their banks secure. The tract therefore does not suffer from drought, but is more liable to injury on account of excessive moisture. The *rabi* is by far the more important harvest, the chief crops being wheat, gram and barley, while a large area is under poppy, especially on the higher lands. In the *kharif* rice takes the lead, followed by *juar*, *bajra* and sugarcane, the last showing a particularly high percentage.

Of the various cultivating castes in the pargana Rajputs hold by far the largest area, their cultivation, which extends to over 46,000 acres, being to a considerable extent proprietary. Then come Brahmans, the preponderance of the higher castes being very marked, and then Chamars, Muraos, Pathans, Ahars, Gadariyas and Sheikhs. At the last settlement 52·6 per cent. of the land was tilled by ex-proprietary and occupancy tenants, 20·6 per cent. by owners, 25·4 per cent. by tenants-at-will, while the remainder was rent-free. In subsequent years privileged tenants have lost ground slightly, and the proportion held by them is now comparatively low; though this is mainly due to the increase of cultivation. The average rental is much the same as in the adjoining pargana of Budaun, being about Rs. 5·66 per acre for tenants-at-will, and representing an increase of about twelve per cent. since the settlement, while for occupancy tenants it is about one rupee less.

The changes in the revenue demand from time to time will be found in the appendix.* In 1834 and 1836 when Salempur

* Appendix, Table IX.

and Hazratpur were settled respectively, the total for the whole pargana was Rs. 1,35,957, but this proved too high and a revision was made in 1842. A very slight enhancement was taken in 1870, but at the last settlement it was found necessary to impose an increase of 37·4 per cent. Even this represented only 45·34 per cent. of the assessable assets, and gave an incidence of Re. 1-13-2 per acre of cultivation, the present figure being considerably lower.* The demand is liable to vary from time to time, as the 56 *mahals* along the Ramganga are treated as alluvial and come up for revision every five years.

At the census of 1872 the pargana contained 113,858 inhabitants. The total dropped to 108,904 in 1881, but rose again at the next census to 120,032. The last enumeration of 1901 showed a further increase, as the pargana then had a population of 132,221, of whom 60,487 were females. This figure included 117,885 Hindus, 13,037 Musalmans and 1,299 others, chiefly Christians and Aryas. There are 301 villages, but the only town is Dataganj, and that is of no great size. Sadullahganj and Hazratpur have been separately mentioned, as also has Chitri, while a few other large villages, such as Bhatauli, Baksena and Daharpur possess small local markets. Means of communication are defective, as the pargana possesses neither railway nor metalled road. The principal highway is that from Budaun to Dataganj and Bela Dandi-ghat on the Ramganga, where a bridge of boats gives access to the Shahjahanpur district. This road is crossed by one leading from Sadullahganj to Dataganj and Usehat, and two other small roads run from Budaun to Sadullahganj and Baksena. The north of the pargana is within reach of the Ghatpuri station of the Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway, while on the east that of Pitambarpur in Bareilly is about eight miles distance from Sadullahganj. In former days there was some traffic on the Ramganga, but this has now declined to very insignificant proportions.

In the time of Akbar the pargana was included partly in Budaun and partly in Saneha of the present Bareilly district, that *mahal* being a portion of the Sambhal *sarkar*. When the Rohillas obtained possession of the tract in 1748, Salempur

* Appendix, Table X.

became a separate pargana, and was afterwards held by Hafiz Rahmat Khan. On his defeat and death it passed into the hands of the Nawab Wazir, and in 1801 was ceded to the British, being at first in the Bareilly district. In 1824 the new district of Sahaswan was formed, the headquarters of which were afterwards moved to Budaun. In 1844 the pargana was enlarged by the accession of Azimabad from pargana Budaun and of the Hazratpur *taluqa* from Usehat.

The internal history of the pargana is chiefly that of the Janghara Rajputs, who are still found in large numbers at Baksena, Chitri, Jamalpur and elsewhere. Those of Baksena claim to be descended from a famous chieftain of early days named Dhappu Dham; and one of them, Har Lal Singh, gained notoriety during the mutiny by assuming the name of his ancestor. The leading families among the Jangharas at the present time are those of Bhatauli and Sabalpur. Thakur Dalthaman Singh of Bhatauli holds 23 *mahals* assessed at Rs. 3,054, and 16 *mahals*, with a revenue of Rs. 3,035, are owned by Thakur Rum Singh of the same place. Thakur Bhaja Singh of Sabalpur owns 36 *mahals* with a Government demand of Rs. 3,200. Among the other leading landowners are the Sheikhs of Sheikhupur, who possess 13 *mahals* assessed at Rs. 5,167, the Tonkwala Sheikhs of Budaun, with three *mahals* paying Rs. 3,971; Maulvi Wahid Bakhsh of Budaun, who has 18 *mahals* paying Rs. 4,117; Maulvi Iltifat Husain, who has 11 *mahals*; and Sahibzada Saadat Ali Khan of Bilsi, who holds six *mahals*. The wealthy Mahajan family of Hasanpur have largely increased their property of late years, and now possess 20 *mahals* with a revenue of Rs. 4,280; and the Kayasths of Dataganj have nine *mahals*, the Government demand being Rs. 2,750. At the present time there are altogether 705 *mahals* in the pargana, and excluding five which are revenue-free, 118 are held by single proprietors, 338 are joint *zamindari*, 219 perfect *pattidari*, 18 *bhaiyachara* and seven imperfect *pattidari*. In many instances the same *mahal* is divided between members of different castes. Rajputs hold land in 441, belonging chiefly to the Janghara, Bargujar, Solankhi, Rathor and Katehria clans; Banias and Mahajans in 224; Brahmans in 117; Kayasths in 52 and Musalmans in 207 *mahals*.

SATASI *Pargana, Tahsil* BISAULI.

This is the smallest pargana of the district and occupies the eastern portion of the Bisauli tahsil. It is a tract of a somewhat irregular shape, bounded on the west and north-west by Bisauli, on the east by Aonla tahsil and the Bareilly district, on the south and south-east by pargana Budaun, and on the south-west by the Sot river, which separates it from Kot. The total area is 56,138 acres or 87·7 square miles. The pargana lies entirely in the broad fertile plain known as the *katehr* of Rohilkhand. Save for the valley of the Sot, it is level throughout and consists of a rich expanse of country covered with numerous groves, prosperous homesteads and close tillage. The soil is a light grey loam, stiffening slightly to the north and west, and in a few rare instances rising into sand. Towards the Bisauli and Aonla borders, where the ground gets firmer, there are several broad but shallow depressions which collect the local drainage, the chief pieces of water being the *jhils* at Singhthara, Paipal, Bagren and Urena. In their neighbourhood the soil acquires the consistency of clay, and a fair amount of rice is produced; occasionally, after a series of wet years, these lakes overflow their banks to the detriment of the cultivation in their immediate vicinity. The valley of the Sot is of a different character, but is rarely more than half a mile in breadth. Along the high bank is a belt of broken and sandy ground, from which the level drops sharply to a stretch of *khadir* lying almost flush with the stream. This lowlying area is subject to yearly inundation, but is usually of great fertility and produces excellent crops of wheat and sugar-cane; water is seldom needed, but is to be found within three feet of the surface. Taken as a whole, 4·2 per cent. of the area consists of clay, 7·4 per cent. of *bhur*, and the rest of loam: the *bhur* in this pargana is of a fair description, and is regularly cultivated.

As regards its general development Satasi is no whit behind the rest of the tahsil. As early as 1835 the area under the plough was 65 per cent. of the whole, and at the last settlement the cultivated land amounted to 47,434 acres or 84·5 per cent. By 1905 this amount had increased considerably, the total being 50,025 acres or over 87 per cent. of the entire pargana, while

acres were returned as barren, but all save 234 acres were either covered with water or occupied by villages and roads; and 2,858 acres, including 1,070 acres of grove land and 526 acres of current fallow, was classed as culturable waste. As in other parts of the Bisauli tahsil, the irrigated area varies with the nature of the season. Should occasion require, fully 80 per cent. of the cultivated land can be watered: not only do the tanks and *jhils* afford an abundant supply, but wells, which are ordinarily the most important source, can be constructed in every part at a small expense. In the few places where the subsoil is sandy, the walls of the wells are strengthened by wattle cylinders, but in most places unprotected wells last for many years, and a practically permanent spring is to be found at a depth not exceeding 30 feet. In point of area the *kharif* harvest somewhat exceeds the *rabi*, the chief staples being *bajra, juar* and rice, followed by sugarcane and cotton; formerly indigo was extensively cultivated, but of late years has practically disappeared. In the *rabi* wheat covers nearly two-thirds of the area sown, the greater part of the remainder being taken up by barley and gram, while poppy is a valuable crop and increasing in popularity. Quantities of melons are raised in the *khadir* of the Sot, and have a considerable local reputation.

The standard of cultivation would be higher but for the presence of high caste cultivators in so large numbers. Rajputs hold far more land than any other class, and after them come Brahmans, Chamars, Ahars, Pathans, Muraos and Kisans. Rents are fairly high, and have been greatly enhanced since the last settlement. At that time the average rate was Rs. 3-0-5 per acre for occupancy tenants and Rs. 4-9-4 for tenants-at-will. The latter class are comparatively scarce, although the occupancy area has undergone a marked decline since the last settlement, when it amounted to 67·6 per cent. of the whole, 13 per cent. being then held by tenants-at-will, 14 per cent. cultivated by owners, and three per cent. by ex-proprietary tenants. The average rate for tenants-at-will had increased by 1905 to Rs. 5-12-0 per acre.

The progress of the pargana is well illustrated by the constant increase in the revenue realized by Government.* The demand

* Appendix, Tables IX and X.

fixed in 1837 was enhanced to a small extent in 1871, and the result of this extremely light assessment was that at the last settlement it was found advisable to impose an addition of nearly 40 per cent., though at the same time only 45·85 per cent. of the assets was taken as the Government share, and the initial incidence was no more than Re. 1-8-7 per acre of cultivation. It is now considerably lower, as rents have risen and the cultivated area has increased.

The population of Satasi in 1872 numbered 48,604 souls. The total dropped to 47,011 in 1881, but since that time has steadily risen. In 1891 it had reached to 49,668, while at the last census the pargana contained 52,095 inhabitants, of whom 24,154 were females. Classified according to religions, there were 42,301 Hindus, 9,352 Musalmans and 442 others, almost all of these being Christians. There are 84 villages but no town: the largest places are Wazirganj and Saidpur, which form the subject of separate articles, and others include Bankota, Raharia and Bagren. The trade is inconsiderable, and there is no market of any importance; the only exports are agricultural products which find their way to Aonla and Budaun. The railway traverses the extreme north of the pargana, and from the Karengi station a road runs to Bagren and Saidpur, there joining the unmetalled road from Bisauli to Budaun. The only other road is that from Bisauli to Bagren and Aonla, but there is a number of good cart tracks connecting the different villages.

In former days the pargana was included in the large *mahal* known as Mundia Satasi in the government of Budaun. Mundia is now in the Bisauli pargana, while Satasi is not the name of any place, but denotes a collection of 87 villages. The pargana remained unchanged till the cession of the district in 1801, when it was split into two portions, the northern being known as Bisauli, while the southern half retained the old name of Satasi. It was formerly in the hands of Rajputs, chiefly Gaurs, Katehrias and Chauhans; but many of them have lost their possessions, mainly at the hands of the Rohillas. At the present time the 84 villages include 226 *mahals*, of which one, Alinagar, is revenue-free, while of the rest 39 are owned by single proprietors, 108 are held in joint *zamindari*, 21 in perfect *pattidari*, and 57 in the imperfect variety of the same tenure. Rajputs own the

whole or part of 127 *mahals*, all but ten being held by Gaurs and the remainder by Katehrias. Banias and Mahajans are in possession of 82; Brahmans are found in 42, Kayasths in 34, and Musalmans in 102 *mahals*. There are no large estates. The Agarwal Banias of Bisauli hold altogether 59 *mahals*, with a revenue of Rs. 4,001; the Sheikhs of Sheikhupur have five *mahals*, assessed at Rs. 2,150; four *mahals* belong to Sahibzada Saadat Ali Khan of Bilsi; eight to the Sheikhs of Sagrampur, and three to Kashi Prasad, a Brahman of Bareilly.

SHEIKHUPUR, *Pargana* UJHANI, *Tahsil* BUDAUN.

This large village stands near the right bank of the Sot, which is here crossed by a ferry at Ghoncha-ghat, leading to the city of Budaun, a distance of some three miles to the north-east. It stands in 28° 1′ N. and 79° 7′ E., a mile south of the provincial road from Budaun to Muttra and half a mile east of the branch metalled road leading to Qadir Chauk. Close to the latter is a station on the Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway, which passes to the south-east of the main site.

Sheikhupur is said to have been founded on the lands of Phuliya, the ruins of which are still to be seen, by one Sheikh Farid during the reign of Jahangir. His descendants are the leading family of the pargana and among the largest proprietors in the district. Their estates formerly consisted of seven villages, but received large additions after the mutiny, owing to the good service rendered by Sheikh Sharf-ud-din throughout the rebellion. The village itself has an area of 1,842 acres, of which some 1,310 acres are cultivated; 737 acres are revenue-free, and the rest is assessed at Rs. 791. The population of the village at the last census numbered 3,838 persons, of whom 1,761 were Hindus, 2,026 Musalmans, and 51 Christians and Aryas. The place is administered under the Sanitation Act, and possesses an upper primary school, an aided school for girls, and a bazar in which markets are held twice a week.

SIKRI, *Pargana and Tahsil* BISAULI.

A large village in the extreme north of the pargana, situated in 28° 26′ N. and 78° 56′ E., some eight miles north of Bisauli

and two miles from the Asafpur station on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, It lies off the road, in the narrow tract between the Aril and Chhoiya rivers, which unite on the eastern borders of the village. The lands of Sikri are very extensive, covering 2,714 acres, of which about 2,600 are cultivated; with the exception of two small joint *zamindari mahals,* they are held in *pattidari* tenure, the total revenue being Rs. 4,150. The main site, which is surrounded with groves, and stands in the centre of the village, contained in 1901 a population of 2,547 souls, of whom 225 were Musalmans and 14 Christians. The proprietors are Banias and Ahirs. Sikri possesses a lower primary school, but nothing else of any interest or importance. The provisions of the Sanitation Act have been applied to the village, but nothing is attempted beyond some supervision of the water-supply.

SIRASAUL, *Pargana* KOT, *Tahsil* SAHASWAN.

A large village lying in 28° 5′ N. and 78° 56′ E., on the road from Budaun to Bilsi, at a distance of four miles south from the latter, 12 miles north-west from the district headquarters, and a mile to the east of the Bhainsaur stream, which forms the boundary of the village lands and of the pargana. Sirasaul is one of the many places which were formerly treated as towns under Act XX of 1856, the measure being withdrawn in 1876. It contained at the last census a population of 2,794 persons, of whom 507 were Musalmans and 117 Christians, the prevailing Hindu castes being Jats, Banias and Muraos. It possesses a lower primary school, a village bank, and a bazar in which markets are held twice a week. The area of the village is very large, aggregating 2,768 acres, of which about 2,209 acres are cultivated; it is divided into three separate *mauzas,* known as Patti Jasa, Patti Sita Ram, and Patti Kunwar Sahai. The revenue is Rs. 3,175, while 173 acres are revenue-free; the proprietors are Sheikhs, Pathans, Banias and Rajputs.

UJHANI, *Pargana* UJHANI, *Tahsil* BUDAUN.

The capital of the pargana is a town of considerable size lying in 28° 0′ N. and 79° 1′ E., on the west side of the metalled road leading from Bareilly and Budaun to Kachhla ferry and Muttra,

at a distance of eight miles from the district headquarters. A branch metalled road here takes off and goes direct to Sahaswan, while unmetalled roads lead to Bilsi and Kakora. To the east of the provincial road runs the metre-gauge line of the Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway, with a station to the north-east of the town. Though built principally of mud, Ujhani presents a flourishing appearance, and is surrounded on three sides by numerous groves, while to the west are sandhills.

The early history of the place is purely traditional. The local account states that it was first called Piparia, from the many *pipal* trees which grew here and still give their name to Pipaltola, one of the *muhallas*. It was originally colonised by Ghosis from the neighbourhood of Agra some 1,400 years ago, and the name was changed to Ujhani by a Raja Mahipal, a native of Ujjain, who settled here. The etymology is extremely doubtful, and in all probability more recent than the name. The place subsequently became a Musalman settlement, though it does not occur in history; there is an ancient *imambara*, as well as an old cemetery in Bahadurganj known as the Qadam Rasul, or footprint of the prophet, and an ancient shrine of some Muhammadan saint styled the Naugaza Pir. In later days Ujhani became the residence of Abdullah Khan, the second son of the great Rohilla leader, Ali Muhammad. He enriched Ujhani with several buildings, and his brother, Faizullah Khan, built the large quarter known as Katra. In the latter is a mosque ascribed to Abdullah Khan, who died here from the effects of snake-bite and was buried in the large unfinished tomb standing on the outskirts of the town opposite a fine grove. Shortly after the introduction of British rule, one Bahadur Singh, whose father had been an official of the Oudh government, raised a revolt at Ujhani. The insurrection, which originated in some difficulty concerning the collection of revenue, was promptly suppressed, and Bahadur Singh fled across the Ganges. He was afterwards captured, but as he had been instrumental in saving the life of a British officer, he was leniently treated and allowed to return to Ujhani after signing certain articles.

The population of the town numbered 7,951 persons in 1853, and dropped to 7,734 in 1865 and to 7,656 in 1872. The

lowest point was reached in 1881, when the total was but 7,185, and from this it rose to 7,427 ten years later. At the last enumeration of 1901 the place contained 7,917 inhabitants, of whom 5,090 were Hindus, 2,726 Musalmans, 44 Christians, and 57 Aryas and Jains. Brahmans are the most numerous Hindu caste. The principal thoroughfares are metalled, and the town is divided into 13 *muhallas*, of which the chief are Pipaltola and Katra, already mentioned, and Bahadurganj, built by Bahadur Singh. Ujhani contains a first-class police-station, standing on the site of Abdullah Khan's fort, a post-office, a cattle-pound, and two *sarais*. The educational institutions comprise a middle vernacular school, a municipal school for girls, and two schools managed by the American Mission, which has a station here and a church. Markets are held twice a week in the bazar, and the place is the centre of a growing export trade in *ghi*, cotton, sugar and grain, the business being chiefly carried on by several wealthy families of Banias. Ujhani has always been favoured by its position on the main road, and with the introduction of the railway the place is rapidly growing in importance: several foreign agencies for the export of grain have already been established, and two ginning mills are under construction. There was once a large business in indigo, but this has practically disappeared since the sale of the property of Messrs. Maxwell and Debnam. The chief industry is now sugar-refining, and several factories are maintained in the town. The first village bank in the district was opened here in November 1901.

Ujhani was formerly administered under Act XX of 1856, but since December 1866 it was made a municipality. Its affairs are managed by a board of eight members, including the chairman, who is generally the district magistrate; six are elected, and the rest are nominated by Government. The income is chiefly derived from a tax according to circumstances and property, while other sources are pounds, conservancy receipts and rents of public property, the last consisting for the most part of stalls in the Sabzimandi and other bazars. Details of income and expenditure under the main heads for each year from 1890-91 will be found in the appendix.* The health of the town

* Appendix, Table XVI.

is fairly good, but fever is generally prevalent, owing in part to the existence of a large *jhil* immediately adjoining the town and to the defective system of drainage, a scheme for the improvement of which is now under consideration.

UJHANI *Pargana, Tahsil* BUDAUN.

This large pargana occupies the southern and western portion of the tahsil, and in shape is a triangular block of country, bounded on the north by pargana Kot, on the north-west by Sahaswan, on the east by Budaun and Usehat, the dividing line being the Sot river, and on the south and west by the Ganges, which separates this district from Etah. Owing to the action of the river, the area of the pargana is liable to constant variations, considerable areas being swallowed or thrown up by the stream from time to time as the result of the annual floods. In 1905 Ujhani had a total area of 149,973 acres or 234·3 square miles; the area beyond the influence of alluvion or diluvion being 134,200 acres or 210 square miles.

The pargana is a tract of very diverse natural characteristics. Along the Ganges is a stretch of alluvial *khadir*, about six miles in width along the Sahaswan border and gradually narrowing towards the east. There is the usual fringe of recent deposit known as *bela*, and above this is a belt of rich moist loam, requiring little irrigation, with close and prosperous hamlets and producing the finest crops in both harvests. In its western and wider half the *khadir* is diversified by isolated blocks of high sandy soil, and near the Ganges are small patches of *usar* which are utilized for the production of *khari* at the large manufactories near Kachhla. The tract is traversed by the Bhainsaur and its affluent, the Kamra, and occasionally the latter stream does much damage to the fertile country, as was notably the case in 1894. After the confluence of the Bhainsaur with the Ganges, the *khadir* somewhat deteriorates; the best part ends at Nanakhera, where a large backwater leaves the main stream and winds through all the low ground between the river and the uplands, removing all distinction between the *bela* and the *khadir* proper. In this part injuries are frequently caused by inundations and subsequent deposits of river sand: the habitations are scattered and

temporary, and cultivation is interrupted by stretches of tamarisk jungle, which gives shelter to numerous wild animals.

The *khadir* terminates inland in a depression which continues for the whole length of the pargana underneath the *bhur* cliffs, as in Sahaswan. To the west this dip is occupied by the Kamra, which joins the Bhainsaur, the latter cutting through the *bhur* and emptying itself into the Ganges. Thereafter the depression becomes an unconnected string of *jhils*, known generically as *kadwaras*. In ordinary years this hollow produces good crops of rice, but in wet seasons floods occur and deterioration results. The *bhur* tract in this pargana is similar in all respects to that of Sahaswan and Asadpur, though smaller in extent. The outer cliff is here very irregular, and after the passage of the Bhainsaur through the tract it describes three great curves, in each of which the local drainage is collected in the form of a large *jhil*. The first of these is that which ends at Bahadurganj, a hamlet of Jalalpur, and sends its overflow into the Ganges through Kakora; it is very shallow, and usually dries up in the hot weather, good crops of rice and sugarcane being produced on its banks. The second lies opposite Qadir Chauk; this is less efficiently drained, and rarely dries up altogether, so that the rice crops are always precarious. Lastly, there is the famous Nurpur lake, an extensive and permanent stretch of water, which has no natural exit and is consequently increasing in area and attracting nearly all the drainage of the narrow belt of *khadir* to the south; the low ground in its neighbourhood has become saturated, so that cultivation has seriously declined.

Generally speaking, the *bhur* of Ujhani is superior in quality to that of the parganas further west. The population is scanty, considerable stretches of country are covered with coarse grass, the crops are generally inferior, and wild animals do much damage to cultivation; but its superiority lies in the more efficient drainage system, which enables it to withstand the strain of wet years. On the north it terminates in a second shallow depression, occupied at first by the Bhainsaur, and afterwards by a chain of shallow *jhils*, known as the Gutain. Under normal circumstances no damage is to be feared; but after heavy rainfall the flood water passes uncontrolled through the pargana into a large ravine

of the Sot near Muhammadganj, causing considerable waterlogging in its course.

Beyond this depression lies the upland *katehr*, a fertile plain of considerable width in the north, but narrowing towards the south-east. This tract possesses a loam soil of high quality and is covered with large and numerous villages; unprotected wells, which can be dug everywhere and last for many years, afford ample means of irrigation, and the general development is as high as in any other part of the district. The land becomes lighter as the Sot is approached, and the high bank of that river is somewhat sandy and broken by ravines. The Sot flows through a deep and narrow valley and is fringed by an insignificant strip of *khadir*. Of the whole pargana some 18 per cent. consists of *bhur* soil, about two per cent. of clay, and the rest of loam: the last is equal in quality to any that can be found in the district, and most of it is of an extraordinarily rich description.

At the first regular settlement of 1835 the cultivated area of the pargana amounted to some 56 per cent. of the whole. In subsequent years the proportion rose to a considerable extent, but at the time of the last settlement a decided deterioration was observed as the result of a series of wet years, and in 1894 the area under the plough, excluding the alluvial *mahals*, was only 75,750 acres or 56·4 per cent. Subsequent years have shown a complete recovery, and in 1905 no less than 105,357 acres or nearly 73 per cent. was cultivated, while some 14,800 acres bore a double crop. Of the remainder, 16,800 acres were classified as barren, nearly half of this being under water, while much of the rest was occupied by village sites, roads and the like, so that the actual unculturable area was 4,785 acres, though this is a high proportion for the district; the culturable waste, including a large amount of new fallow and 1,838 acres of grove land, was 27,816 acres in extent, the greater proportion of which has never been cultivated. Much of the available land is doubtless of a very poor description and would not repay tillage; but probably no other pargana in the district possesses greater facilities for further development. The irrigated area varies from year to year according to the nature of the season. In the *bhur* tract irrigation is practically unknown, except where the Bhainsaur passes through

the circle and is ingeniously dammed to serve the land in its neighbourhood. In the *khadir* artificial watering is seldom required; but when necessary, wells can be made without any difficulty and the Bhainsaur and Kamra are freely utilized. In dry years large numbers of wells are sunk in all parts of the *katehr*, and this part of the pargana is generally immune from the effects of drought. The *kharif* harvest slightly exceeds the *rabi* in extent, save in the *khadir* of the Ganges. The chief staples are *bajra* and *juar*, followed by rice, sugarcane, and cotton; maize is also produced to some extent, and is growing in popularity. Of the *rabi* crops wheat and barley, the former greatly preponderating, cover about three-fourths of the area sown; the remainder consists chiefly of gram in the *katehr* and poppy in all three circles.

Among the cultivating castes Rajputs hold the largest area, and after them come Ahars, Muraos, Chamars, Brahmans, Kisans, Sheikhs and Pathans. With the exception of the high-caste Hindus, they are generally good husbandmen, notably the Kisans in the western villages. At the time of settlement 49·2 per cent. of the pargana was in the hands of occupancy and ex-proprietary tenants, 20·5 per cent. was cultivated by owners, and 28·7 per cent. by tenants-at-will, the remainder being rent-free. These proportions have undergone a marked change since that time, and an immense amount of litigation has resulted in the decrease of the occupancy area, as is the case in every part of the district. Rents run fairly high, the recorded rates at the last assessment being Rs. 3-5-2 per acre for occupancy tenants and Rs. 3-10-9 for tenants-at-will. Since the settlement there has been little change, and in 1905 it appeared that there had been an actual decline, a similar phenomenon being observed only in the adjoining pargana of Usehat.

In the early days of British rule Ujhani suffered, in common with many parts of the district, from over-assessment, and in 1835 a substantial reduction in the revenue was made. This was attended with beneficial results, for at the two following settlements a large increase was obtained.* At the last assessment the enhancement amounted to 20·75 per cent., the demand representing

* Appendix, Table IX.

47 per cent. of the assets and giving an initial incidence of Rs. 1-11-9 per acre of cultivation. The recent development of the pargana now renders the pressure of the revenue very much lighter, and at no time has any difficulty been experienced in realizing the sum due to Government. The total demand varies from time to time, as no fewer than 64 *mahals* are classed as alluvial and come up for revision every five years.

At the census of 1872 the pargana contained a population of 89,879 souls. This fell to 86,736 in 1881, and the following census showed a further decrease of 1,885 persons. The general recovery was amply illustrated at the last enumeration in 1901, when Ujhani was found to have a population of 94,551 persons, of whom 43,087 were females. The total included 79,452 Hindus, 14,550 Musalmans and 549 others, the great majority being Christians. There are 190 separate villages, but the only town is Ujhani, which is administered as a municipality. Several other places have large populations, such as Kakora, Sheikhupur, Kachhla and Ramzanpur, each of which has been separately mentioned, but they are merely overgrown agricultural communities. The trade of the pargana is centred at Ujhani, which is a busy place of growing importance. Means of communication are good, and have been greatly improved by the introduction of the railway from Bareilly to Soron. There are stations at Sheikhupur, Ujhani, Sahaswan road, and Kachhla. Alongside of the railway runs the provincial road from Bareilly and Budaun to Muttra, passing through Ujhani, whence a metalled branch runs to Sahaswan. A similar road takes off near Sheikhupur, leading to Qadir Chauk and the Ganges. Other roads connect Ujhani with Bilsi and Kakora, while through the north-east of the pargana runs that from Budaun to Bilsi, and in the extreme west are those connecting Kachhla with Bilsi and Sahaswan.

The pargana had no separate existence till the rise of Rohilla rule in 1748. Hitherto it was known as *tappa* Jalalpur and formed a portion of Budaun. On the death of Ali Muhammad, the country passed into the hands of his son, Abdullah Khan, who made Ujhani his capital. In 1774 it fell into the possession of the Nawab Wazir of Oudh, and in 1801 was ceded

to the East India Company, being at first included in Moradabad. Four years later the pargana was transferred to Bareilly; but in 1824 a new district was formed with headquarters at Sahaswan and subsequently at Budaun. The internal history presents no features of note. In former days the country near Budaun was held by Musalmans and more remote villages by Tomar Rajputs and Ahars. At the present time there are 710 *mahals*, and of these 173 are owned by single proprietors, 341 are joint *zamindari*, eight are *bhaiyachara*, 89 are held in perfect *pattidari*, and 52 in the imperfect form of the same tenure. The remaining 47 are revenue-free, the majority belonging to the Sheikhs of Sheikhupur, while others form part of the endowment of the shrine of Sultan-ul-Arfin on the Sot, and others, including Ramzanpur, are assigned to a family of Bareilly Kayasths. Altogether the Sheikhupur family owns 68 *mahals*, the revenue demand being Rs. 13,863. The Tonkwala Sheikhs of Budaun own 13 *mahals* assessed at Rs. 3,143; nine belong to Lala Ram Lal and eight to Pahladi Lal, both Banias of Budaun. In many instances different castes own land in the same *mahal*. Thus Musalmans have property in 301; Rajputs, chiefly of the Tomar, Chauhan and Bachhil clans, in 208; Banias and Mahajans in 171; Brahmans in 114; Ahars in 68; and Kayasths in 62 *mahals*.

USAWAN, *Pargana* USEHAT, *Tahsil* DATAGANJ.

A large and thriving village near the eastern border of the pargana and district, lying in 27° 49′ N. and 79° 21′ E., at a distance of six miles south-east from Miaon, with which it is connected by an unmetalled road, 20 miles from Budaun, and some 17 miles from the tahsil headquarters. It contained in 1901 a population of 3,212 inhabitants, of whom 111 were Musalmans and 37 Christians. The owners are a large and flourishing community of Janghara Rajputs, though small portions of the village have passed into the hands of Sheikhs and Banias. The village is divided into a large number of *mahals*, and has a total area of 3,335 acres; of this some 3,080 acres are cultivated, but much of the land is inferior in quality, being broken by several small watercourses and ravines leading down to the Kadwara *nala*, which forms the eastern boundary. The

revenue is Rs. 3,965. Usawan has been brought under the operations of the Sanitation Act. It contains a large upper primary school, a school for girls, and a bazar in which markets are held twice a week.

USEHAT, *Pargana* USEHAT, *Tahsil* DATAGANJ.

The capital of the pargana is a large village lying in 27° 47′ N. and 79° 14′ E., on the road from Budaun and Kakrala to Farrukhabad, at a distance of 18 miles from the district headquarters and 20 miles south-west from Dataganj. It is connected with the latter place by a road running through Miaon and continuing south-west from the village to Bichaura-ghat on the Ganges. Usehat is built on low ground, between a row of sandhills to the north and the river Sot to the south. It is a poor place, consisting mainly of mud houses, though there is one handsome masonry house built by a Kayasth named Tota Ram. In the centre of this site are the remains of an old fort. The village is of some antiquity, but attained no importance till 1748, when the Rohillas defeated the Bangash Pathans near Budaun. As the result of this battle they gained possession of the Usehat pargana, which was placed in charge of Fateh Khan Khansaman, who built the fort and a mosque which is still in existence. The place now contains a police-station, located on the site of the old fort, a branch dispensary, a post-office, a cattle-pound and a *sarai*. There is a large upper primary school for boys, and two girls' schools, one maintained by the district board, and the other an aided institution. Markets are held twice a week in the bazar, but the trade is insignificant, the place having been supplanted by Kakrala. Close to the village, on the west of the Budaun road is an encamping-ground and an inspection bungalow. At one time Usehat was administered under the provisions of Act XX of 1856, but these were withdrawn in 1876; the Sanitation Act is now in force here. The population in 1881 numbered 2,877 persons, but fell at the following census to 2,203. In 1901 it had risen again to 2,699, of whom 1,048 were Musalmans and 28 Christians. Among the former are numerous Pathans, but they are in poor circumstances and their property has passed into the hands of Banias. The village lands cover 1,340 acres, of which

only 870 acres are cultivated, and the revenue is Rs. 1,420; there is a *muafi* plot of 43 acres, nominally assessed at Rs. 120. At one time Usehat was the home of the Rathor Rajas of Rampur in Etah, whose ancestors migrated across the Ganges two or three centuries ago.

USEHAT *Pargana, Tahsil* DATAGANJ.

This pargana occupies the southern portion of the tahsil and the south-eastern corner of the district. To the west lies Ujhani, to the north Budaun and Salempur, to the east is the Jalalabad tahsil of Shahjahanpur, and to the south the Ganges, beyond which are the districts of Etah and Farrukhabad. Like all the Gangetic tract, it is liable to considerable variations in area from year to year, and within a comparatively recent period the loss has been remarkable, owing to the northward tendency of the stream. In 1905 the total for the pargana was 127,529 acres or nearly 200 square miles.

In its topography Usehat somewhat closely resembles the neighbouring pargana of Ujhani. The interior is a continuation of the upland loam tract of Budaun, here known as the *katil*, being lighter, less cohesive, and not so fertile as the true loam of the *katehr*. Here unprotected wells do not hold, and in many places are impracticable: wheat and *bajra* are the chief staples, and take the place of rice and sugarcane; but the tract is prosperous, with a dense population residing in numerous small hamlets, and the cultivation is extremely close. In dry years the *katil* is apt to suffer considerably, but little damage is done by excessive rainfall. This tract extends south-eastwards from the northern border in the form of a high promontory, narrowing as it approaches the confines of the district and ending on the Shahjahanpur border. It forms the watershed between the Ganges on the south and the Ramganga on the east, and below it on either side is a stretch of low alluvium.

That on the north is the *bankati*, already described in the article on Salempur. There are not more than half a dozen pure *bankati* villages in this pargana, though almost all those on the northern and eastern edge of the *katil* have portions of their area in the low ground or else are scarred by ravines. This *bankati*

strip has a stiff clay soil, studded with patches of *dhak* jungle, in which rice is the chief crop. It was formerly drained by an old channel of the Aril that flowed under the cliffs; but this has silted up, and now the flood water finds its way in an irregular course through the lowlands, filling the depressions and at times doing serious damage by its unregulated overflow; south of the *katil* lies the *bhur* tract, but in this pargana the change in the soil occurs imperceptibly, without any intermediate depression. On the Ujhani border the *bhur* cliffs are close to the Ganges, but after clinging to the river for a couple of miles they again retreat and leave a broad *khadir* to the south. From that point the high sandy belt narrows as it bends eastwards, and finally tapers away towards the junction of the Ramganga valley with that of the Ganges. The tract is broader than in Ujhani, but the drainage is quick and efficient, so that waterlogging seldom occurs and there are not the same individual instances of extreme deterioration as is the case above the marshes of Sahaswan or the Nurpur lake. At the same time the *bhur* is of a very poor description, being inevitably precarious, covered with stretches of coarse grass, and liable to the inroads of wild animals. A marked feature of the *bhur* is the Sot river, which cuts through the tract at the point where the cliffs begin to retreat from the Ganges. It then flows underneath the uplands towards the Shahjahanpur border, efficiently draining the *bhur*, but being a source of constant danger and damage in the low ground. In this portion of its course it has no high banks to restrain its floods, so that the overflow is poured over the *khadir*, resulting in much *usar* and poverty of the soil.

Where undamaged by floods, the *khadir* is a tract of great fertility, possessing a level soft soil on which fine crops of sugarcane, rice, and wheat are produced. Irrigation is everywhere obtainable, and in some of the *khadir* villages, especially near Katra Saadatganj, the cultivation reaches a standard nowhere surpassed in the district. All that the tract requires is protection from the Sot, which of late years has caused much saturation and has thrown large areas out of cultivation. The stream is not, however, an unmixed evil, for in its eastern reaches it provides water for an interesting system of irrigation. Between

the village of Usehat and the district boundary is a tract known as the *chaunr*, with a stiff clay soil, covered with a network of irrigation channels originally introduced by the Rajputs of Khera Jalalpur. The country lies low, and the water is distributed almost wholly by flow, rice being the main product. The climate is most unhealthy, but the value of the crops attracts cultivators from distant villages. On the other hand, constant saturation of the soil has caused considerable deterioration, especially on the right bank of the river, while another result of the system is to be seen in the formation of deep marshes under the *bhur* cliffs. The area damaged is small, but the injury is severe, notably at Dalelnagar; it is not only confined to the low lands, but has had a detrimental effect on the *bhur* villages lying immediately above them.

The southern edge of the *khadir* terminates in a small fringe of alluvial *bela*. Here the soil is fertile, as is everywhere the case along the river in this district; but the zone is of very small extent, the Ganges having a constant tendency to work northwards, while at the same time cultivation is precarious by reason of the pig and other animals which infest the grass and tamarisk jungles on the sandy shores of the river.

Taken as a whole, some 10·7 per cent. of the pargana has a *bhur* soil, six per cent. is clay, and the rest loam of varying quality. The cultivated area amounted to some 50 per cent. of the whole at the settlement of 1835, and by the last assessment this had increased to nearly 62 per cent. Subsequent years have witnessed a rapid extension of the area under tillage, and in 1905 it amounted to 89,920 acres or 70·5 per cent. while 11,500 bore a double crop. Of the remaining area, 24,659 acres were returned as culturable, including 1,234 acres of grove land and a large amount of current fallow, and 12,950 acres as barren, though more than half of this was either under water or occupied by sites and roads, the actually unculturable land being 6,342 acres—a figure which is only exceeded in Asadpur. Means of irrigation are somewhat more deficient than elsewhere, except in the *khadir*, which possesses a number of wells in addition to the canals and has nothing to fear from dry seasons. The *bhur* tract is almost entirely dry, and in the *katil* the wells are short-lived, except in the immediate vicinity of the villages. The proportion

of land irrigated varies from year to year, but it is ordinarily not more than ten per cent. of the cultivation, though a good deal more could be effected under the pressure of drought. The *rabi* harvest exceeds the *kharif* in point of area and only in the *khadir* is double-cropping very prevalent. Wheat and barley predominate everywhere, followed by gram and poppy. In the *kharif* the chief crop is *bajra*, grown chiefly in the *katil* and *bhur*; and next come *juar* and rice, the former being produced in all parts and the latter mainly in the *khadir* lands. Sugarcane, cotton and maize are raised in fair proportions throughout the pargana.

The cultivation is largely in the hands of proprietary communities. Rajputs hold a far greater area than any other caste, and next to them come Brahmans, Pathans, Ahars, Sheikhs, Gadariyas, Chamars and Muraos. As a rule, the standard of husbandry is not high, and rents run low. At the last settlement the average cash rate was Rs. 3-4-0 in the *khadir* and *katil* and Rs. 2-10-3 per acre in the *bhur*, and since that time there has been little change, the rates having, if anything, declined. Occupancy and ex-proprietary tenants then held 47·6 per cent. of the area, 23 per cent. was in the hands of owners, and 28·3 per cent. was cultivated by tenants-at-will. The last class has more than doubled its holdings since the settlement, partly to the detriment of the privileged tenants though more often by new cultivation.

The revenue demand at successive settlements will be found in the appendix.* Since 1835 it has steadily increased, owing in large measure to very lenient treatment. At the last settlement an enhancement of nearly 20 per cent. was taken; but even so the demand was equivalent to no more than 46·8 per cent. of the assets and gave an initial incidence of Re. 1-8-7 per acre of cultivation. The subsequent improvement of the pargana has rendered the pressure of the revenue extremely light, and the incidence is now lower than in any other part of the district except Sahaswan. The total varies from time to time by reason of the alluvial *mahals*, which are 48 in number and come up for revision of assessment every five years.

* Appendix, Table IX.

In 1872 pargana Usehat had a population of 80,172 persons. The following census of 1881 showed a marked decline, the total being 76,972, and ten years later there was a further drop to 75,446. The last enumeration was that of 1901, and by that time the pargana had generally recovered. The number of inhabitants was 82,965, of whom 37,993 were females, the total including 69,596 Hindus, 12,996 Musalmans, and 373 others, chiefly Christians. There are 198 villages, several of large size, the chief being Kakrala and Alapur, which are administered under Act XX of 1856. Others worthy of note are Usehat, Khera Jalalpur, Rajaula, Usawan, Gauntra and Miaon, each of which has been separately described. They are all overgrown agricultural communities, possessing small markets and no features of importance. Means of communication are very defective, as the pargana possesses neither railway nor metalled road. Two unmetalled roads lead from Budaun, one passing through Alapur and Miaon to Jalalabad in Shahjahanpur, with branches to Usawan and Hazratpur, and the other passing through Kakrala and Usehat to Farrukhabad. The latter is of a most inferior description, as for a considerable portion of its course it runs through heavy sand, and elsewhere is liable to be submerged during the rains. A third road is that from Dataganj to Miaon, Usehat, and Bichaura on the Ganges, though this is of an almost equally poor description.

The pargana was originally included in Budaun, and became a separate subdivision in 1719, when it was seized by the Bangash Pathans of Farrukhabad. The latter appear to have had a firm hold on the country, which they held with the assistance of the Rathor and other Rajputs till 1748, when they were overthrown by the Rohillas. The tract then passed into the hands of Fateh Khan Khansaman, who fortified the town of Usehat. The Rohilla dominion lasted till 1774, when the pargana was seized by the Nawab Wazir, and in 1801 it was ceded to the British, being at first included in the Bareilly district. The old proprietors of the pargana are Rajputs of different clans, the chief being Jangharas, Solankhis, Bais and Rathors, while several others are found, such as Katehrias, Chauhans, Gaurs, Gautams, and Bachhils. They still retain much of their ancestral land, though

they have lost ground and half the pargana is in the hands of others. At the present time the 198 villages of the pargana are divided into 538 *mahals*, of which 86 are owned by single proprietors, 324 are joint *zamindari*, 107 are held in perfect, and six in imperfect *pattidari* tenure, 13 are *bhaiyachara*, and the remaining two, Barara and Rupamai, are revenue-free. Altogether, Rajputs have in their possession the whole or part of 226 *mahals*; Musalmans of 163; Brahmans of 168; Banias and Mahajans of 113; Kayasths of 48; and Ahars of 20 *mahals*. The largest landowner is the Bania lady who owns Rajaula and pays a revenue of Rs. 7,950, the profits being devoted to a temple in Brindaban. Next come the Bais of Khera Jalalpur, of whom Thakur Bijai Singh holds eight *mahals* assessed at Rs. 4,006; the Sheikhs of Sheikhupur with 19 *mahals* paying Rs. 3,329; Kashi Prasad, a Brahman of Bareilly, with 19 *mahals*; and Maulvi Iltifat Husain of Budaun with eleven *mahals*, paying a revenue of Rs. 2,517.

WAZIRGANJ, *Pargana* SATASI, *Tahsil* BISAULI.

Wazirganj is the chief place in the pargana, but is nothing else than a large village. It stands in 28° 13′ N. and 79° 4′ E., by the side of the road from Budaun to Bisauli, at a distance of two miles south-west from Saidpur, 13 miles from Budaun, and nine miles from the tahsil headquarters. The place contains a police-station, which will shortly be removed to Saidpur, a post-office, a cattle-pound, a *sarai*, and a large upper primary school. Markets are held here twice a week, but the trade is inconsiderable. The population at the last census numbered 3,283 persons, of whom 529 were Musalmans and 30 Christians. The place was for several years administered under Act XX of 1856, but the operations of the Act were withdrawn in 1876; the provisions of the Sanitation Act are now in force. The village covers a considerable area, 2,528 acres in all, and of this some 2,240 acres are cultivated while 130 acres are under groves. The proprietors are Banias and Pathans, the former predominating, and the revenue is Rs. 3,753. A fair, known as the Purankhera, takes place in the month of Chait at an old mound surmounted by a temple one mile north-east of the village.

ZARIFNAGAR, *Pargana and Tahsil* SAHASWAN.

Zarifnagar, or properly Drigpur Zarifnagar, the official name of the revenue *mauza*, is an inconsiderable village lying in 28° 9′ N. and 78° 37′ E., on the north side of the road from Budaun to Gunnaur, at a distance of ten miles north-west from Sahaswan and 34 miles from the district headquarters. Two miles to the south is the large village of Dehgaon, and a mile to the north is the Mahawa, which inundates the country in its vicinity during the rains and renders the place very unhealthy. The village is chiefly of note as possessing a police-station, which was established here shortly after the mutiny on account of the turbulence then displayed by the inhabitants. There is also a post-office, a cattle-pound, a lower primary school, and to the west of the village an encamping-ground. At the last census the population numbered 1,454 persons, including 102 Musalmans, 23 Christians, and a large community of Ahars, who hold the village lands in conjunction with Sheikhs. The total area is 1,348 acres, of which 1,130 acres are cultivated and 72 acres are under groves, and the revenue is Rs. 1,252. The soil is poor, and broken by sandhills in the centre of the village.

Gazetteer of Budaun.

APPENDIX.

GAZETTEER

OF

BUDAUN.

APPENDIX.

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TABLE I.—*Population by tahsils*, 1901.

Tahsil.	Total.			Hindus.			Musalmans.			Others.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Gunnaur	162,291	88,348	73,943	142,039	77,335	64,704	18,648	10,110	8,538	1,604	903	701
Bisauli	211,507	113,231	98,276	180,094	96,414	83,680	29,423	15,734	13,689	1,990	1,083	907
Sahaswan	193,628	104,923	88,705	157,002	85,684	71,318	34,924	18,293	16,631	1,702	946	756
Budaun	243,141	129,912	113,229	181,361	98,315	83,046	58,992	30,157	28,835	2,788	1,440	1,348
Dataganj	215,186	116,706	98,480	187,481	101,952	85,529	26,033	13,864	12,169	1,672	890	782
Total ...	1,025,753	553,120	472,633	847,977	459,700	388,277	168,020	88,158	79,862	9,756	5,262	4,494

TABLE II.—*Population by thanas*, 1901.

Thana.	Total.			Hindus.			Musalmans.			Others.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Budaun	111,446	58,240	53,206	72,511	38,779	33,732	37,182	18,581	18,601	1,753	880	873
Binawar	43,215	23,421	19,794	33,757	18,358	15,399	8,853	4,731	4,122	605	332	273
Ujhani	64,873	35,297	29,576	57,242	31,232	26,010	7,383	3,936	3,447	248	129	119
Qadir Chauk	29,354	16,188	13,166	23,519	13,036	10,483	5,654	3,050	2,604	181	102	79
Gunnaur	80,691	43,904	36,787	69,451	37,862	31,589	10,409	5,568	4,841	831	474	357
Rajpura	57,405	31,372	26,033	51,074	27,839	23,235	5,692	3,172	2,520	639	361	278
Bisauli	87,302	46,465	40,837	72,261	38,412	33,849	14,135	7,574	6,561	906	479	427
Islamnagar	58,608	31,915	26,693	52,308	28,491	23,817	5,668	3,077	2,591	632	347	285
Mirzapur Behta	27,524	14,558	12,966	24,540	13,027	11,513	2,908	1,485	1,423	76	46	30
Wazirganj...	41,830	22,380	19,450	33,773	18,051	15,722	7,663	4,109	3,554	394	220	174
Sahaswan	76,088	41,237	34,851	54,264	30,024	24,240	21,401	10,982	10,419	423	231	192
Zarifnagar	48,831	26,465	22,366	43,149	23,384	19,765	5,301	2,867	2,434	381	214	167
Bilsi	78,791	42,529	36,262	69,042	37,237	31,805	8,735	4,735	4,000	1,014	557	457
Dataganj	73,911	40,045	33,866	65,199	35,288	29,911	8,065	4,411	3,654	647	346	301
Sadullahganj	28,772	15,648	13,124	25,834	14,071	11,763	2,705	1,462	1,243	233	115	118
Hazratpur	39,065	21,246	17,819	35,652	19,418	16,234	2,980	1,598	1,382	433	230	203
Usehat	46,505	25,483	21,022	42,227	23,137	19,090	4,059	2,219	1,840	219	127	92
Kakrala	31,542	16,727	14,815	22,174	12,054	10,120	9,227	4,601	4,626	141	72	69
Total ...	1,025,753	553,120	472,633	847,977	459,700	388,277	168,020	88,158	79,862	9,756	5,262	4,494

Table II.—*Population by thanas*, 1901.

Thana.	Total.			Hindus.			Musalmans.			Others.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Budaun	111,446	58,240	53,206	72,511	38,779	33,732	37,182	18,581	18,601	1,753	880	873
Binawar	43,215	23,421	19,794	33,757	18,358	15,399	8,853	4,731	4,122	605	332	273
Ujhani	64,873	35,297	29,576	57,242	31,232	26,010	7,383	3,936	3,447	248	129	119
Qadir Chauk	29,354	16,188	13,166	23,519	13,036	10,483	5,654	3,050	2,604	181	102	79
Gunnaur	80,691	43,904	36,787	69,451	37,862	31,589	10,409	5,568	4,841	831	474	357
Rajpura	57,405	31,372	26,033	51,074	27,839	23,235	5,692	3,172	2,520	639	361	278
Bisauli	87,302	46,465	40,837	72,261	38,412	33,849	14,135	7,574	6,561	906	479	427
Islamnagar	58,608	31,915	26,693	52,308	28,491	23,817	5,668	3,077	2,591	632	347	285
Mirzapur Behta	27,524	14,558	12,966	24,540	13,027	11,513	2,908	1,485	1,423	76	46	30
Wazirganj...	41,830	22,380	19,450	33,773	18,051	15,722	7,663	4,109	3,554	394	220	174
Sahaswan	76,088	41,237	34,851	54,264	30,024	24,240	21,401	10,982	10,419	423	231	192
Zarifnagar	48,831	26,465	22,366	43,149	23,384	19,765	5,301	2,867	2,434	381	214	167
Bilsi	78,791	42,529	36,262	69,042	37,237	31,805	8,735	4,735	4,000	1,014	557	457
Dataganj	73,911	40,045	33,866	65,199	35,288	29,911	8,065	4,411	3,654	647	346	301
Sadullahganj	28,772	15,648	13,124	25,834	14,071	11,763	2,705	1,462	1,243	233	115	118
Hazratpur	39,065	21,246	17,819	35,652	19,418	16,234	2,980	1,598	1,382	433	230	203
Usehat	46,505	25,483	21,022	42,227	23,137	19,090	4,059	2,219	1,840	219	127	92
Kakrala	31,542	16,727	14,815	22,174	12,054	10,120	9,227	4,601	4,626	141	72	69
Total ...	1,025,753	553,120	472,633	847,977	459,700	388,277	168,020	88,158	79,862	9,756	5,262	4,494

TABLE III.—*Vital Statistics.*

Year.	Births.				Deaths.			
	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Rate per 1,000.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Rate per 1,000.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1891	29,105	15,369	13,736	31·44	20,086	10,932	9,154	21·71
1892	34,719	18,069	16,650	37·51	26,256	14,189	12,067	28·37
1893	44,388	23,107	21,281	47·96	21,930	11,832	10,098	23·69
1894	43,701	22,777	20,924	47·24	33,836	18,435	15,401	36·57
1895	40,142	20,756	19,386	43·39	24,630	13,081	11,549	26·62
1896	40,730	21,266	19,464	44·02	30,330	15,969	14,361	32·78
1897	36,412	18,993	17,419	39·36	36,518	19,070	17,448	39·47
1898	45,571	23,433	22,138	49·26	29,703	15,658	14,045	33·10
1899	54,807	28,216	26,591	59·24	34,883	18,300	16,583	37·70
1900	46,092	23,730	22,362	49·82	34,032	17,384	16,648	36·78*
1901	51,213	26,276	24,937	49·93	37,726	19,530	18,196	36·78
1902	56,224	29,078	27,146	54·81	33,015	16,754	16,261	32·19
1903	56,668	28,871	27,797	55·24	43,401	22,350	21,051	42·31
1904	56,268	28,874	27,394	54·85	39,295	19,636	19,659	38·31
1905								
1906								
1907								
1908								
1909								
1910								
1911								
1912								
1913								
1914								

* The rates from 1891 to 1900 are calculated from the returns of the 1891 Census.

TABLE IV.—*Deaths according to cause.*

Year.	Total deaths from—					
	All causes.	Plague.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel com-plaints.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1891	20,086	...	324	73	18,001	573
1892	26,256	...	2,051	53	22,205	761
1893	21,950	...	19	39	20,382	323
1894	33,836	...	524	59	31,431	618
1895	24,630	...	275	12	22,960	331
1896	30,330	...	13	1,508	27,081	285
1897	36,518	...	92	4,441	29,471	248
1898	29,703	...	4	85	27,807	226
1899	34,883	...	60	29	32,756	499
1900	34,032	...	3,591	19	28,659	577
1901	37,726	...	556	11	35,300	282
1902	33,015	...	17	16	30,994	213
1903	43,401	...	217	865	37,839	369
1904	39,295	57	10	146	36,531	322
1905						
1906						
1907						
1908						
1909						
1910						
1911						
1912						
1913						
1914						

TABLE V.—*Statistics of cultivation and irrigation*, 1312 *fasli*.

Pargana and tahsil.	Total area.	Waste.	Culturable.	Cultivated.								Double-cropped.
				Irrigated.					Dry.	Total.	
				Total.	Canal.	Wells.	Tanks.	Other sources.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Asadpur	126,118	13,738	19,718	3,168	...	2,605	452	111	89,494	92,662	29,132
Rajpura	104,318	9,661	30,086	2,475	...	2,065	300	110	62,096	64,571	21,284
Tahsil Gunnaur ...	230,436	23,399	49,804	5,643	...	4,670	752	221	151,590	157,233	50,416
Bisauli	87,842	5,181	4,310	5,138	...	4,346	462	330	73,213	78,351	9,778
Islamnagar ...	86,723	4,202	4,165	4,931	...	3,902	757	272	73,425	78,356	11,716
Satasi	56,138	3,255	2,858	4,917	...	4,041	683	193	45,108	50,025	5,979
Tahsil Bisauli ...	230,703	12,638	11,333	14,986	...	12,289	1,902	795	191,746	206,732	27,473
Sahaswan... ...	182,028	14,505	32,257	3,995	...	3,620	325	50	131,271	135,266	23,458
Kot	90,880	4,621	4,493	5,732	...	5,168	387	177	76,034	81,766	10,413
Tahsil Sahaswan ...	272,908	19,126	36,750	9,727	...	8,788	712	227	207,305	217,032	33,871
Budaun	134,602	8,376	12,937	8,168	...	6,173	1,382	613	105,121	113,289	16,141
Ujhani	149,973	16,800	27 816	6,728	...	5,574	704	450	98,629	105,357	13,796
Tahsil Budaun ...	284,575	25,176	40,753	14,896	...	11,747	2,086	1,063	203,750	218,646	29,937
Salempur... ...	142,520	11,865	21,102	11,956	...	7,831	3,123	1,002	97,597	109,553	23,747
Usehat	127,529	12,950	24,659	6,544	1,143	3,932	605	864	83,376	89,920	11,496
Tahsil Dataganj ...	270,049	24,815	45,761	18,500	1,143	11,763	3,728	1,866	180,973	199,473	35,243
Total District ...	1,288,671	105,154	184,401	63,752	1,143	49,257	9,180	4,172	935,364	999,116	176,940

TABLE VI.—*Area in acres under the principal crops, Tahsil Gunnaur.*

Year.	Rabi.					Kharif.						
	Total.	Wheat.	Barley alone and mixed.	Gram.	Opium.	Total.	Bajra alone and mixed.	Juar alone and mixed.	Cotton.	Rice.	Sugar-cane.	Maize.
Fasli.												
1305	87,330	44,949	36,020	3,975	142	97,026	24,191	17,246	5,139	7,379	4,334	32,866
1306	84,183	47,968	32,434	2,059	259	103,462	26,551	17,549	5,056	7,309	4,324	36,496
1307	67,605	35,722	29,000	1,841	472	90,887	28,946	16,433	9,334	2,896	5,320	18,447
1308	82,347	*...	...	...	...	105,391	27,511	18,762	12,082	3,999	4,151	34,261
1309	89,234	47,898	42,978	7,142	356	110,333	28,644	17,612	15,667	4,979	4,761	33,259
1310	83,034	39,038	36,388	3,516	459	111,261	31,712	18,867	14,606	2,857	4,114	33,695
1311	104,916	47,358	48,738	3,759	796	101,676	45,219	14,544	4,604	1,553	3,854	26,507
1312	99,106	41,548	43,794	6,212	829	105,157	32,310	17,992	12,964	3,523	5,367	28,188
1313	73,497	30,157	38,605	1,440	1,264	109,478	37,169	17,696	12,787	3,326	5,690	25,997
1314												
1315												
1316												
1317												
1318												
1319												
1320												
1321												

* No returns, owing to Census operations.

TABLE VI—(continued).—*Area in acres under the principal crops, Tahsil Bisauli.*

Year.	Rabi.					Kharif.						
	Total.	Wheat.	Barley, alone and mixed.	Gram.	Opium.	Total.	Bajra, alone and mixed.	Juar, alone and mixed.	Cotton.	Rice.	Sugar-cane.	Maize.
Fasli.												
1305	105,687	58,195	27,931	9,902	2,746	112,352	38,596	26,797	5,436	10,236	3,530	6,033
1306	99,539	63,062	21,874	7,965	3,099	118,836	51,635	29,754	5,016	13,341	2,886	5,333
1307	91,742	61,071	19,407	2,776	6,239	113,485	53,279	22,960	7,388	11,348	3,549	5,126
1308	97,745	*...	*...	*...	*...	124,668	54,725	27,944	8,108	12,218	2,595	6,962
1309	104,134	66,429	19,360	8,703	5,531	118,394	51,928	25,868	13,257	11,016	1,776	6,882
1310	105,819	68,541	18,722	8,277	6,584	121,474	51,874	25,359	16,659	9,347	1,585	9,286
1311	119,987	56,245	20,972	6,199	10,256	120,529	61,650	23,470	6,276	5,140	1,262	3,853
1312	123,009	73,935	21,547	11,626	9,839	109,489	47,759	25,300	13,720	9,800	1,104	7,080
1313	108,187	61,317	18,374	10,477	11,125	117,846	45,292	30,429	19,294	7,114	2,243	8,598
1314												
1315												
1316												
1317												
1318												
1319												
1320												
1321												

* No returns, owing to Census operations.

TABLE VI—(continued).—*Area in acres under the principal crops, Tahsil Sahaswan.*

Year.	Rabi. Total.	Rabi. Wheat.	Rabi. Barley, alone and mixed.	Rabi. Gram	Rabi. Opium.	Kharif. Total.	Kharif. Bajra, alone and mixed.	Kharif. Juar, alone and mixed.	Kharif. Cotton.	Kharif. Rice.	Kharif. Sugar-cane.	Kharif. Maize.
Fasli.												
1305 ...	98,226	43,357	41,407	4,141	4,707	114,754	35,795	25,939	3,944	9,017	6,188	15,410
1306 ...	96,549	50,029	35,009	3,715	4,551	121,182	42,489	30,418	3,662	8,899	6,644	16,418
1307 ...	89,755	46,932	33,464	1,269	6,177	111,120	44,448	24,895	5,859	5,947	7,502	9,458
1308 ...	98,900	*...	*	* ..	*...	130,982	48,296	32,022	8,294	8,561	5,684	15,239
1309 ...	106,503	58,209	25,189	5,810	4,698	132,187	50,684	23,854	11,064	8,665	5,604	17,279
1310 ...	102,486	59,670	29,853	3,889	5,266	135,589	54,898	27,897	13,701	6,349	5,749	17,995
1311 ...	120,970	67,346	36,933	4,121	7,156	124,923	65,189	21,686	5,849	4,358	5,033	12,465
1312 ...	120,255	64,189	36,697	6,792	6,841	128,857	55,326	25,010	9,956	7,500	5,894	14,386
1313 ...	106,570	52,505	33,680	5,495	8,045	132,531	58,658	23,880	12,377	7,362	6,435	14,219
1314 ...												
1315 ...												
1316 ...												
1317 ...												
1318 ...												
1319 ...												
1320 ...												
1321 ...												

* No returns, owing to Census operations.

TABLE VI—(continued).—*Area in acres under the principal crops, Tahsil Budaun.*

Year.	Rabi.					Kharif.						
	Total.	Wheat.	Barley, alone and mixed.	Gram.	Opium.	Total.	Bajra, alone and mixed.	Juar, alone and mixed.	Cotton.	Rice.	Sugar-cane.	Maize.
Fasli.												
1305 ...	104,712	65,201	32,109	8,476	6,438	105,326	45,543	21,402	4,978	12,254	3,745	4,951
1306 ...	102,625	69,609	25,815	7,450	5,969	112,339	47,674	22,744	4,518	17,345	4,289	4,170
1307 ...	98,305	68,850	23,000	3,717	8,440	106,113	50,542	19,050	3,781	16,435	5,684	2,429
1308 ...	102,319	*...	*...	*...	*...	122,288	55,448	24,772	4,847	19,024	4,429	4,670
1309 ...	117,145	79,888	25,604	10,904	6,035	119,337	55,929	22,294	6,985	17,561	3,942	4,985
1310 .	113,438	72,736	23,692	5,682	6,682	123,242	57,853	25,244	8,016	15,434	3,646	6,124
1311 ...	126,098	78,419	27,151	4,705	9,399	114,479	64,445	25,225	2,652	10,180	3,399	2,370
1312 ...	124,703	70,294	28,813	10,158	8,367	120,974	57,339	25,316	5,559	15,182	4,058	4,875
1313 ...	115,857	61,431	25,483	10,346	9,881	129,379	57,579	30,240	7,016	11,763	5,243	5,159
1314 ...												
1315 ...												
1316 ...												
1317 ...												
1318 ...												
1319 ...												
1320 ...												
1321 ...												
1322 ...												
1323 ...												

* No returns, owing to Census operations.

Table VI—(concluded).—*Area in acres under the principal crops, Tahsil Dataganj.*

Year.	Rabi.					Kharif.						
	Total.	Wheat.	Barley, alone and mixed.	Gram.	Opium.	Total.	Bajra, alone and mixed.	Juar, alone and mixed.	Cotton.	Rice.	Sugar-cane.	Maize.
Fasli.												
1305 ...	109,318	51,539	25,915	16,953	7,696	96,910	34,795	24,150	3,923	15,636	1,841	6,643
1306 ...	113,010	59,109	20,555	18,346	8,114	102,832	34,050	19,315	3,468	27,497	1,795	5,836
1307 ...	92,809	59,117	16,772	3,822	9,759	100,688	37,770	19,706	2,901	26,681	2,514	3,809
1308 ...	103,473	* ...	* ...	* ...	* ...	108,790	39,798	23,638	3,195	25,370	2,350	5,897
1309 ...	127,029	71,982	18,652	20,514	7,619	97,421	37,859	20,808	4,960	19,840	2,078	5,366
1310 ...	116,448	74,286	15,833	12,406	7,454	108,078	40,143	24,615	6,013	20,756	1,669	5,827
1311 ...	134,140	80,425	21,343	12,266	10,066	99,484	48,051	29,756	1,726	9,116	1,023	3,238
1312 ...	128,379	74,546	21,875	11,153	10,579	101,414	37,804	23,063	3,875	22,363	1,397	4,661
1313 ...	113,620	64,893	18,071	10,927	12,431	108,827	40,496	31,123	4,867	15,470	2,231	6,554
1314 ...												
1315 ...												
1316 ...												
1317 ...												
1318 ...												
1319 ...												
1320 ...												
1321 ...												
1322 ...												
1323 ...												

* No returns, owing to Census operations.

TABLE VII.—*Criminal Justice.*

Year.	Number of persons convicted or bound over in respect of—												Cases under—	
	Offences against public tranquillity (Chapter VIII).	Offences affecting life.	Grievous hurt.	Rape.	Cattle-theft.	Criminal force and assault.	Theft.	Robbery and dacoity.	Receiving stolen property.	Criminal trespass.	Bad livelihood.	Keeping the peace.	Opium Act.	Excise Act.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1898 ...	245	69	97	...	28	43	253	37	69	132	...	74	53	9
1899 ...	303	52	72	5	33	79	248	48	49	113	86	37	38	8
1900 ...	196	45	97	2	23	64	253	33	51	180	125	50	49	23
1901 ...	227	49	139	3	33	119	207	31	41	154	118	98	25	25
1902 ...	252	36	115	4	16	149	317	22	47	239	117	89	18	9
1903 ...	333	43	130	5	22	69	222	23	41	176	53	167	14	9
1904 ...	251	40	178	8	17	86	233	43	76	160	169	180	22	12
1905 ...	348	10	171	...	24	48	244	17	40	222	138	221	13	17
1906 ...														
1907 ...														
1908 ...														
1909 ...														
1910 ...														
1911 ...														
1912 ...														
1913 ...														
1914 ...														
1915 ...														

TABLE VIII.—*Cognizable Crime.*

Year.	Number of cases investigated by police—			Number of persons—		
	Suo motu.	By orders of Magistrate.	Sent up for trial.	Tried.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1898	1,494	127	767	1,374	354	1,020
1899	1,644	91	953	1,578	378	1,200
1900	1,889	67	1,098	1,731	407	1,324
1901	1,654	43	1,076	1,881	450	1,431
1902	1,558	40	1,134	1,761	417	1,344
1903	1,484	59	931	1,669	425	1,244
1904	1,790	29	1,223	2,032	499	1,533
1905	2,108	46	1,236	2,081	488	1,593
1906						
1907						
1908						
1909						
1910						
1911						
1912						
1913						
1914						
1915						

NOTE.—Columns 2 and 3 should show

TABLE IX.—*Revenue demand at successive settlements.*

Pargana and Tahsil.	Year of settlement.							
	1803.	1806.	1809	1812.	1834—38.	1867.	1897.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Asadpur ...	62,890	61,197	68,737	80,728	75,986	83,926	1,17,875	
Rajpura ...	48,141	47,142	62,035	73,546	74,340	80,760	88,560	
Tahsil Gunnaur.	1,11,031	1,08,339	1,30,772	1,54,274	1,50,326	1,64,686	2,06,435	
Bisauli ...	45,383	43,787	43,889	45,968	56,993	62,755	1,19,500	
Islamnagar ...	55,644	57,185	59,770	71,353	78,822	1,00,278	1,33,335	
Satasi ...	25,606	24,779	28,919	30,807	43,397	50,405	72,690	
Tahsil Bisauli	1,26,633	1,25,751	1,32,578	1,48,128	1,79,212	2,13,438	3,25,525	
Sahaswan ...	81,023	80,838	94,965	1,12,544	98,108	1,02,598	1,08,035	
Kot ...	78,569	68,728	71,362	71,386	96,746	1,10,327	1,19,380	
Tahsil Sahaswan.	1,59,592	1,49,566	1,66,327	1,83,930	1,94,854	2,12,925	2,27,415	
Budaun ...	87,019	97,153	78,565	95,426	83,373	1,04,940	1,59,765	
Ujhani ...	1,08,939	1,06,830	1,10,289	1,16,546	99,573	1,05,198	1,23,825	
Tahsil Budaun	1,95,958	2,03,983	1,88,854	2,11,972	1,82,946	2,10,138	2,83,590	
Salempur ...	50,966	52,001	82,284	94,616	1,35,957	1,37,990	1,71,825	
Usehat ...	96,281	70,273	77,835	1,20,275	84,933	90,241	1,05,880	
Tahsil Dataganj	1,47,247	1,22,274	1,60,119	2,14,891	2,20,890	2,28,231	2,77,705	
Total District	7,40,461	7,09,913	7,78,650	9,13,195	9,28,228	10,29,418	*13,20,670	

* Net final demand, excluding Rs. 59,450, assessed nominally on revenue-free lands

TABLE X.—*Present demand for revenue and cesses*, 1312 *Fasli*.

Pargana and tahsil.	Where included in *Ain-i-Akbari*.	Revenue.	Cesses.	Total.	Incidence per acre.	
					Cultivated.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Asadpur	Gunnaur and Neodhana ...	1,24,549	14,996	1,39,545	1 5 6	0 15 9
Rajpura	Majhaula and Gunnaur ...	91,946	11,040	1,02,986	1 6 7	0 14 1
Tahsil Gunnaur ...	...	2,16,495	26,036	2,42,531	1 6 1	0 14 11
Bisauli	Satasi Mundia and Kot ...	1,17,025	14,208	1,31,233	1 10 9	1 7 10
Islamnagar	Neodhana, Majhaula and Jadwar,	1,28,829	15,542	1,44,371	1 13 5	1 10 7
Satasi	Satasi Mundia	72,076	8,691	80,767	1 9 7	1 7 0
Tahsil Bisauli ...	...	3,17,930	38,441	3,56,371	1 11 3	1 8 6
Sahaswan	Sahaswan	1,14,711	14,414	1,29,125	0 15 2	0 11 4
Kot	Kot Salbahan	1,18,742	14,396	1,33,138	1 9 11	1 6 2
Tahsil Sahaswan ...	...	2,33,453	28,810	2,62,263	1 4 6	1 0 9
Budaun	Budaun Haveli	1,53,002	22,699	1,75,701	1 5 7	1 2 2
Ujhani	Ditto	1,25,415	16,193	1,41,608	1 3 0	0 13 4
Tahsil Budaun ...	...	2,78,417	38,892	3,17,309	1 4 3	0 15 9
Salempur	Budaun Haveli and Saneha ...	1,80,063	21,813	2,01,876	1 10 3	0 14 3
Usehat	Budaun Haveli	1 05,379	12,833	1,18,212	1 2 9	0 13 3
Tahsil Dataganj ...	...	2,85,442	34,646	3,20,088	1 6 6	0 13 9
Total, District ...	...	13,31,737	1,66,825	14,98,562	1 6 6	1 1 2

Table XI.—*Excise.*

Year.	Receipts from foreign liquors.	Country spirit.		Receipts from *tari* and *sendhi*.	Drugs.			Opium.		Total receipts.	Total charges.	Incidence of receipts per 10,000 of population from—			Number of shops for sale of—		
		Receipts.	Consumption in gallons.		Total receipts.	Consumption in maunds of—		Total receipts.	Consumption.			Liquor including *tari*.	Drugs.	Opium.	Country spirit.	Drugs.	Opium.
						Ganja.	*Charas.*										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds. s.	Mds. s.	Rs.	Mds. s.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
1890-91 ...	42	24,184	14,395	146	9,696	Not available.		4,253	9 14	38,458	1,171	263	105	46	105	101	48
1891-92 ...	135	18,093	7,230	104	10,197	Ditto.		4,345	9 29	33,126	2,229	198	110	47	106	101	39
1892-93 ...	200	27,147	13,204	150	11,032	...	95 0	4,955	11 31	43,544	3,202	297	119	54	92	108	41
1893-94 ...	192	31,897	14,084	142	12,193	...	109 0	4,743	10 33	49,182	1,998	345	132	51	91	106	40
1894-95 ...	192	11,765	13,287	83	11,087	...	108 19	4,175	9 12	27,330	583	337	120	45	93	104	37
1895-96 ...	192	12,105	9,749	127	10,251	...	84 34	3,756	9 2	26,436	37	290	110	40	91	103	34
1896-97 ...	320	14,157	8,563	167	11,227	...	75 11	3,434	8 12	29,317	113	253	121	37	96	102	33
1897-98 ...	160	17,305	11,382	195	12,195	...	104 15	3,700	9 9	33,580	10	306	131	40	95	103	36
1898-99 ...	192	22,940	13,799	170	16,670	...	91 25	4,245	10 16	44,233	93	362	216	47	92	101	37
1899-1900...	192	26,482	11,828	169	18,665	...	61 3	3,958	9 26	49,474	613	398	264	41	95	101	37
1900-01 ...	192	43,131	16,661	133	26,402	...	77 21	4,614	11 9	74,481	1,181	424	257	45	87	100	37
1901-02 ...	832	47,739	15,638	141	41,004	...	106 3	4,973	12 11	94,690	527	478	400	48	88	97	37
1902-03 ...	768	43,143	13,447	246	40,057	...	100 6	5,211	12 36	89,427	1,056	433	392	51	87	97	37
1903-04 ...	832	42,728	13,606	438	33,398	...	58 21	5,315	12 23	82,718	1,541	431	327	52	86	97	37
1904-05 ...	712	43,447	18,621	400	40,920	...	75 4	5,057	12 5	90,546	1,286	437	401	50	86	97	37
1905-06 ...	610	59,373	20,838	497	46,189	...	81 14	5,127	12 25	1,11,805	984	593	453	50	83	97	37
1906-07 ...																	
1907-08 ...																	
1908-09 ...																	
1909-10 ...																	
1910-11 ...																	
1911-12 ...																	
1912-13 ...																	

TABLE XII.—*Stamps.*

Year.	Receipts from— Non-Judicial.	Court fee including copies.	All sources.	Total charges.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91	30,448	1,08,554	1,39,134	2,406
1891-92	29,118	1,17,794	1,47,058	2,673
1892-93	28,353	1,15,826	1,44,330	2,640
1893-94	30,293	1,26,196	1,56,592	2,947
1894-95	32,903	1,23,992	1,57,057	2,800
1895-96	32,633	1,38,236	1,71,086	2,327
1896-97	35,103	1,47,543	1,82,853	2,381
1897-98	35,210	1,59,092	1,95,821	2,924
1898-99	31,904	1,50,059	1,85,047	2,628
1899-1900	34,083	1,50,030	1,87,091	2,928
1900-01	37,919	1,70,025	2,10,756	2,962*
1901-02	40,026	1,85,119	2,28,170	5,675
1902-03	41,397	1,65,208	2,09,561	5,632
1903-04	41,660	1,66,773	2,11,290	5,177
1904-05	40,868	1,64,572	2,08,205	5,170
1905-06	4,5573	1,86,359	2,35,030	5,860
1906-07				
1907-08				
1908-09				
1909-10				
1910-11				
1911-12				
1912-13				

* Discount only.

TABLE XIII.—*Income-tax.*

Year.	Total receipts.	Collected by companies.		Profits of companies.		Other sources, Part IV.				Total charges.	Objections under Part IV.	
						Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.				
		Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.		Number filed.	Wholly or partly successful.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.					Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		
1890-91	36,508	...	...	...	...	1,244	20,251	138	12,765	984	Not available.	
1891-92	35,947	...	...	...	...	1,302	21,153	106	10,949	920	Ditto.	
1892-93	36,405	...	...	...	...	1,281	19,555	119	12,407	1,084	Ditto.	
1893-94	34,017	...	...	...	...	1,209	18,390	116	11,623	826	573	166
1894-95	33,763	...	...	...	...	1,167	18,282	112	11,427	734	476	150
1895-96	35,310	...	...	...	...	1,180	18,847	107	11,530	639	313	80
1896-97	38,054	...	...	...	...	1,354	21,173	123	12,693	1,422	449	151
1897-98	38,504	...	...	...	...	1,346	21,346	136	13,430	1,405	500	167
1898-99	38,473	...	...	...	...	1,279	20,784	140	13,924	306	501	90
1899-1900	37,856	...	...	...	...	1,315	20,897	133	13,110	362	618	170
1900-01	39,952	...	...	...	...	1,341	21,540	144	13,796	444	632	175
1901-02	41,229	...	...	...	...	1,392	22,763	141	15,011	298	626	170
1902-03	41,402	...	...	...	...	1,468	23,506	137	14,880	263	571	179
1903-04	27,111	...	...	...	...	409	11,072	131	13,260	357	259	80
1904-05	28,984	...	...	...	...	435	11,730	148	13,885	745	324	115
1905-06												
1906-07												
1907-08												
1908-09												
1909-10												
1910-11												
1911-12												
1912-13												

TABLE XIV.—*Income-tax by tahsils (Part IV only).*

Year.	Tahsil Gunnaur.				Tahsil Bisauli.				Tahsil Sahaswan.			
	Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.		Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.		Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.	
	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1890-91 ...	168	2,479	14	1,229	255	3,588	35	3,515	298	4,506	35	3,006
1891-92 ...	169	2,533	14	1,211	273	3,921	29	3,069	283	4,580	34	3,685
1892-93 ...	176	2,633	7	770	264	3,801	29	3,074	290	4,592	29	3,437
1893-94 ...	161	2,282	6	670	256	3,670	30	2,846	256	4,160	32	3,655
1894-95 ...	166	2,254	5	549	258	3,780	29	2,943	240	3,929	29	3,505
1895-96 ...	180	2,783	6	618	282	4,079	27	2,780	191	3,390	26	3,437
1896-97 ...	187	3,040	7	656	282	4,077	27	2,709	359	5,156	30	3,758
1897-98 ...	183	2,889	5	559	297	4,228	28	2,842	313	4,993	37	4,182
1898-99 ...	184	2,980	7	695	297	4,638	32	3,261	257	4,327	34	4,078
1899-1900 ..	193	3,154	5	449	306	4,805	29	2,958	224	3,735	35	4,002
1900-01 ...	204	3,287	15	1,067	298	4,685	25	2,433	225	3,575	33	3,860
1901-02 ...	225	3,827	10	853	309	4,825	24	2,368	220	3,472	32	3,842
1902-03 ...	239	4,029	10	675	321	4,908	22	2,286	229	3,646	29	3,449
1903-04 ...	70	2,008	9	585	79	2,104	22	1,996	59	1,586	29	3,450
1904-05 ...	65	1,868	7	494	73	1,924	21	1,767	99	2,430	39	3,376
1905-06 ...												
1906-07 ...												
1907-08 ...												
1908-09 ...												
1909-10 ...												
1910-11 ...												
1911-12 ...												
1912-13 ...												

TABLE XIV.—*Income-tax by tahsils (Part IV only).*

Year.	Tahsil Budaun.				Year.	Tahsil Dataganj.			
	Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.			Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.	
	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.		Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.
		Rs.		Rs.			Rs.		Rs.
1890-91 ...	407	5,937	34	3,272	1890-91 ...	116	3,741	20	1,743
1891-92 ...	381	5,726	29	2,984	1891-92 ...	196*	4,393*	...	...
1892-93 ...	341	5,130	30	3,039	1892-93 ...	210	3,399	24	2,087
1893-94 ...	347	5,069	28	2,720	1893-94 ...	189	3,209	20	1,732
1894-95 ...	315	5,169	28	2,626	1894-95 ...	188	3,150	21	1,804
1895-96 ...	323	5,358	26	2,802	1895-96 ...	204	3,237	22	1,893
1896-97 ...	313	5,531	36	3,677	1896-97 ..	213	3,369	23	1,893
1897-98 ...	338	5,922	41	3,849	1897-98 ...	215	3,314	25	1,998
1898-99 ...	332	5,587	41	3,787	1898-99 ...	209	3,252	26	2,103
1899-1900 ...	349	5,562	38	3,625	1899-1900...	243	3,641	26	2,076
1900-01 ...	352	5,827	37	3,379	1900-01	262	4,166	34	3,057
1901-02 ...	379	6,307	41	4,647	1901-02 ...	259	4,332	34	3,301
1902-03 ...	407	6,670	45	5,528	1902-03 ...	272	4,253	31	2,942
1903-04 ...	117	3,206	42	4,345	1903-04 ...	84	2,168	29	2,884
1904-05 ...	118	3,420	51	5,231	1904-05 ...	80	2,088	30	3,017
1905-06 ...					1905-06 ...				
1906-07 ...					1906-07 ...				
1907-08 ...					1907-08 ...				
1908-09 ...					1908-09 ...				
1909-10 ...					1909-10 ...				
1910-11 ...					1910-11 ...				
1911-12 ...					1911-12 ...				
1912-13 ...					1912-13 ...				

* These figures include assessees over Rs. 2,000 as separate figures are not available.

TABLE XV.—*District Board.*

Year.	Receipts.							Expenditure.									
	Education.	Medical.	Scientific, &c.	Miscellaneous.	Civil works.	Pounds.	Ferries.	Total expenditure.	Contributions to Provincial funds.	General administration.	Education.	Medical.	Scientific, &c.	Miscellaneous.	Civil works.	Pounds.	Debt.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91 ..	3,277	4,023	...	913	...	3,101	...	83,470	...	1,040	26,907	11,816	...	1,508	42,199	...	...
1891-92 ...	4,966	4,358	...	757	576	2,556	...	81,223	...	957	27,498	11,553	...	1,708	39,507	...	...
1892-93 ...	4,999	4,372	...	715	120	2,460	...	73,220	...	979	27,500	12,754	...	1,456	30,531	...	...
1893-94 ...	5,442	4,403	48	728	3	2,733	...	82,853	...	1,035	27,924	13,526	143	1,578	38,647	...	...
1894-95 ...	5,877	4,006	142	619	1	2,002	...	82,399	...	1,129	29,231	13,450	664	1,507	36,418	...	...
1895-96 ...	6,618	4,713	214	608	805	2,823	...	82,489	...	1,156	28,985	13,298	1,011	208	37,831	...	...
1896-97 ...	6,921	4,263	239	632	980	3,033	...	82,068	...	992	29,012	12,860	1,084	118	38,002	...	...
1897-98 ...	6,513	4,747	184	2,262	1,691	2,963	...	82,367	...	1,032	30,322	12,924	980	...	37,109	..	..
1898-99 ...	6,984	5,158	111	2,288	1,912	3,432	...	86,964	...	1,645	30,455	14,470	757	...	38,637	.	1,000
1899-1900...	8,065	5,191	206	2,259	7,447	* 6,923	† 10,720	1,03,700	...	1,558	31,083	14,549	1,018	43	52,669	2,480	300
1900-01 ...	8,608	6,671	238	...	5,247	7,647	12,971	1,06,285	...	1,774	32,557	15,193	1,077	68	52,852	2,764	...
1901-02 ...	9,125	6,492	160	84	6,920	9,853	12,160	1,08,733	...	1,748	33,662	14,025	844	73	54,475	2,906	1,000
1902-03 ...	9,697	6,342	270	62	7,145	9,589	13,698	1,20,636	...	1,941	40,25[illegible]	14,983	1,275	79	57,920	3,188	1,000
1903-04 ...	10,020	6,457	401	32	8,497	9,754	13,264	1,22,096	...	1,984	42,643	15,960	1,661	12	55,472	3,364	1,000
1904-05 ...	10,096	6,297	8,883	48	8,214	10,502	13,257	1,36,469	...	2,082	43,874	16,310	5,847	153	63,073	4,079	1,051
1905-06 ...	10,365	6,342	7,962	180	6,240	8,626	13,020	1,84,265	...	2,609	50,230	16,132	5,937	516	1,03,180	2,991	2,670
1906-07 ...																	
1907-08 ...																	
1908-09 ...																	
1909-10 ...																	
1910-11 ...																	
1911-12 ...																	
1912-13 ...																	
1913-14 ...																	

* Formerly net receipts only were shown. From this year receipts and also expenditure are given.
† From this year the gross receipts from ferries were for the first time credited to the District Board.

TABLE XVI.—*Municipality of Bilsi.*

Year.	Income.							Expenditure.									
	Octroi.	Tax on houses and lands.	Other taxes.	Rents.	Loans.	Other sources.	Total.	Administration and collection of taxes.	Public safety.	Water-supply and drainage. Capital.	Water-supply and drainage. Maintenance.	Conservancy.	Hospitals and dispensaries.	Public works.	Public instruction.	Other heads.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91 ...	...	...	2,100	378	...	450	2,928	385	846	...	26	568	255	196	86	341	2,703
1891-92 ...	...	...	2,097	310	...	660	3,067	305	951	16	...	580	232	234	81	447	2,846
1892-93 ...	...	...	2,106	398	...	451	2,955	412	912	...	...	1,012	232	241	84	409	3,302
1893-94 ...	...	...	2,100	398	...	523	3,021	317	951	...	17	622	312	263	92	395	2,969
1894-95 ...	...	...	2,076	367	...	663	3,106	307	1,015	...	60	860	232	215	92	392	3,173
1895-96 ...	...	...	2,071	365	...	424	2,860	307	914	...	227	1,069	332	314	92	476	3,731
1896-97 ...	...	...	2,020	417	...	582	3,019	365	1,016	...	106	836	282	169	83	365	3,222
1897-98 ...	...	...	1,998	406	...	581	2,985	312	949	...	20	731	227	91	84	397	2,811
1898-99 ...	...	...	1,967	412	...	516	2,895	306	941	...	43	739	222	150	90	373	2,864
1899-1900 ...	...	...	2,156	203	...	836	3,195	447	956	...	51	749	222	161	132	433	3,151
1900-01 ...	...	...	2,204	243	...	842	3,289	352	1,010	57	25	938	272	113	218	293	3,278
1901-02 ...	...	...	2,202	241	...	959	3,402	325	1,014	59	...	990	232	193	191	531	3,535
1902-03 ...	...	...	2,280	420	...	809	3,509	303	979	25	...	1,099	237	50	224	402	3,319
1903-04 ...	...	...	2,188	523	...	3,294	6,005	251	1,031	...	924	1,510	237	897	217	385	5,452
1904-05* ...	...	...	2,230	626	...	1,191	4,047	309	878	...	...	1,287	249	689	156	422	3,990
1905-06 ...																	
1906-07 ...																	
1907-08 ...																	
1908-09 ...																	
1909-10 ...																	
1910-11 ...																	
1911-12 ...																	
1912-13 ...																	
1913-14 ...																	

* Converted into a Notified Area from this year

TABLE XVI.—*Municipality of Ujhani.*

Year.	Income.							Expenditure.										
	Octroi.	Tax on houses and lands.	Other taxes.	Rents.	Loans.	Other sources.	Total.	Administration and collection of taxes.	Public safety.	Water-supply and drainage. Capital.	Water-supply and drainage. Maintenance.	Conservancy.	Hospitals and dispensaries.	Public works.	Public instruction.	Other heads.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91 ...	...	...	2,624	266	...	580	3,470	321	814	...	...	578	89	300	164	487	2,753
1891-92 ...	...	...	2,608	136	...	717	3,461	355	1,036	506	...	711	150	735	167	600	4,260
1892-93 ...	...	...	2,617	120	...	624	3,361	257	959	125	...	633	50	71	168	751	3,014
1893-94 ...	...	...	2,608	120	...	681	3,409	422	941	31	...	746	205	338	171	1,052	3,906
1894-95 ...	...	...	2,590	161	...	927	3,678	309	919	...	28	668	62	369	173	589	3,117
1895-96 ...	...	...	2,599	157	...	1,044	3,800	308	1,160	...	35	736	100	849	173	616	3,977
1896-97 ...	...	...	2,614	172	...	1,275	4,061	278	1,137	...	65	966	100	251	173	645	3,615
1897-98 ...	...	...	2,631	218	...	1,343	4,192	283	1,251	...	113	811	100	36	204	556	3,354
1898-99 ...	...	...	2,679	236	...	1,096	4,011	291	1,095	...	217	814	100	197	252	1,198	4,164
1899-1900	...	...	2,663	237	...	1,426	4,326	386	1,416	50	189	1,163	100	104	247	1,736	5,391
1900-01 ...	...	...	2,687	325	...	2,032	5,044	328	1,387	...	177	848	253	...	309	919	4,221
1901-02 ...	...	...	2,829	849	...	2,188	5,866	284	1,111	...	6	1,459	177	150	397	718	4,302
1902-03 ...	...	...	2,919	990	...	2,082	5,991	492	1,089	...	263	1,230	187	2,014	518	1,472	7,265
1903-04 ...	...	...	2,897	923	...	3,375	7,195	763	1,606	...	1,049	1,556	297	764	529	771	7,335
1904-05 ...	...	...	2,969	776	...	2,373	6,118	623	1,306	...	260	1,392	317	316	545	597	5,356
1905-06 ...	...	...	3,307	966	...	5,302	9,575	648	797	...	286	1,789	331	539	553	683	5,626
1906-07 ...																	
1907-08 ...																	
1908-09 ...																	
1909-10 ...																	
1910-11 ...																	
1911-12 ...																	
1912-13 ...																	
1913-14 ...																	

TABLE XVI.—*Municipality of Sahaswan.*

Year.	Income.							Expenditure.									
	Octroi.	Tax on houses and lands.	Other taxes.	Rents.	Loans.	Other sources.	Total.	Administration and collection of taxes.	Public safety.	Water-supply and drainage. Capital.	Water-supply and drainage. Maintenance.	Conservancy.	Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Public Works.	Public instruction.	Other heads.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91 ...	...	...	5,357	230	...	1,602	7,189	894	2,042	...	...	1,290	384	1,176	686	1,225	7,697
1891-92 ...	...	...	5,171	975	...	779	6,925	590	2,045	44	...	1,591	310	872	210	1,763	7,425
1892-93 ...	...	...	5,207	925	...	993	7,125	605	2,051	...	5	1,648	310	469	375	1,429	6,892
1893-94 ...	...	...	5,086	1,051	...	759	6,896	549	1,952	...	38	1,463	310	638	466	773	6,189
1894-95 ...	...	...	5,369	1,210	...	1,155	7,734	609	1,948	...	4	1,448	250	255	478	1,996	6,988
1895-96 ...	...	...	5,141	1,381	...	1,218	7,740	616	2,057	...	71	1,707	552	626	625	1,758	8,012
1896-97 ...	...	...	5,311	1,536	...	1,349	8,196	677	2,146	...	30	1,794	444	481	625	1,974	8,171
1897-98 ...	...	...	5,354	1,810	...	1,419	8,583	677	2,053	31	15	1,881	447	841	580	1,654	8,179
1898-99 ...	...	...	5,141	1,735	...	1,513	8,389	748	2,056	...	41	1,803	444	630	375	1,004	7,101
1899-1900	...	...	5,367	2,210	...	1,541	9,118	1,193	2,101	...	...	1,911	470	1,259	495	763	8,192
1900-01 ...	...	...	5,958	2,121	...	1,828	9,907	782	2,406	100	35	2,387	706	622	900	1,093	9,031
1901-02 ...	...	...	6,173	2,136	...	2,452	10,761	756	2,382	142	...	2,751	872	655	961	3,975	12,494
1902-03 ...	...	...	6,090	2,531	...	2,273	10,894	1,077	2,338	100	...	2,602	682	2,161	1,120	955	11,035
1903-04 ...	...	...	6,038	2,692	...	4,798	13,528	1,132	2,406	...	1,138	3,828	682	894	1,124	1,377	12,581
1904-05 ...	...	...	5,897	3,227	...	3,937	13,061	2,180	2,742	16	719	3,050	682	1,102	1,126	2,413	14,030
1905-06 ...	...	...	5,805	3,188	...	2,927	11,920	2,380	1,896	...	298	2,798	638	764	1,110	2,896	12,780
1906-07 ...																	
1907-08 ...																	
1908-09 ...																	
1909-10 ...																	
1910-11 ...																	
1911-12 ...																	
1912-13 ...																	
1913-14 ...																	

TABLE XVII.—*Distribution of Police*, 1906.

Thana.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Constables.	Municipal Police.	Town Police.	Rural Police.	Road Police.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Budaun ...	2	1	30	65	...	140	12
Binawar ...	2	3	12	...	...	88	4
Ujhani ...	2	2	19	11	...	131	8
Qadir Chauk ...	2	1	6	...	...	57	...
Gunnaur ...	2	1	12	...	9	155	...
Rajpura ...	2	1	6	...	...	136	...
Bisauli ...	2	1	12	...	13	167	4
Islamnagar ...	2	1	9	...	9	131	...
Mirzapur Behta ...	1	1	6	...	...	74	4
Wazirganj ...	2	1	6	...	...	94	4
Sahaswan ...	2	1	20	27	...	140	4
Zarifnagar ...	1	1	6	...	...	99	...
Bilsi ...	2	1	12	13	...	155	...
Dataganj ...	2	1	12	...	6	147	6
Sadullahganj ...	1	1	6	...	...	56	...
Hazratpur ...	1	2	9	...	...	66	...
Usehat ...	2	1	9	...	...	113	8
Kakrala ...	1	1	6	...	16	49	2
Civil Reserve ...	9	17	70	...	...	...	...
Armed Police ...	1	17	92	...	...	...	...
Total ...	41	56	360	116	53	1,998	56

Table XVIII.—*Education.*

Year.	Total.			Secondary education.			Primary education.		
	Schools and Colleges.	Scholars.		Schools.	Scholars.		Schools.	Scholars.	
		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1896-97 ...	145	4,597	505	14	1,516	93	130	3,052	412
1897-98 ...	148	4,439	517	14	1,373	90	133	3,034	427
1898-99 ...	137	4,941	400	13	1,470	62	123	3,441	338
1899-1900...	174	6,188	771	12	1,546	77	161	4,608	694
1900-01 ...	170	6,254	777	12	1,524	82	157	4,696	695
1901-02 ...	184	6,849	884	11	1,634	...	172	5,183	884
1902-03 ...	195	7,111	906	12	1,656	66	183	5,455	840
1903-04 ...	195	7,171	866	13	1,449	60	182	5,722	806
1904-05 ...	199	6,175	1,009	13	1,615	65	186	5,170	944
1905-06 ...	229	7,754	1,556	13	1,763	87	216	5,991	1,469
1906-07 ...									
1907-08 ...									
1908-09 ...									
1909-10 ...									
1910-11 ...									
1911-12 ...									
1912-13 ...									
1913-14 ...									
1914-15 ...									

List of Schools, 1906.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	School.	Class.	Average attendance.
Budaun.	Budaun ...	Budaun	High School ...	...
		Ditto	Vernacular Final ...	214
		Ditto, branch ...	Lower Primary Municipal.	110
		Ditto, Carmichaelganj.	Ditto ...	69
		Ditto, Sarai Faqir...	Ditto ...	62
		Ditto, Qazitola ...	Ditto ...	22
		Ditto, Patiali Sarai	Upper Primary Municipal, Girls.	15
		Ditto, Qazitola ...	Ditto ...	43
		Ditto, Shahbazpur	Ditto ...	25
		Ditto, Sidhpura ...	Lower Primary Municipal, Girls.	23
		Ditto, Saiyidwara ...	Ditto ...	26
		Ditto, Nahar Khan	Ditto ...	44
		Ditto, Nagran ...	Ditto ...	48
		Jagat	Upper Primary ...	56
		Gularia	Ditto ...	47
		Kumargawan ...	Ditto ...	61
		Sakhanu	Ditto ...	39
		Puthi	Ditto ...	33
		Arifpur Newada ...	Ditto ...	49
		Babat	Ditto ...	35
		Nagla Sharqi ...	Lower Primary ...	27
		Amgaon	Ditto ...	21
		Talgaon	Ditto ...	22
		Rasulpur Bilahri ...	Ditto ...	19
		Bari Shamspur ...	Ditto ...	16
		Dugraiya ...	Ditto ...	19
		Gubahi	Ditto ...	24
		Khunak	Ditto ...	12
		Ikri	Ditto ...	19
		Kumargawan ...	Lower Primary, Girls	20
		Jagat	Ditto ...	20
		Anaula	Upper Primary, Aided	14
		Bara Teghdar ...	Lower Primary, Aided	7
		Gurgaon	Ditto ...	19
		Narkhera ...	Ditto ...	19
		Ahora Mai ...	Ditto ...	9
		Yusufnagar ...	Ditto ...	15
	Ujhani ...	Ujhani	Vernacular Final ...	78
		Ditto	Lower Primary Girls, Municipal.	27
		Sheikhupur ...	Upper Primary ...	49
		Butla	Ditto ...	24
		Abdullahganj ...	Ditto ...	40
		Ramzanpur ...	Ditto ...	49
		Gaura Mai ...	Ditto ...	34
		Bondri	Ditto ...	24
		Bharkuian ...	Lower Primary ...	20
		Nanakhera ...	Ditto ...	16
		Sanjarpur ...	Ditto ...	27

List of Schools, 1906—(continued).

Tahsil.	Pargana.	School.	Class.	Average attendance.
Budaun—(*concluded*).	Ujhani—(*concluded*).	Bamnausi ...	Lower Primary ...	20
		Kachhla	Ditto ...	21
		Muhammadganj Behta	Upper Primary, Aided	22
		Chandanpur ...	Ditto ...	22
		Kakora	Ditto ...	25
		Sikri Qasimpur ...	Lower Primary, Aided	23
		Hazratganj ...	Ditto ...	25
		Sheikhupur ...	Ditto, Girls	17
Gunnaur.	Rajpura ...	Rajpura	Upper Primary ...	54
		Gawan	Ditto ...	41
		Rasulpur Bahat ...	Ditto ...	25
		Dupta Kalan ...	Ditto ...	45
		Neora Beora ...	Ditto ...	37
		Bhakrauli ...	Lower Primary ...	18
		Bhiraoti	Ditto ...	17
		Dhanari	Ditto ...	22
		Harphari ...	Ditto ...	15
		Basantpur ...	Upper Primary. Aided	15
		Singhauli ...	Lower Primary, Aided	25
	Asadpur ...	Gunnaur	Vernacular Final ...	122
		Ditto	Lower Primary, Girls	18
		Asadpur	Upper Primary ...	36
		Dabthara... ...	Ditto ...	39
		Madkaoli ...	Ditto ...	74
		Ditto	Upper Primary Aided, Girls.	22
		Babrala	Lower Primary ...	15
		Kiriamai... ...	Ditto ...	17
		Malpur Tatera ...	Ditto ...	17
		Qadirabad ...	Ditto ...	23
		Seujna	Ditto ...	7
		Ghonsli	Upper Primary, Aided	35
		Nadrauli	Ditto ...	21
		Dinaura	Ditto ...	17
		Pusaoli	Lower Primary, Aided	25
		Lahra Nagla ...	Ditto ...	19
		Isampur	Ditto ...	21
		Khalilpur ...	Ditto ...	21
Bisauli.	Bisauli ...	Bisauli	Vernacular Final ...	111
		Mundia	Upper Primary ...	46
		Nizamuddinpur Sah...	Ditto ...	39
		Asafpur Phakaoli ...	Ditto ...	47
		Musia Nagla ...	Ditto ...	31
		Sagrampur ...	Ditto ...	49
		Parsiya	Ditto ...	26
		Sharah Baraulia ...	Lower Primary ...	16
		Dusauli	Ditto ...	15
		Fatehpur... ...	Ditto ...	12
		Bhanpur	Ditto ...	21
		Sikri	Ditto ...	18
		Parauli	Ditto ...	12

List of Schools, 1906—(continued).

Tahsil.	Pargana.	School.	Class.	Average attendance.
Bisauli—(*concluded*).	Bisauli—(*concluded*).	Lachhmipur ...	Lower Primary ...	29
		Kot	Ditto ...	16
		Bisauli	Lower Primary, Girls	31
		Ditto Islamia ...	Lower Primary, Aided	23
		Gularia	Ditto ...	24
		Mundia	Ditto ...	21
		Ditto	Lower Primary, Girls	20
		Asafpur Phakaoli ...	Ditto ...	18
	Islamnagar ...	Islamnagar ...	Vernacular Final ...	92
		Rudain	Upper Primary ...	34
		Faizganj	Ditto ...	33
		Kiriamai	Lower Primary ...	22
		Sisarka	Ditto ...	19
		Allahpur Shamspur ...	Ditto ...	21
		Chani	Ditto ...	21
		Sorha	Ditto ...	30
		Ditto	Lower Primary Aided, Girls.	14
		Mitrauli	Upper Primary, Aided	21
		Chhaban Kalan ...	Ditto ...	18
		Ladhauli	Lower Primary, Aided	23
		Muhibalipur Chacheta	Ditto ...	21
		Nagla Jit ...	Ditto ...	19
	Satasi ...	Saidpur	Vernacular Final ...	74
		Wazirganj ...	Upper Primary ...	72
		Bankota	Ditto ...	48
		Khurrampur Bhamori	Ditto ...	28
		Rota	Lower Primary ...	18
		Bagren	Ditto ...	21
		Raharia	Ditto ...	8
		Karengi	Upper Primary, Aided	25
		Itwa	Lower Primary, Aided	20
Sahaswan.	Sahaswan ...	Sahaswan ...	Vernacular Final ...	151
		Ditto, Shahbazpur	Lower Primary, Municipal.	23
		Ditto, Saifullah-ganj.	Ditto ...	24
		Ditto, Mohiuddin-pur.	Ditto ...	19
		Ditto, Qazitola ...	Ditto ...	34
		Ditto, Akbarabad	Ditto, Aided	29
		Ditto, ditto ...	Upper Primary Municipal, Girls.	30
		Ditto, Saifullah-ganj.	Lower Primary Municipal, Girls.	23
		Usmanpur ...	Upper Primary ...	36
		Naithua	Lower Primary ...	20
		Rasulpur Bela ...	Ditto ...	15
		Drigpur Zarifnagar ...	Ditto ...	15
		Bhoes	Ditto ...	22
		Dehgaon	Ditto ...	27

List of Schools, 1906—(continued).

Tahsil.	Pargana.	School.	Class.	Average attendance.
Sahaswan—(concluded).	Sahaswan—(concluded).	Nadha	Lower Primary ...	20
		Kaulhai	Lower Primary, Aided	16
		Sabdalpur ...	Ditto ...	18
	Kot ...	Bilsi	Upper Primary ...	77
		Do.	Lower Primary Municipal, Girls.	13
		Behta Goshain ...	Upper Primary ...	41
		Reonai	Ditto ...	40
		Sateti	Ditto ...	45
		Nagar Jhuna ...	Ditto ...	29
		Sirasaul	Lower Primary ...	29
		Pindaul	Ditto ...	18
		Bain	Ditto ...	18
		Ugheti	Ditto ...	20
		Khandwa... ...	Ditto ...	16
		Rasauli	Ditto ...	26
		Shahzadnagar ...	Ditto ...	27
		Gudhni	Ditto ...	17
		Gadhauli... ...	Lower Primary, Aided	22
Dataganj.	Salempur ...	Dataganj ...	Vernacular Final ...	117
		Ditto	Upper Primary, Girls	24
		Baksena	Upper Primary ...	78
		Bhatauli	Ditto ...	32
		Bela Dandi ...	Ditto ...	38
		Papar	Ditto ...	38
		Chitri	Ditto ...	32
		Labhari	Ditto ...	31
		Sadullahganj ...	Ditto ...	45
		Sukhaura ...	Ditto ...	36
		Pipla	Ditto ...	43
		Mujhiana ...	Ditto ...	48
		Serha	Ditto ...	41
		Salempur ...	Lower Primary ...	16
		Parsidhpur ...	Ditto ...	32
		Azampur Bisauria ...	Ditto ...	43
		Mohsham ...	Ditto ...	13
		Nagaria Khanu ...	Ditto ...	20
		Hashampur ...	Ditto ...	25
		Chitri	Lower Primary, Girls	23
		Sabalpur... ...	Upper Primary, Aided	23
		Rukampur ...	Ditto ...	22
		Changasi... ...	Ditto ...	19
		Khurdi	Lower Primary, Aided	31
		Khanpur Deha ...	Ditto ...	23
		Birampur ...	Ditto ...	29
		Daharpur ...	Ditto ...	57
		Majhara	Ditto ...	15
		Rudeli	Ditto ...	18
		Bhao Nagla ...	Lower Primary Aided, Girls.	21
		Bhatauli	Ditto ...	16
		Baksena	Ditto ...	18
		Labhari	Ditto ...	18

List of Schools, 1906—(concluded).

Tahsil.	Pargana.	School.	Class.	Average attendance.
Dataganj—(*concluded*).	Usehat ...	Alapur	Vernacular Final ...	80
		Usehat	Upper Primary ...	52
		Ditto	Lower Primary, Girls	20
		Ditto	Lower Primary Aided, Girls.	33
		Usawan	Upper Primary ...	58
		Lilwan	Ditto ...	31
		Kakrala	Ditto ...	89
		Gauntra	Ditto ...	57
		Khera Jalalpur ...	Ditto ...	40
		Gura Barela ...	Ditto ...	47
		Katra Saadatganj ...	Ditto ...	58
		Katiyan	Ditto ...	38
		Miaon	Lower Primary ...	24
		Rajaula	Ditto ...	24
		Usawan	Upper Primary, Girls	21
		Gauntra	Lower Primary, Girls	19
		Alapur	Ditto ...	23
		Ditto	Lower Primary Aided, Girls.	18
		Geonti Dharampur ...	Lower Primary, Aided	17
		Nabiganj ...	Ditto ...	18
		Ditto	Lower Primary Aided, Girls.	17
		Gura Barela ...	Ditto ...	20
		Sareli	Ditto ...	24
		Asdharmai ...	Ditto ...	16

ROADS, 1906.

	Miles.	fur.
A.—PROVINCIAL.		
Bareilly, Kasganj and Muttra trunk road	33	0
Total ...	33	0
B.—LOCAL.		
I.—First class roads, metalled, bridged and drained throughout.		
(i) Budaun to Aonla	11	0
(ii) Budaun to Moradabad	7	6·16
(iii) Budaun to Shahjahanpur	5	2·64
(iv) Budaun to Farrukhabad	3	4·56
(v) Budaun to Qadir Chauk	9	4·4
(vi) Budaun station roads	11	5·91
(vii) Bilsi to Bisauli	4	1·84
(viii) Bilsi to Kachhla	5	5·84
(ix) Ujhani to Sahaswan	17	7·12
(x) Bisauli to Asafpur	6	7·04
(xi) Gunnaur to Babrala	3	2
Total ...	86	7·51
II.—A. Second class roads, unmetalled, bridged and drained throughout.		
(i) Budaun to Shahjahanpur	14	4
(ii) Budaun to Moradabad	26	0
Total ...	40	4
II.—B. Second class roads, unmetalled, partially bridged and drained.		
(i) Budaun to Farrukhabad	23	4
(ii) Bilsi to Bisauli	8	0
(iii) Bilsi to Kachhla	6	0
Total ...	37	4
III.—Third class roads, banked and surfaced, but not drained.		
(i) Budaun to Bilsi and Islamnagar	33	4
(ii) Budaun to Baksena	15	0
(iii) Budaun to Usawan	18	0
(iv) Ujhani to Kakora	10	0
(v) Bilsi to Ujhani	11	0
(vi) Bilsi to Sahaswan	10	0
(vii) Sahaswan to Gunnaur	21	6
(viii) Sahaswan to Kachhla	12	0
(ix) Sahaswan to Bisauli	16	6
(x) Bisauli to Gawan	20	0
(xi) Bisauli to Dabtura	5	5·6
(xii) Bisauli to Bilari	4	0
(xiii) Anupshahr to Moradabad	8	6
(xiv) Anupshahr to Chandausi	12	0
(xv) Islamnagar to Bahjoi	2	4
(xvi) Babrala to Chaopur	8	4·8
(xvii) Saidpur to Karengi	7	4
(xviii) Miaon to Labhari	11	0
(xix) Sadullahganj to Bichaura-ghat	38	0
Total ...	266	0·14

ROADS, 1906—*(concluded)*.

IV.—Fourth class roads, banked but not surfaced, partially bridged and drained.	Miles.	fur.
(i) Budaun to Bilhat and Sadullahganj	19	0
(ii) Bisauli to Aonla	9	0
(iii) Bisauli to Islamnagar and Gunnaur	10	0
(iv) Gunnaur to Rajpura and Gawan	14	0
(v) Gunnaur to Asadpur	4	6
(vi) Islamnagar to Sahaswan	18	0
(vii) Islamnagar to Chandausi	9	0
(viii) Islamnagar to Rajghat	21	0
(ix) Dataganj to Hazratpur	1	6
(x) Kailotha to Hazratpur	3	4
Total ...	110	0
GRAND TOTAL ...	573	7·91

FERRIES, 1906.

River.	Name of Ferry.	Village.	Pargana.	Tahsil.	Management.	Income.
						Rs.
Ganges.	Dippur ...	Dippur ...	Rajpura ...	Gunnaur ...	District Board, Moradabad.	...
	Anupshahr ...	Sisauna ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	...
	Biharia ...	Sajaunda ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	District Board, Budaun.	530
	Karaubas ...	Jamalpur ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	725
	Rajghat ...	Faridpur ...	Asadpur ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	1,910
	Narora ...	Bichpuri ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	360
	Ramghat ...	Dilipur ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	4,000
	Shamspur ...	Shamspur ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	1,400
	Shakurganj-Kartauli.	Takaori ...	Sahaswan ...	Sahaswan ...	Ditto ...	1,300
	Dhapar ...	Dhapar ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	710
	Dinapur ...	Kairai ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	650
	Karsari ...	Karsari ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	650
	Husainpur ...	Husainpur ...	Ujhani ...	Budaun ...	Ditto ...	710
	Kachhla ...	Kachhla ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	P. W. D. ...	2,975
	Nana Khera,	Bhadraul ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	District Board, Budaun.	735
	Kurha Shahpur.	Kurha Shahpur.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	230
	Qadir Chauk...	Qadir Chauk...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	1,400
	Nauli ...	Tikai ...	Usehat ...	Dataganj ...	Ditto ...	800
	Bichaura ...	Bichaura ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	800
	Surajpur ...	Khera Kishni,	Do. ...	Do. ...	District Board Farrukhabad.	...
Mahawa.	Gawan ...	Gawan ...	Rajpura ...	Gunnaur ...	District Board, Budaun.	15
	Dandra ...	Nainaul Baghwala.	Sahaswan ...	Sahaswan ...	Ditto ...	295
	Terhaghat ...	Chamarpura...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	50
Sot.	Mitrauli ...	Mitrauli ...	Islamnagar,	Bisauli ...	Ditto ...	180
	Nijra ...	Nijra ...	Bisauli ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	260
	Musepur-Surajpur.	Musepur ...	Kot ...	Sahaswan ...	Ditto ...	110
	Shahzadnagar,	Shahzadnagar,	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	28
	Ghonchaghat,	Sheikhupur ...	Ujhani ...	Budaun ...	Ditto ...	133
	Kakarghata ...	Budaun ...	Budaun ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	53
	Sathra ...	Sathra ...	Usehat ...	Dataganj ...	Ditto ...	100
Aril	Baksena ...	Baksena ...	Salempur ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	15
Ramganga.	Rukampur ...	Rukampur ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	300
	Bela Dandi ...	Piranpur ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	1,600
	Khubupur-Sherpur.	Sherpur ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	1,025

POST-OFFICES, 1906.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Office.	Class.	Management.*
Budaun ...	Budaun ...	Budaun ...	Head office ...	Imperial.
		Budaun city ...	Sub-office ...	Ditto.
		Binawar ...	Branch office ...	Ditto.
		Jagat ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
		Kumargawan ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
		Khera ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
	Ujhani ...	Ujhani ...	Sub-office ...	Ditto.
		Kachhla ...	Branch office ...	Ditto.
		Qadir Chauk ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Gunnaur,	Rajpura ...	Rajpura ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
		Dhanari ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
		Gawan ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
		Bhiraoti ...	Ditto ...	District.
	Asadpur ...	Gunnaur ...	Sub-office ...	Imperial.
Bisauli ...	Bisauli ...	Bisauli ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
		Mundia ...	Branch office ...	Ditto.
		Bhanpur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
		Dabtura ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
		Asafpur Phakaoli	Ditto ...	Ditto.
	Islamnagar ...	Islamnagar ...	Sub-office ...	Ditto.
		Kiriamai ...	Branch office ...	Ditto.
		Faizganj ...	Ditto ...	District.
	Satasi ...	Wazirganj ...	Sub-office ...	Imperial.
Sahaswan	Sahaswan ...	Sahaswan ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
		Zarifnagar ...	Branch office ...	District.
	Kot ...	Bilsi ...	Sub-office ...	Imperial.
Dataganj,	Salempur ...	Dataganj ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
		Sadullahganj ...	Branch office ...	Ditto.
		Hazratpur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
	Usehat ...	Usehat ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
		Kakrala ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
		Rajaula ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.

* All are now under Imperial control.

MARKETS, 1906.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Village.	Market days.
Gunnaur...	Rajpura ...	Rajpura	Monday.
		Gawan	Thursday.
		Bagdahar	Sunday.
		Rasulpur	Do.
		Shahjahanabad ...	Do.
		Dhanari	Tuesday.
		Singhauli	Do.
		Singhaula	Do.
		Bhakrauli	Wednesday.
		Semri	Friday.
		Bhiraoti	Do.
		Jajaunda	Do.
		Neora	Saturday.
	Asadpur ...	Gunnaur	Monday and Friday.
		Babrala	Tuesday and Thursday.
		Asadpur	Tuesday.
		Madkaoli	Do.
		Pataria	Do.
		Dabthara	Sunday.
		Chabutra	Do.
		Rewara	Do.
		Budahti Fazilpur ...	Do.
		Kashipur	Monday.
		Junawai	Thursday.
		Qadirabad	Do.
		Ghonsli	Wednesday.
		Baghan	Do.
		Kiriamai	Friday.
		Dinaura	Do.
		Jagannathpur ...	Saturday.
		Khalilpur	Do.
Bisauli ...	Bisauli ...	Bisauli	Wednesday and Saturday.
		Papgaon	Ditto.
		Mundia	Monday and Friday.
		Dundpur	Sunday and Wednesday.
		Muhammadpur Mai ...	Sunday.
		Bhanpur	Do.
		Sirsawan	Do.
		Musia Nagla ...	Do.
		Parsiya	Tuesday.
		Lachhmipur ...	Monday.
		Sharah Baraulia ...	Thursday.
		Pirthipur	Do.
		Antaipur	Friday.
		Parauli	Saturday.
		Sahawar	Do.
		Basomai	Do.
	Islamnagar	Islamnagar ...	Monday and Friday.
		Lashkarpur Oiya ...	Sunday and Wednesday.
		Rudain	Sunday and Thursday.
		Karanpur	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Chandoi	Wednesday and Saturday.

MARKETS, 1906—*(continued)*.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Village.	Market days.
Bisauli—*(concluded)*.	Islamnagar—*(concluded)*.	Sisarka	Sunday.
		Kiriamai	Wednesday.
		Nurpur Pinauni ...	Thursday.
		Gandhrauli... ...	Friday.
		Mirzapur Behta ...	Saturday.
	Satasi ...	Wazirganj	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Bagren	Monday and Friday.
		Saidpur	Monday and Thursday.
		Gotha	Ditto.
		Tikri	Sunday and Wednesday.
		Birampur	Ditto.
		Raharia	Wednesday.
		Beoli	Friday.
Sahaswan,	Sahaswan...	Sahaswan, Shahbazpur ...	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Ditto, Saifullahganj	Thursday.*
		Ditto, Chamarpura...	Sunday.*
		Dehgaon	Do.*
		Afzalpur Chhaganpur...	Do.
		Zarifpur Garhia ...	Do.
		Bhawanipur Sarai ...	Do.
		Ditto Khairu ...	Thursday.
		Ditto Khalh ...	Friday.
		Kiriamai	Do.*
		Sirsa Khurd ...	Monday.
		Madarpur	Tuesday.*
		Danpur	Do.*
		Nadha	Wednesday.
		Relai Madhopur ...	Do.
		Nadail	Do.
		Sarai *urf* Bijaigarhi ...	Do.*
		Malpur Tatera ...	Thursday.
		Kairai	Saturday.
		Antar	Do.
		Rasulpur Kalan ...	Do.
	Kot ...	Bilsi	Monday and Friday.
		Sirasaul	Sunday and Thursday.
		Risauli	Ditto.
		Nagar Jhuna ...	Tuesday and Saturday.*
		Ugheti	Ditto.
		Sateti	Wednesday and Saturday.
		Khitaura	Sunday.*
		Shahzadnagar ...	Do.
		Paharpur	Monday.
		Behta Goshain ...	Tuesday.
		Reonai	Wednesday.
		Khaunsara... ...	Do.
		Meoli	Thursday.
		Khandwa	Friday.
Budaun ...	Budaun ...	Binawar	Sunday and Wednesday.
		Gularia	Ditto.

* Cattle market.

MARKETS, 1906—*(concluded)*.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Village.	Market days.
Budaun—*(concluded)*.	Budaun—*(concluded)*.	Asars Barkhan ...	Sunday and Wednesday.
		Deorijit	Sunday and Thursday.
		Jagat	Monday and Thursday.*
		Bilhat	Ditto.
		Muhammadnagar Sulhra	Monday and Friday.
		Kuadanda Qasimpur ...	Ditto.*
		Machlai	Tuesday and Friday.*
		Gidhaul	Ditto.
		Rasulpur Puthi ...	Ditto.*
		Gabhwai	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Patsa	Ditto.
		Bewar	Ditto.
		Kumargawan ...	Ditto.
		Malgawan	Ditto.
		Uprera	Ditto.*
		Chandaura	Wednesday and Saturday.
		Sikrauri	Saturday.
	Ujhani ...	Ujhani	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Jeora Nagla ...	Ditto.
		Muhammadganj ...	Ditto.
		Labhari	Ditto.
		Bitroi	Ditto.
		Sheikhupur ...	Sunday and Wednesday.
		Kachhla	Ditto.
		Kakora	Ditto.
		Nanha Khera ...	Ditto.*
Dataganj,	Salempur ...	Dataganj	Sunday and Wednesday.
		Sundarpur	Ditto.
		Hazratpur	Ditto.
		Sukhaura	Ditto.
		Khurdi	Sunday and Thursday.
		Bachhilia Serha ...	Sunday and Friday.
		Salempur	Monday and Thursday.
		Daharpur Kalan ...	Ditto.
		Nagaria Khanu ...	Ditto.
		Pipla	Monday and Friday.
		Baksena	Ditto.
		Deori	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Sadullahganj ...	Ditto.
		Daharpur	Ditto.
		Bhatauli	Ditto.
		Chitri	Ditto.
		Hashampur ...	Ditto.
		Jaipalpur	Sunday.
		Abhaipur	Thursday.
		Nawada Madhkar ...	Friday.
	Usehat ...	Usehat	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Alapur	Sunday and Wednesday.
		Kakrala	Sunday, Wednesday and Friday.

* Cattle market also.

FAIRS, 1906.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Village.	Name of fair.	Date.	Average attendance.
Gunnaur.	Rajpura,	Rajpura ...	Muharram ...	Muharram 7th-10th	1,500
		Behta Rasulpur.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	900
		Chaopur ...	Ganga Ashnan,	Kartik Sudi 15th ...	30,300
		Rajpura ...	Dasehra ...	Kuar Sudi 10th ..	5,000
		Gawan ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	12,000
	Asadpur,	Asadpur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	5,000
		Markaoli ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	6,000
		Gunnaur ...	Muharram ...	Muharram, 7th-10th	1,500
		Qadirabad ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	500
		Sukhela ...	Ganga Ashnan,	Kartik Sudi 10th ...	35,000
Bisauli.	Bisauli,	Bisauli ...	Janamashtami	Bhadon Badi 8th ...	100
			Muharram ...	Muharram 10th ...	2,500
		Lachhmipur,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	600
		Sagrampur,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	480
		Muazzampur,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	130
		Bisauli ...	Ramlila ...	Kuar Sudi 10th ...	3,000
		Mundia ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2,500
		Sahawar ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...
		Sharah Baraulia.	Sheoratri ...	Phagun Badi 13th,	1,000
	Islamnagar.	Islamnagar,	Ramlila ...	Kuar Sudi 10th ..	1,500
		Rudain ...	Ramnaumi ...	Chait Sudi 9th ...	400
		Faizganj ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	500
			Muharram ...	Muharram 10th ...	1,900
		Khera Das ...	Mela Debi ...	Chait ..	200
		Orchhi ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	150
	Satasi ...	Wazirganj ...	Purankhera ...	Chait Sudi 15th ..	4,000
		Saidpur ...	Janamashtami	Bhadon Badi 8th ..	2,000
		Lahra Ladpur	Ditto ...	Bhadon Badi 9th ...	400
		Tikri ...	Ramlila ...	Kuar Sudi 10th ..	200
			Ashtmi ...	Chait Sudi 8th ...	250
		Raharia ...	Kal Sen ...	Ditto ...	1,500
		Sahawar Khera.	Nabia Pir ...	1st Thursday in Baisakh.	100
		Hatra ...	Muharram ...	Muharram 10th ...	600
		Urena ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	500
		Dogaon ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	100
Sahaswan.	Sahaswan...	Sahaswan ...	Dadh Kadaun...	Bhadon Badi 10th...	6,000
	Kot ...	Khaunsara ...	Deochhat ...	Bhadon Badi 6th ...	20,000
Budaun.	Budaun...	Budaun ...	Chhariyan Madar Shah.	Rajab 10th ..	2,000
			Ramlila ...	Kuar Sudi 10th ..	10,000
		Jagat ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	4,000

FAIRS, 1906—*(concluded)*.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Village.	Name of fair.	Date.	Average attendance.
Budaun—*(concluded)*.	Budaun—*(concluded)*.	Kumargawan	Ramlila ...	Kuar Sudi 10th ...	2,000
		Khunak ...	Sheoratri ...	Phagun Badi 13th,	5,000
		Lakhanpur...	Ramnaumi ...	Chait Badi 9th ..	500
		Majhia ...	Ditto .	Ditto ...	2,500
		Kharkhauli,	Kanslila ...	Kartik Badi 13th ...	1,000
		Lakhanpur...	Pir Bahora ...	1st Sunday of Jeth,	5,000
		Gabhwai ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	5,000
	Ujhani ...	Ujhani ...	Ramlila ...	Kuar Sudi 10th ...	4,000
		Qadir Chauk,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	500
		Chandanpur,	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	500
		Sarauta ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	500
		Abdullahganj	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	1,000
		Kakora ...	Ganga Ashnan	Kartik Sudi 15th..	500,000
		Kachhla ...	Ditto ...	Jeth Sudi 10th ...	2,000
		Aharwara ...	Baldeo Chhat...	Bhadon Badi 6th ...	800
			Sheoratri ...	Phagun Badi 13th,	2,000
Dataganj.	Salempur	Puraini ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	4,000
		Dataganj ...	Ramlila ...	Kuar Sudi 10th ...	12,000
		Hazratpur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	7,000
		Sadullahganj	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2,000
		Majhara ...	Phul-dol ...	Chait	2,000
		Basela ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	3,000
		Simaria ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	1,000
		Palia Gujar,	Ditto ...	Do. ...	10,000
			Dadh Kadaun...	Bhadon Badi 10th,	6,000
		Sainjni ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	1,200
		Kundra Kharsai.	Jakhia ..	1st Sunday in Jeth,	900
		Jhuksa ...	Darshan Neta Debi.	End of Jeth ...	20,000
		Nauli Tikanna.	Dasehra ...	Jeth Sudi 10th ...	10,000
			Ganga Ashnan,	Kartik Sudi 15th ...	3,000
	Usehat ...	Usehat ...	Kal Sen ...	Magh ...	1,000
			Ramlila ..	Kuar Sudi 10th ...	6,000
		Rajaula ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	20,000
		Ahmadnagar Rukhara.	Sheoratri ...	Phagun Badi 13th,	25,000
		Khera Jalalpur.	Jakhia ...	1st Sunday in Jeth,	1,000
		Katra Saadatganj.	Ramnaumi ...	Chait Sudi 9th ...	15,000
		Asdharmai ...	Janamashtami	Bhadon Badi 8th ...	5,000
		Alapur Ganeshi Nagla.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	1,500
		Khera Kishni.	Ganga Ashnan,	Kartik Sudi 15th ...	4,000
			Phul-dol ..	Jeth Sudi 10th ...	1,500
		Nauli Fatuhabad.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	10,000
			Ganga Ashnan,	Kartik Sudi 15th ...	With Kakora.

GAZETTEER OF BUDAUN.

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